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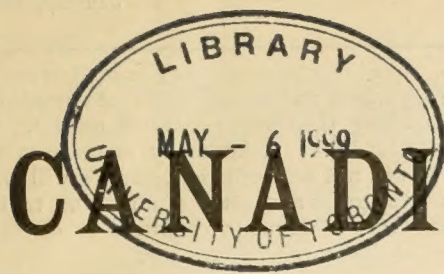
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44 GERRARD ST. E.,  
TORONTO.

# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Over 2,500 Druggists in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont will receive complimentary numbers of this issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. We bespeak for it a careful perusal, not only of the general reading matter, but also of the advertising pages.

### Volume V.

With this number the CANADIAN DRUGGIST enters upon its fifth volume. Recalling our promises of the past, we believe we can confidently assert that the pledges of former years to make this journal still more attractive and useful to our readers have been faithfully kept. We have endeavored to place before them in as concise and practicable form as possible the advances made in pharmacological research and in the kindred branches of therapeutics and the science of chemistry, at least, as far as it relates to the practice of the pharmacist.

Our aim has been to give to the members of the craft in Canada a summary of what was taking place in all parts of the world tending to the advancement and the perfecting of our knowledge in whatever relates to our chosen profession. It has also fallen to our lot to point out many things which were proving detrimental to the best interests and also to the financial prosperity of the drug trade of this country.

In entering upon another year, and with the commencement of a new volume, it will be our endeavor to aid still further the profession to which we have the honor to belong, and we rely upon the cordial co-operation and assistance of our readers to do their share—and what they should

consider their duty—towards the protection of trade, the still further elevation of the profession, and the advancement of whatever is to the best interests of the druggists of the Dominion.

We again offer the use of our columns for the discussion of any matters of interest to our readers, and trust that the druggists of Canada will make liberal use of them. May the year upon which we have entered be one of prosperity and progress, of freedom from losses and from the inroads of the "cutter" is our sincere wish for every reader of

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the results of the 44th semi-annual examination of the candidates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held in the College buildings, Gerrard-St., Toronto, in December:—

Passed in all subjects—A. J. Gould, Colborne; Fred. J. Hardison, Welland; Jas. McKenney, Ottawa; W. F. McRae, Meaford; Frankland Terry, Linwood; M. La. T. Thompson, Aurora.

Passed in part subjects, now and on previous occasions—L. F. Boyd, Meaford; Jas. A. Mitchell, Toronto; John R. Phin, Guelph; B. M. Sargent, Toronto; Robt. Shillington, Ottawa; Hy. W. Skinner, Ottawa; W. H. Smith, St. Catharines; A. H. Trotter, Galt; F. G. Worts, Toronto; H. C. Shepherd, Stayner.

Passed in four subjects—Dugald Campbell, Woodville; Fred. W. Fawcett, Toronto; Chas. R. Fowlds, Hastings; A. C. Gillies, Ayr; Edward Guillemont, London; T. H. Hagarty, Stratford; D. S. Hartley, Shelburne; Geo. A. Kennedy, Toronto; Jas. A. Stuart, Mitchell; Benson F. Smith, Toronto.

Passed in materia medica—William G. Campbell, Mayfair; W. J. Atkins, Madoc.

### JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

First-class honors—1, S. Ryall and John M. Spencer, equal; 3, J. Reed; 4, D. A. Dickson; 5, F. W. Farries and J. M. Peplow, equal; 7, W. R. Boulter and G. S. Armstrong, equal; 9, R. D. McPhail; 10, E. G. West; 11, W. Ledingham.

Second-class honors—1, E. A. Burgis; 2, R. L. Pentz and R. J. Whaley, equal; 4, H. F. Cant; 5, J. H. Goodeve and Charles Tyson, equal; 7, E. G. Hodgson; 8, G. Collard and A. S. McElroy, equal;

10, W. R. Suddary and W. H. Booth, equal; 12, H. C. Stork; 13, W. A. Simpson; 14, W. A. Cross; 15, T. B. Welch; 16, J. E. Davis; 17, R. E. Strong; 18, E. McQuade; 19, J. D. McCann and W. J. Griffiths, equal; 21, R. H. Johnson, W. B. Scott and Fred. Smith, equal; 24, N. McLean.

Pass list—A. Archibald, C. H. Allison, J. S. Armitage, J. L. Auston, T. W. Brown, F. W. Bowden, C. G. Brennan, D. Bell, T. G. Boles, G. T. Fletcher, H. F. Gordon, L. J. Goodacre, W. A. Henderson, F. Hyde, A. D. Jackson, Stanley Jackson, O. G. Johns, W. Liddell, C. McIntyre, G. T. Maynard, J. S. Morton, V. S. Mundy, A. McKinnon, D. M. Beth, T. B. Mitchell, Delos Pettit, J. L. Rochester, A. Ray, W. H. Rutledge, T. A. Rowland, E. W. Scales, J. S. Spence, D. A. Smith, T. F. Straiton, W. D. Simmons, T. O. Wilkinson, W. L. Yeomans.

Granted aegrotat with pass standing—T. T. Barnes, A. H. Ross, J. M. A. Waugh, M. J. Maclean, C. R. McCuen.

Passed in all subjects, except chemistry—R. T. Shepherd, J. L. Walters, W. H. Lee, A. Mitchell, H. E. Ewing, A. H. Saunders.

Pharmacy—C. B. Hodgson.

Botany—T. A. Copp.

Pharmacy and chemistry—F. C. Stearman.

### Botany as an Aid to Pharmacists.

The necessity of the student or the practitioner of pharmacy acquiring botanical knowledge is not a new idea, but the importance of the question demands reiteration of the reasons why such knowledge is useful and profitable.

It is a prevailing belief among students and graduates in pharmacy that botany is to them a useless science. The former regard it as an additional stumbling-block placed in their path without any reasonable excuse, while the latter are apt to regret the time—wasted as they term it—spent in studying its details.

The ancient medicine men knew full well the importance of an intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of the plant world so far as these were revealed to them. But for their patient and persistent investigations modern botany would not to-day have advanced so far.

The study of plant life in its varied aspects originated in the necessities of the healing art; and now, curiously enough,



the perfect practice of medicine requires, as a chief part of its sub-structure, a real knowledge of scientific botany. Division of labor having influenced the profession of medicine no less than other departments of human activity, the practical application of this knowledge has devolved upon the pharmacist, to whom it should in his every-day routine be as much a living reality as his knowledge of chemical facts.

If students will work steadily at the subject, they will find in time that the study of botany practically is of advantage to them, in that the mastery of numerous details increases the powers of observation, while the application of numerous facts in the methods of classification insensibly leads to the acquirement of orderliness in all things. As business men they will speedily realize the value of the ability to see a little further or a little more than most people, and to keep a place for everything and everything in its place. These necessary corollaries afford fairly substantial evidence of the value of the study as an abstract one.

It may also be urged that the health gained during country rambles, and the skill attained in discovering the lurking places of rare species, are equally desirable possessions. But it is when we approach the subject of vegetable materia medica that the special importance of this branch of science is disclosed. For an acquaintance with dried drugs should depend upon something more than a general idea of their appearance impressed by repeated inspections. And knowledge of them should include more than the ability to recall at will the name, natural order, part used, etc.

If we are to regard botany as a useless science so far as pharmaceutical students are concerned, then are we bound to include in the category of mental lumber such facts as that a certain drug is a root obtained from such a plant in such a natural order, that it should be collected at some particular time, and that certain definite points of structure should characterize it.

The skilled pharmacist has even less right to be heard in defense of this fable. He must be able to judge for himself of the quality of whatever he sells. So far he has been willing to give his personal guarantee with preparations of drugs and with chemical substances of definite composition. Henceforth, however, he will need, if he would maintain his position as a specialist, to give this guarantee with everything that passes through his hands. At first-sight this seems an irksome burden and a non-essential one. But if a pharmacist is to depend upon whole-

sale drug houses for the purity and quality of his crude and powdered drugs, he has no claim to other public recognition than may be fairly claimed by grocers and others. Anyone may buy from first-class wholesale dealers, and all who do so and proceed to retail the goods without further precautions are upon precisely the same footing.

From a purely economic point of view it will be a distinct advantage to the pharmacist to be able to apply botanical knowledge in his daily business. First he must master thoroughly the macroscopic and microscopic structures of the various vegetable products in their crude condition. Then he must learn to recognize the differing minute structures in the powdered drugs, and be able to detect sophistications as well as judge of the condition and fitness for use of the substance examined. Nothing but a thorough practical training in botany will enable him to accomplish such work with ease and satisfaction, and there is no shirking the fact that such work will every day be-

our knowledge of many drugs is very imperfect, and investigators are needed all along the line in materia medica. Our text-books make many statements that will not bear criticism, and it will be to the great advantage of all of us to have these statements confirmed or corrected.

—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

### Traits of the True Merchant.

A little boy once defined "salt" as the "stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any of it on!" This delightful definition suggests that what not to do is as important a question in developing success as the question of what to do; and suggests also, that the negative qualities in a merchant's equipment may be as necessary to consider as his positive acquirements.

Let us name, then, some of these valuable negative methods of the proper merchant, confining ourselves to mental characteristics, and ignoring, for the present, practical details:

He does not pretend to know everything; he conveys the impression to his customer that he absorbs wisdom from that customer on all subjects outside his vocation.

He does not dispute with the customer; for he knows that "to win the argument is to lose the sale."

He is not brusque to strangers. He cannot fathom the stranger's business in advance, and may possibly close the door to a good buyer.

He does not boast of his extravagancies. There are more men of economical habits in the world than spendthrift fools,

and it is always well to "tie to" the good opinion of the good housekeeper. He does not interrupt; does not look bored.

He does not call people "cranks" who disagree with him; he knows that all, including himself, are cranks to some degree.

He is not fussy and demonstrative in his forms of politeness; and therein shows that he is well-bred.

He is not ungenerous in his comments on competitors. He recognizes the wit of "damning with faint praise"; possibly he goes even further, and praises to the point that carries a conviction to the mind of the listener that such generous mention of a rival could only issue from assured prosperity.

He is not insensible to the advantage of "keeping in" with society leaders, especially of the gentler sex. He knows the value of this potent medium of advertising.

He is not—so many things, that it would be safe to state, comprehensively, in describing the true merchant; he is not unlike the true man.—*Keystone.*



INTERIOR OF GEARY'S DRUG STORE, SARINIA, ONT.

come more imperatively necessary if the pharmacist is to be recognized as being entitled to a special position among tradesmen and professional men. Chemistry is undoubtedly the most important subject we have to deal with, but botany may not with impunity be left in the background.

Those who keep pace with the times in matters scientific will find it greatly to their advantage to pursue one fast-extending branch of the science which has almost assumed the position of a science in itself. It is now well known that the ubiquitous microbe in his numerous varieties is technically classified as a vegetable organism. Hence the botanical student has a natural claim to deal with these minute bodies. Commercially the pharmacist will find it repay him to extend his knowledge of them, and intellectually he will find a vast field open for investigation. Little has been done, and in a brief time as yet, but the results are very numerous, and it may surely be anticipated that an enormous harvest yet remains to be reaped. Apart from this, however,



# STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

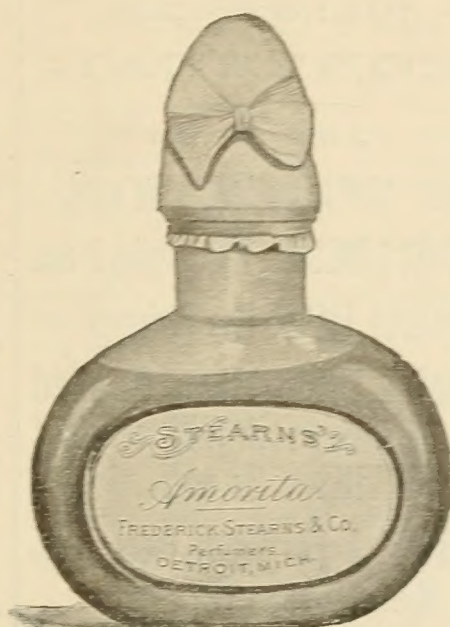
WE TRULY BELIEVE no line of odors made in this country has become so popular as ours have, and no department of our business has increased more rapidly than that of Perfumery. We know this increase is due entirely to the fact that, while our prices may be higher than some others, our quality is always of one standard—the best, and that only.

We believe that in Perfumes as in medicine, the best of everything is none too good; ours are the best that money and experience can make. We sell only to the drug trade; our prices are reasonable (not cheap); our terms liberal; our quality the highest; our styles the latest.

All perfumes in bulk are \$3.50 per lb. in glass stoppered bottles; \$3.25 per lb. in cork stoppered bottles.

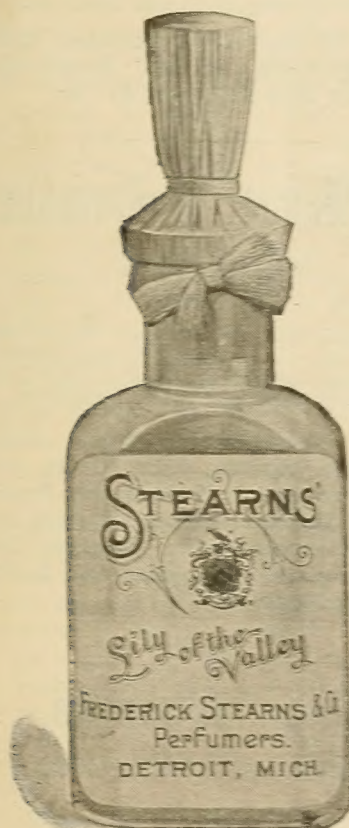
With each order for six lbs. (\$21.00) we will send Test Rack filled, an elegant embossed sign, and a supply of labels.

When bottled goods are ordered, unless particularly specified, we will make up the assortment according to our best judgment.



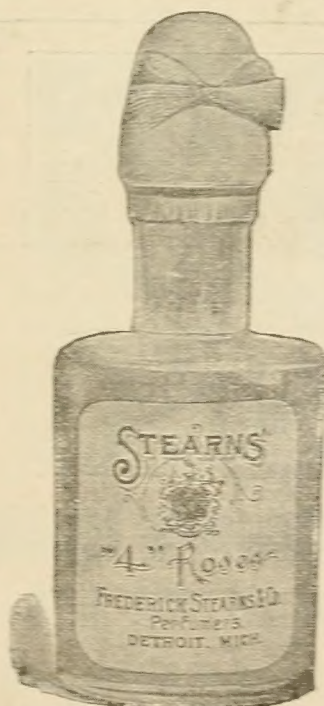
Style "A."—Special French Oval.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 10—1 oz.—12 in box     | \$2.00 per dozen |
| No. 11—1 oz.—In complete   | 2.50 "           |
| No. 12—1 oz.—4 in box      | 4.00 "           |
| No. 13—1 oz.—In complete   | 4.50 "           |
| No. 14—1 oz.—In single box | 5.00 "           |
| No. 15—2 oz.—4 in box      | 7.00 "           |
| No. 16—2 oz.—In complete   | 7.50 "           |
| No. 17—2 oz.—In single box | 8.00 "           |



Style "B."—New Tall.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 20—1 oz.—12 in box     | \$2.00 per dozen |
| No. 21—1 oz.—In complete   | 2.50 "           |
| No. 22—1 oz.—4 in box      | 4.00 "           |
| No. 23—1 oz.—In complete   | 4.50 "           |
| No. 24—1 oz.—In single box | 5.00 "           |
| No. 25—2 oz.—4 in box      | 7.00 "           |
| No. 26—2 oz.—In complete   | 7.50 "           |
| No. 27—2 oz.—In single box | 8.00 "           |



Style "C."—English Round.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 31—1 oz.—4 in box      | \$4.00 per dozen |
| No. 32—1 oz.—In complete   | 4.50 "           |
| No. 33—1 oz.—In single box | 5.00 "           |
| No. 34—2 oz.—In single box | 12.00 "          |

## LIST OF STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

### SPECIAL ODORS.

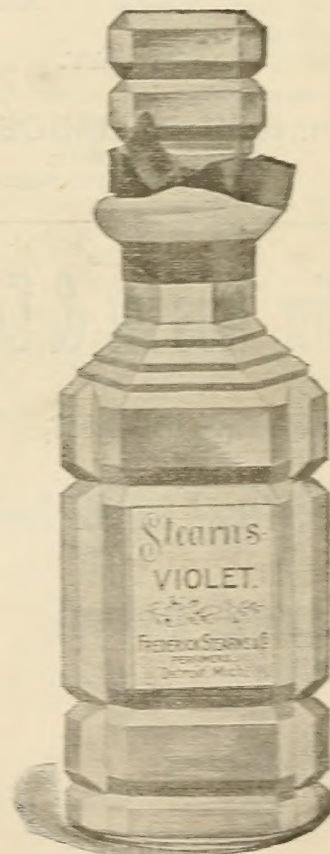
#### AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| AMORITA.            | "4" ROSES.   |
| ENGLISH LILAC.      | MAY BLOSSOM. |
| CLEOPATRA.          | EUXENIA.     |
| OLIVE BLOSSOM.      | KALANTHE.    |
| NADJY.              | LUCULIA.     |
| IDEAL BOUQUET.      | ERMINIE.     |
| CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM. |              |

We also offer the following list of popular favorites, which are everywhere recognized as the best in their line.

### REGULAR ODORS.

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| White Rose.        | Lily of the Valley.    |
| Jockey Club.       | Stephanotis.           |
| Heliotrope.        | Ylang Ylang.           |
| Opoponax.          | Patchouly.             |
| Frangipanni.       | True Eng. Violet, \$5. |
| Rose Geranium.     | Wood Violet.           |
| New Mown Hay.      | White Lilac.           |
| Tonquin Musk, \$5. | Musk.                  |
| Ess. Bouquet.      |                        |



Style "D."—Tall Fluted, similar to Cut Glass.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 40—1 oz.—In complete   | \$5.00 per dozen |
| No. 41—1 oz.—In single box | 5.50 "           |
| No. 42—2 oz.—In complete   | 8.50 "           |
| No. 43—2 oz.—In single box | 9.00 "           |
| No. 44—4 oz.—In single box | 15.00 "          |

TERMS—Three Months' Credit. F. O. B. Windsor.

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Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

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Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

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**Specialties :**

Arecanut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Quinine Wine.

Honey Cough Tincture.

Glycerose.

Prairie Condition Powders.

**J. PALMER & SON**

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

**MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

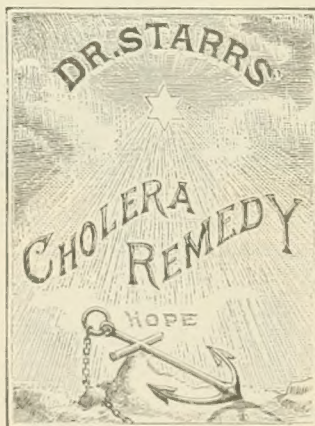
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES, Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest  
manufacturers of FANS and SILK  
NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,  
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We have been very successful in securing an  
entirely New and Well Assorted Line of  
**Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**,  
superior and larger than anything ever shown  
by us, and can assure our friends it will repay  
them to reserve their orders for our representa-  
tive.



**Recommended by Physicians  
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for  
the immediate treatment of **CHOLERA  
SYMPTOMS** enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large  
sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

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**Books for Druggists.****Practical Dispensing.**

ILLUSTRATED.

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Crown 8 vo. 1s. 8d. (50c.)

This work is designed to assist Students  
(especially those who have little opportunity of  
practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art,  
and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the  
subject.

**Practical Perfumery,**

By AN EXPERT.

Cloth, 1s. 8d. (50c.)

Contains directions for the preparation of  
Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed  
Formulae and useful Advice regarding Labels,  
Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High  
Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices,  
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This work will contain more than 1,000  
Reliable Formulae, including Recipes connect-  
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with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain  
Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and  
Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Bever-  
ages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and  
Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Re-  
agents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect  
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**Minor Ailments.**

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates  
the contents. It will contain comprehensive  
directions for the treatment of the numerous  
slight affections and accidents, &c., which are  
daily brought under the notice of the "counter  
prescriber." The most modern and effective  
methods will be described, and the most recent  
of proved remedies pointed out, and the whole  
will be edited by an experienced medical prac-  
titioner.

Any of these books will be furnished post  
free on receipt of price, by the "**Canadian  
Druggist**," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.



## TRADE NOTES.

C. A. Wallace is opening a new drug store at Calgary, N.W.T.

Young's drug store at Miami, Man., was destroyed by fire on Jan. 11th.

The drug stock of R. Steele, Virden, Man., has been sold at 45c. on the dollar.

S. T. Hopper has purchased R. Wilson's branch drug business in Port Hope, Ont.

Seabury & Johnston's goods have all been advanced in price about 25% to the Canadian trade.

The drug stock of F. W. James, Strathroy, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 3rd. Insured.

Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, have issued a handsome New Year's address to their patrons.

D. S. Curtis, druggist, of New Westminster, B. C., was elected Mayor of that city on Dec. 12th by a majority of 102 votes.

W. J. Fraser, formerly with Stuart W. Johnston, Toronto, has assumed the management of Dr. Ovens' drug store in Parkhill, Ont.

Mr. J. P. May, druggist, Queen St. E., Toronto, has assigned to Messrs. Campbell & May, assignees. The liabilities are about \$2,000 with assets about the same.

Harvey A. Corley, a drug clerk of Lenox, Mass., but formerly employed in Canada, was drowned while skating on Dec. 14th. Corley was born in Meaford, Ont.

N. J. McDermid has bought the drug business at 174 Dundas St., London, Ont., carried on as a branch of J. G. Shuff, who will in future give his entire energy to his store in the east end.

We regret to hear of the very serious illness of James H. Pearce, Manager of Evans & Sons' Toronto house. At the time of writing his physician gives little, if any, hope of his recovery.

Lyman Bros. & Co., under date of Dec. 31st, have issued a circular announcing to the trade the formation of a joint stock company, under the name of The Lyman Brothers & Company, Limited.

As a mutual advantage to yourself, the parties who advertise and the publisher, please mention that you "read their advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST," when you are ordering goods from your jobber.

Messrs. Reed & Carnrick, New York, have a woman amongst their commercial travellers, Miss Adele M. Graef, who goes all over the country and receives the largest salary of any of the firm's travellers.

The patent medicine business of W. H. Comstock, of Brockville, Ont., has been converted into a joint stock company under the name of "The W. H. Comstock Company, (Limited)," with a capital stock of \$300,000.

J. Marshman Brayley, of the firm of Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal, was mar-

ried at Woodstock, N. B., on Dec. 21st to Miss Jennie Merritt. Amongst the many valuable presents was a beautiful silver tea service given by the employees of the Messrs. Brayley, Sons & Co.

J. G. Karn's drug store in Woodstock, Ont., was burglarized some time during the night of Jan. 3rd. A small sum of money was taken from the till. The desk in the office was also broken into, but, as it happened, it was empty. It is supposed an entrance was effected by a key through the front door.

Mr. J. E. Morrison, druggist, of Quebec, who has left for Montreal to accept the position of superintendent of Messrs. Lyman & Son's laboratory there, was presented, before his departure, with a beautiful and valuable gold ring by his fellow-members of the Quebec C.M.B. A., as a mark of their esteem.

The O. & W. Thum Co. are getting out a new holder for their Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper which will be an artistic thing in the way of engraving and printing and an ornament when in use. The folding arrangement has been simplified and will be easily understood and readily set up by anybody. These changes will make this really useful article still more popular.

The business of Messrs. C. D. Daniels & Co., King St. E., Toronto, is not for sale, as reported, but instead, Mr. Daniel has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. R. Bond, corner Carlton and Bleeker Sts. Mr. Daniel is personally well known in that part of the city and will, no doubt, make a greater success than ever before known at this stand, while still continuing the old one as before.

## Manitoba Notes.

The festive season has passed, and though the druggists in Winnipeg do not carry what would be termed a special line of Xmas fancy goods, they report a fair movement in perfumes, cut bottles, and fancy druggist's sundries generally.

Two new drug stores have been opened in Winnipeg recently, Mr. J. T. Pointz on Market Street and Messrs. Colcleugh & Co. on Ross Street.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, Brandon, Mr. R. Martin, Regina, and Mr. Wendell Maclean, Calgary, are aldermen in their respective towns for '93. This is evidence that the towns have turned over a new leaf.

Dr. Willoughby was elected Mayor of Regina by a very large majority.

Mr. W. E. Cowan, Deloraine, has moved into his new store which is handsomely fitted up in British Columbia cedar.

Mr. W. Thornton, druggist, Calgary, is on a pleasure trip to his old home in England.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, who resigned his position with Messrs. Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, a year ago, to take the position of Western representative for Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, has returned to the former firm.

## Municipal Honors for Druggists.

At the recent municipal elections a goodly number of druggists have been honored by their fellow-citizens in being elected Mayors, Reeves, etc., in their various localities, amongst them being the following:

### MAYORS.

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Cayuga, Ont.  | D. Thompson (acc.)     |
| Cobourg, "    | R. Wilson.             |
| Guelph, "     | W. G. Smith.           |
| Hamilton, "   | P. B. Blaicher, (acc.) |
| Kingston, "   | N. C. Polson, (acc.)   |
| Mt. Forest, " | W. L. Coleleugh.       |
| Niagara, "    | H. Pafford, (acc.)     |
| Stayner, "    | W. B. Sanders.         |
| Welland, "    | G. H. Berger.          |

### REEVES.

|              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Embrow, Ont. | R. A. Duncan.              |
| Listowell, " | J. A. Hacking.             |
| Woodstock, " | J. J. Hall, 1st Dy. (acc.) |

Besides these a number of druggists have been elected to serve as Councillors for the present year.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Since our last issue the seven days' wonder, locally called "the Doctor and the Druggist" has passed into a thing of the past (and no pun intended). Some correspondence appeared and excited passing comment, but things have gradually righted themselves. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Watson each had a little free advertising, while one writer on the opposite side from the Druggists made the position of the Doctors more unpopular by his extreme views against the Druggists and their business. Mr. Watson claimed in his letter that as the demand of the Doctors that the Druggists should not select medicines for their customers had been withdrawn, the matter should now be allowed to rest, but Mr. Hughes differed. Now, however, as we have said above, the thing is a thing of the past, and while people jokingly allude to it, the drug business goes on its way unaffected by it.

Bad weather seriously affected Christmas trade. So, too, did the late slaughter sales among the dry goods men, the auction sales of the China men, and the large bazaar in and in aid of the new Masonic Temple. People spent all their money upon bargains at these sales and had little left for fancy goods and the toilet articles of the drug stores. But nevertheless most people are not farseeing enough as to buy Christmas presents many hours before Christmas day, and the druggists, for this reason, sold a fair lot of perfumes. Messrs. Reddin, Watson, Johnson and Davies made a special feature of Christmas goods, but it is evident that the Charlottetown drug men are each year getting more and more out of this line, finding business too much cut up, profits too small, and the unsold stock carried over from one year has to be fairly given away in the next year.

No special feature of window dressing or shop decoration was noticed, each drug-



gist displaying in his window with more or less good effect, samples suggestive of the various lines of goods suitable for Christmas presents kept in stock within.

Business generally is dull in Prince Edward Island, and now that the holiday season (this year not a profitable one) is over, the druggists look to rendering their bills, stock-taking and such things to occupy the time usually absorbed in serving customers. Prospects at present are that this is about all they will have to do for some little time to come.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, desire to draw the attention of druggists, clerks and apprentices to the following extracts from the Quebec Pharmacy Act:

1. It is unlawful for any person keeping a drug store to employ any apprentice or clerk, unless the said apprentice or clerk is registered in accordance with the Pharmacy Act, and is able to produce a certificate to that effect.

2. It is unlawful for any person keeping a drug store to allow any apprentice to dispense physician's prescriptions or sell poisons, unless said apprentice is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor or a certified clerk.

3. It is unlawful for any apprentice to dispense prescriptions or sell poisons, unless he is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor or a certified clerk.

4. It is unlawful for any person to be employed in a drug store as apprentice or clerk, unless such person has passed the required examination and holds a certificate from the Registrar.

5. Persons registered under the Pharmacy Act, shall, on retiring from business, give notice to the Registrar in writing of the same, and in default thereof, they shall remain liable for the annual registration fee.

6. Persons offending against the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, are liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for the first offence and fifty dollars and costs for each subsequent offence.

### Montreal Druggists' Association.

At a recent meeting of this association, the following notice of motion was presented by Mr. A. D. Mann:

"That the words *Fair Custom* be adopted as a private mark. That all copies of prescriptions shall have the first price marked on them with the above private mark, and that prescriptions so marked shall not be dispensed by other members for less than the price marked on them."

And a number of alterations were made in the retail prices of proprietaries, viz.:-

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Major's Cement.....sml       | \$ 20 |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "      | 30    |
| Iodia " " " " " " " " " "    | 1 75  |
| Bromidia " " " " " " " " " " | 1 75  |

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Roche's Embrocation.....        | \$ 1 75 |
| Clin's Solution.....            | 2 00    |
| Dragees Meynet Ferrugineux..... | 90      |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "         | 1 25    |
| Vin Chevrier.....               | 1 00    |
| Vaseline Camphor Ice.....       | 20      |
| Wyeth's Ext. of Malt.....       | 35      |
| Cuticura Plasters.....          | 30      |
| " " Soap.....                   | 25      |
| Carriere's Anti-Migraine.....   | 35      |

The following articles are added to the list:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Pilules Reconstituantes du Dr La Barthe..... | \$1 75 |
| Poudre de Peptone, Catillon.....             | 1 75   |
| Solution Odet.....                           | 1 00   |
| Denaeyer's Peptonate of Iron, Liquid.....    | 1 00   |
| Denaeyer's Pepton of Iron, Powder.....       | 1 50   |
| Denaeyer's Peptone of Iron, Powder.....sml   | 75     |
| Denaeyer's Peptone of Meat.....              | 1 25   |

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council for granting certificates of competency in accordance with section eight of the Act respecting Pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The Board of Preliminary Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly meeting in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on the 5th instant, when 36 candidates presented themselves. Of this number seven were examined on one subject only, and six of these obtained the required number of marks. The following are the names of those who were successful and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely:—A. Erement, D. R. O'Neil, Henri Lacoste, R. J. Lunney, J. F. Lussier, J. A. Valiquette, Chas. S. Webb, Norman Holden, J. L. A. Chauriette, A. Lebeau, Jas. Frankum and Jos. E. Migeron. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. During the progress of this examination, the Board of Examiners discovered that one of the applicants had personated one of the previous unsuccessful candidates by writing a paper on the subject the defeated candidate was supposed to be examined in, and signing the name of the said unsuccessful candidate to such paper, thus committing two offences, personation and forgery. This matter is now under the consideration of the Council of the Association, and it is probable that criminal proceedings will be taken against one or both of the parties implicated, as the Council are determined to punish any person detected committing these offences. It is also the intention of the Council, in future, to insist upon the enforcement of the rule requiring from applicants ten days notice prior to the date fixed for the examination; and that all candidates for the preliminary examination will be required to make before a Justice of the Peace a declaration prior to entering the

Examination Hall that he is the person who filed the application.

Messrs. W. S. Kerry, Edmund Giroux, jr. and C. E. Scarff were the examiners.

The following is the written preliminary examination, held in Montreal on Jan. 5th, 1893:—

N. B.—You are requested to—

- 1.—Write on one side of the paper only.
- 2.—Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
- 3.—Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your name in full on the outside.
- 4.—Candidates will be careful not to commence a new subject on same sheet with another, and fold each subject separately, putting on the back of the sheet your name and name of subject treated.

FRENCH FOR ENGLISH CANDIDATES.

*Translate into French—*

The specific gravity is a good indication of the purity of turpentine, although it cannot always be relied on, especially when resin spirits has been added.

*Translate into English—*

Comme on approchait de la ville et que la pluie tombait toujours, Joseph demanda a son compagnon dans quel quartier il logeait.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1.—Give result in decimals of  $(25 + 2\frac{1}{2}) - (6 \div 3) \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}) + (\frac{7}{10} - \frac{2}{30})$ .
- 2.—Multiply .0032 by 67 and divide result by .0043 giving answer in vulgar fractions.
- 3.—A merchant has 100 lbs. potassium iodide and sells  $\frac{1}{2}$  at \$3.25 per lb., half the remainder at 5 cts. per lb. advance, he loses 5 % of the balance of the iodide, and sells all that is left for \$100, how much does he realize on his sales, and what price per lb. does the last lot bring.
- 4.—A lends B \$3,457 at 6 per cent. per annum interest, B pays him \$1000 in 30 days, another \$1000 in 60 days, and the balance in 5 months, what interest has B to pay, (calculate the months at 30 days each).
- 5.—If A's running expenses are  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his daily profits and his own expenses are  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the balance, how long will it take him to save \$500 with profits of \$11 per day.

GRAMMAR.

- 1.—(a) What is English Grammar? Into how many parts is it divided? Name them? (b) What is a diphthong?
- 2.—What is the difference between prepositions and conjunctions, and give examples showing the difference.
- 3.—(a) Give one example each of a noun in the nominative, possessive and objective case. (b) Name two distributive adjective pronouns, two indefinite and one reflective.
- 4.—Give imperfect, indicative tense of verb to buy, also present subjunctive and present potential of same verb.



# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(Limited.)

## TORONTO, = ONTARIO.

We will be glad to quote all or any of the following goods of **our own** manufacture, either in Wholesale or Retail parcels :

Acid Hydrobromic.  
 " Hypophosphorous.  
 " Phosphoric.  
 " Sulphurous.  
 Ammonia Benzoate.  
 " Bromide.  
 " Chloride Pure.  
 " Hydrosulphuret.  
 " Iodide.  
 " Magnes. Phosph.  
 " Nitrate.  
 " Oxalas.  
 " Tartrate.  
 Amyle Acetate.  
 " Nitrate.  
 Arsenic Iodide.  
 " Tribromide.  
 Bismuth et Ammon. Cit. (Liquor)  
 " Oxalate.  
 " Oxychloride.  
 " Oxy Iodide.  
 Caffeine Citrate.  
 Calcium Sulphide.  
 Camphor Monobromide.  
 Copper Bromide.  
 " Carbonate.  
 " Chloride.  
 " Cyanide.  
 " Nitrate.  
 " Oxide.  
 Chloroform Pure, (Equal to any in the market.)  
 Collodion.  
 Ether Acetic.  
 " Butyric.  
 " Nitros (Spirits) B. P.  
 " " " Commercial.  
 " Sulph. 725

Ether Sulph. Aenesthetical in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tins.  
 Gold Chloride (Solution).  
 " and Sodium Chloride.  
 Iron Arsenias.  
 " Bromide.  
 " and Ammon. Tart.  
 " " Potassæ Tart.  
 " " Quinine Citrate, B. P. 10% and 4%.  
 " " Strychnine Citrate.  
 " " Strych. & Quin. Citrate.  
 " Citrate.  
 " Dialysed.  
 " Iodide.  
 " Oxalate.  
 " Perchloride.  
 " Phosphate.  
 " Sulph. Pure.  
 " Sulphide.  
 Lead Iodide.  
 " Peroxide.  
 Lithium Benzoate.  
 " Salicylate.  
 Mercuric Iodide.  
 " Salicylate.  
 Mercurous Iodide.  
 " Nitrate.  
 " Sulphate.  
 Mercury Oleate.  
 Nitroglycerine Solution.  
 Potassium Carbonate.  
 Potassium Chloride.  
 " Citrate.  
 " Oxalate.  
 " Sulphate.  
 " Sulphuret.  
 " Tartrate.

Quinine (Alkaloid).  
 " Bisulphate.  
 " Hydrochloride.  
 " Phosphate.  
 " Valerianate.  
 Silver Chloride.  
 " Nitrate Crystals.  
 " Nitrate Fused.  
 " Oxide.  
 Sodium Acetate.  
 " Arseniate.  
 " Benzoate.  
 " Bromide.  
 " Citrate.  
 " Iodide.  
 " Nitrate Pure.  
 " Oxalate.  
 " Salicylate.  
 " Sulphocarbolate.  
 Strychnine Citrate.  
 " Nitrate.  
 " Sulphate.  
 Sulphur Iodide.  
 Tartar Emetic.  
 Zinc Acetate.  
 " Bromide.  
 " Iodide.  
 " Oleate.  
 " Sulphate.  
 " Sulphocarbolate.

Also a full line of :

Hypodermic Tablets.  
 Pills, S. C.  
 Tablets.  
 Tablet Triturates.

### LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.



5. *Poss*.—That boy toils hard that he may become rich, and he will succeed.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the capital cities of the following: Louisiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Minnesota, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Ireland, Scotland, Egypt.

2. Where are the Islands of Anticosti, Sicily, Terra del Fuogo, Corsica and Sardinia, Cyprus and St. Helena? For what is the latter island celebrated?

3. What is the largest body of fresh water in the world? Name the tributaries of River St. Lawrence.

4.—In what part of England is Sheffield, and for what is it noted.

5.—Name two of the largest cities in Russia and three of the largest rivers.

#### LATIN.

1.—Translate—

Tum demum Liscus, oratione Casaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebum plurimum valeat, qui privati plus passint, quam ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem detertere, ne frumentum conferant, quod prestare debeant, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, neque dubitare debere quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatam sint erepturi.

2.—Give principal parts of: *Taceo, Deterreo, Debeo Supero.*

3.—Write in full:—*Oratio, Magistratus, Frumentum.*

4.—What parts of what verbs are:—*Proponit, Valeat, Praestare, Possint.*

#### HISTORY.

1. In what year did Dollard des Ormeaux fight the Iroquois? Where did the fight take place?

2.—In what year did the war between Francis I. and Charles V. begin and what was the result?

3.—Who was King of Great Britain when America was discovered?

4.—When and at what date did George Washington die?

#### Montreal Notes.

The majority of candidates at the last Preliminary Examination, held in Montreal on the 5th, were plucked on Arithmetic. Most of the candidates had been educated in Canadian Colleges.

A case of perjury, if not forgery, occurred at the last sitting of the Preliminary Board of Examiners. A young man went up to pass the examination in place of another who had failed several times previously, and signed the name of the party for whom he was passing the examination. The Council held a meeting and discussed the matter when it was decided to reject the candidate. The candidate admitted to say that he was not the person who had failed several times previously.

the grounds that it was impossible in face of the law, which requires a good moral character from the candidates, for the Board to admit a person who had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Board and obtain registration illegally.

Dr. Thayer's appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench against the judgment rendered in the Police Court for keeping a pharmacy without paying the annual license fee, according to law, was decided against him on the grounds that there was no appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in such cases.

Mr. Beaupie intends opening a branch drug store on St. Catharine St., corner of St. Urbain St. Mr. Beaupie's present establishment is on Notre Dame St. east, Hochelaga Ward.

Miss Mahrgin, of Brooklyn, fills the place of prescription clerk in a large drug store in that city, and what is more she gives great satisfaction to her employer. She receives the same salary as the men and is on duty from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m., and has one afternoon a week and only every other Sunday. Think of that ye Montreal male drug clerks!!

A country doctor who has been running a drug store in a large country town for the last two years, without paying his license as a pharmacist, pleads on being brought to court by the Pharmaceutical Association, that he did not know it was necessary to pay a license and that he had not received a notice from the Secretary. The Secretary has sent him several notices and not one has been received back through the Dead Letter office!!

#### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Many Canadian readers will be interested to hear about the farewell banquet given to Mr. A. H. Mason, of Messrs. Seabury & Johnson's London business, on the occasion of his departure to New York. It is not so very many years ago that Mr. Mason was filling an important position in the firm of Evans & Co., Limited, at Montreal. Whilst in that position he was the principal Canadian officer of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and since then has been elected to the Council of that body. Mr. Mason is leaving England on the last day of the year and from conversation I had with him I understand that he is going to take a prominent share in the business of Seabury & Johnson at New York. If rumor is correct, Mr. C. J. Seabury intends devoting more of his time in the future to politics, and from his known ability and energy the drug trade will expect great things if he should enter Congress. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should select his colleague, who has carried on for several years their London business with eminent success, to represent him at headquarters. The banquet took place at the Cape Royal, Regent Street, W., and upwards

of 60 friends assembled. Mr. Charles Umney, of the firm of Wright, Layman & Umney, took the chair, and in proposing the toast of the evening, the health of Mr. Mason, referred in warm terms to their guest and wished him every happiness in his new home and every prosperity in the new place of his career. Mr. Mason, in reply, stated that this would be a red letter day in his life and that he warmly appreciated the honors which they had done him. Mr. David Howard, of Messrs. Howard & Sons, in proposing "Our business relations with the United States," ventured into the thorny path of Free Trade versus Protection, to which Mr. H. S. Wellcome, of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., replied. Mr. Mason carries with him the good wishes of a host of friends which he has made by his bonhomie and unimpeachable integrity.

There has been a tendency of late on the part of the experimenting physicians to favor inorganic compounds more than the flood of organic bodies which are continually being "made in Germany." The introduction of the salts of calcium and strontium into more prominence is evidence of this. There has been in consequence considerable enquiries for the bromide and lactate of strontium and the iodide of calcium. The bromide of strontium is stated, in the clinical results published by Dr. Constantin Paul, and since confirmed by Dr. Laborde, to be far superior to the potassium salt when its administration has to be prolonged. It never gives rise to the irritating cutaneous affection or stomachic disturbances which frequently follow the lengthy exhibition of potassium bromide. The lactate has been recommended by such eminent clinicians as Dujardin-Beaumetz and Germain Sie for that troublesome disease, albuminuria. It is stated to have a marked and always instant effect in stopping the elimination of albumin from the kidneys and also to give tone and vigor to the system generally. Both of the salts are given in doses of 10 to 30 grains, two or three times daily, but are best administered in solution. As they are freely soluble in about 1 part in 6 of water, the solution can be flavored with syrup of orange or elixir of saccharin to cover the metallic base. Great care should be taken only to employ salts which give no indication of barium. Spectroscopic examination is, of course, the most delicate test, but very few commercial samples will pass this test. At any rate, there should be no cloudiness or precipitate when a solution of chromate of potassium is added to a solution of the strontium salt, previously acidified with acetic acid.

Prof. Dunstan and Mr. Shepherd, in the research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, have settled the vexed question as to the identity of the alkaloids in tea and coffee. In a communication to the Chemical Society this month, they state that they have examined the alkaloids, their auro-chlorides, mercurio-compounds, etc., and in each case the pro-



# Mustard ♦ Plasters

## IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by **JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON** are of greater strength and generally superior to others. They do not decompose or change with age.

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

*Johnston & Johnston, - New York.*

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.,**  
**MONTREAL,**

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.

*We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued:—*

**\$3.60 per Gross,**

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

**\$9.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

**\$18.00 per Gross,**

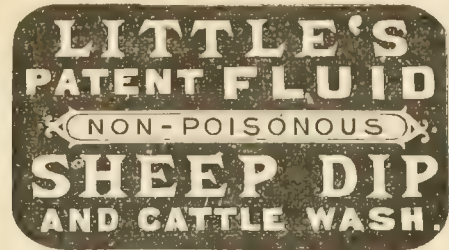
"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

**CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO.,** (CONSOLIDATED.)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

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**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

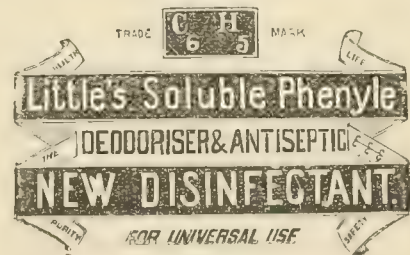
17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON - POISONOUS AND NON - CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



ducts have proved absolutely identical. As Profs. Cash and Lauder Brunton have previously announced very different physiological results from caffeine and theine, the matter is by no means cleared up. One of the most feasible suggestions is that the theine upon which Profs. Cash and Brunton experimented was not absolutely pure, but this is not admitted by the eminent pharmacologists themselves. Incidentally, Messrs. Dunstan and Shepherd point out that commercial chloride of gold is a very variable article. Pure  $\text{Au Cl}_2$  is never supplied. The German article is usually  $\text{Au Cl}_3 \cdot \text{HCl}$ , whilst the English may be  $\text{Au Cl}_3 \cdot \text{KCl}$  or  $\text{Au Cl}_3 \cdot \text{Na Cl}$ . It is also very well known that the tubes in which the gold salt is sold are very variable as to their weight of contents.

#### FORMULÆ.

*Syrup of Strontium Bromide.* Bromide of strontium, 1600 grs; water, 5 fl. ozs.; elixir simple, 3 fl. ozs.; syrup to 1 pint. Dose—One teaspoonful (10 grs.) in water.

*Tooth-Ache Tincture.*—Creosote, 30 drops; tincture of iodine, 1 drachm; chloroform, 1 drachm; tincture of opium, 1 drachm. Soak a pledget of cotton-wool with the tincture and insert in the cavity.

*Neuralgia and Tooth-Ache Mixture.*—Quinine sulphate, 16 grs.; sulphate of magnesia, 2 drachms; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 20 drops; infusion of gentian, to 8 fl. ozs. One-eighth part every three hours.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

#### Shortages.

There is probably no one question arising between seller and buyer so liable to create dissatisfaction and misunderstanding as claims of shortages made upon receipt of goods. The purchaser is always very sure that the particular articles missing were not in the case when it was received; and the shipper is always quite as certain that they were included in the shipment, and must have been overlooked by the customer's receiving clerk. The following extract from a letter from a New York merchant to a Western manufacturer will illustrate one instance where the consignor may justly claim the cigars or soda water from the consignee the first time the two come in social contact:

"A few days ago we purchased some secondhand cases in this city. One of the cases had one of the boards of the cover still nailed firmly to it. On removing this board our packer found a small bundle containing five cartons, each with a bottle holding 100 of your  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain morphine sulphate oviform gelatine coated pills. A nail had caught the edge of the package, and thus undoubtedly, when the goods were removed from the case, it was concealed from view."

As a rule large shippers are very systematic in their methods and take especial pains with their shipments, having schemes of checking and rechecking which make

it almost impossible for an article to be unconsciously omitted from a shipment. It is far easier for the receiver to overlook a small package in the straw or excelsior used as packing than it is for the shipper to omit the same.

From an extended experience in these matters the following instances are drawn where ill-founded claims for shortages had been made:

A small but valuable package of drugs was once taken by one of a firm from a case just opened, as it lay in the receiving department, and placed in the vault for safe keeping. As usual with heads of houses, who have little acquaintance with detail, he neglected to say anything of his action. The receiving clerk reported the package short when he came to check up the invoice, and the other partner dictated a claim to the shipper. A mild reply politely suggesting the possibility that the receiving clerk had overlooked the package fell under the notice of the first partner, who of course was able to explain the matter.

A long and unnecessarily acrimonious correspondence was once occasioned by a salesman who, finding an article out of stock on his shelves, rushed into the receiving room, took the same from a just opened but unchecked case, and sent it out on his order. Of course a shortage was noted and claimed. A courteous hint that the trouble might possibly lie with some employe in the purchaser's store drew out a bitter answer, and a misunderstanding ensued, which was not explained away until by the merest accident the correspondence came to the notice of the salesman who had occasioned the whole difficulty.

A packer against whom claims for shortages were continually coming in would not retain his situation anywhere very long. Hence it is to his interest to be sure that everything goes out in proper shape, and he is usually very careful. The opportunities, especially in the drug trade, which involves so many small articles of considerable value, for overlooking a package in opening and checking a case, are many; and it therefore follows that the consignee should make all possible search and inquiry in his own store before claiming a shortage. Again, when he does make such claim, the courteous inquiry and suggestions of the seller should be met in the same spirit of fairness in which they are generally made. There is never any occasion for acrimony, for all questions which are liable to arise between seller and buyer should be considerably treated by both parties, with especial reference to the possibility of each particular case.—*Pharmaceutical Progress.*

When ordering from any of our advertisers please mention that you "saw the advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

Infusion of Guniacum is used by the ladies of Venezuela as a complexion improver. They also employ it for menstrual irregularities.

#### Separation of Iron Oxide from Aluminum Oxide.

Professor Beilstein, of the Polytechnic School of St. Petersburg, recommends the following new process: Dissolve the mixture of oxides in nitric acid, and evaporate the solution to dryness in the water-bath. Continue to heat the residue until the odor of nitric acid ceases to be apparent. Add water, bring to a boil, add a few drops of ammonium sulphate, let cool, and filter. The filtrate contains all the aluminum in the shape of a basic nitrate, while the iron remains on the filter as an insoluble subnitrate.

MAYOR Polson, the well known druggist of Kingston, Ont., in his inaugural address has made several valuable suggestions as to how that city should be governed during the present year and pointed out the necessity of strict economy. The *Daily Whig* of that city commenting on his address says: "His courage is commendable and if he governs with the exactitude (and we have no doubt he will) he displays in his own business then there is hope of getting out of the difficulties that a lessening revenue seems to spread before the council." The CANADIAN DRUGGIST has no doubt that Mr. Polson in civic affairs will display the same watchful and intelligent interest which he has always taken in Pharmaceutical matters, both in the council of the College of Pharmacy and in his own business.

A COLOR REACTION OF CODEINE.—If syrup of codeine be added to an infusion of mallows, the blue color of the latter becomes green. This is one of the readiest tests for the differentiation of the syrup of morphine from that of codeine. Take a mallow flower and place it in a test-tube, add 10 ccm. of water, and bring to a boil over an alcohol lamp, and let boil for a few seconds. Withdraw the flower, and add a few drops of the suspected syrup. If codeine be present the liquid becomes a brilliant green; morphine has no effect.

Before kicking your competitor it may be well to take the measure of his leg. His "reach" may be a few inches longer than yours.

Weigh the man who knows all about law, religion, journalism, medicine and business, and he will be found wanting—brains.

#### WANTED.

A PAYING DRUG BUSINESS WANTED in a good Town or Village. Correspondence confidential. "L." Office of Canadian Druggist, Strathroy, Ont.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

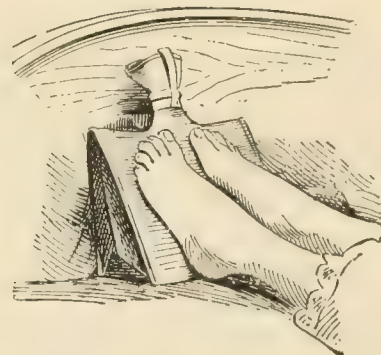
SITUATION WANTED by Drug Clerk with over three years' experience. Best references as to work and character. W. H. W. Box 123, Stayner, Ont.



# "GETTING THERE WITH BOTH FEET."



THE OLD STYLE.



THE "MARION."

You can warm both feet with the "MARION."

You can't with the ordinary Hot Water Bottle.

## SEE WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT MARION WATER BOTTLES:

DR. HAYES AGNEW,  
M. D.

N. W. COR. 16TH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILA.  
September 30th, 1891.  
"The 'Marion Hot Water Bag' devised by Mr. Hesser, is a modification in the shape of the ordinary bag, rendering it very useful by admitting its adaption to any surface of the body."

J. C. BIDDLE,  
M. D.

PENNA. STATE HOSPITAL, ASHLAND, PA.  
"It affords me pleasure to testify to the superiority of the 'Upright Marion Water Bottle' to any other yet manufactured. It certainly adds comfort to the patient, as it can be placed close to the body without producing pressure. Again, the opening on the top can be filled without leaking, and thereby prevent the bed from getting wet. This alone will recommend it above all others."

THOMAS G. MORTON,  
M. D.

1421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
January 12, 1892.  
"The 'Marion Rubber Water Bottle' is a very useful apparatus for applying heat or cold to any part of the body."

WM. H. PANCOAST,  
M. D.

1100 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
"I have used the 'Marion Hot Water Bag' in my surgical practice, and like it very much. Its facility of application and its upright position for the feet make it very valuable. Another advantage it possesses is that it makes an admirable 'Ice Bag.'"

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

# TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale by the Wholesale Druggists.



## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the papers of the Junior and Senior Examinations, held in the College, in December, 1892:

### JUNIOR PAPERS.

#### Chemistry and Physics.

*Examiner*,—A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C. M. *Time*,—2½ Hours.

1. State the law of Multiple Proportion—illustrate your answer by means of the Oxides of Nitrogen.
2. What is the difference between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound—illustrate your answer. To which of these would air belong, and why?
3. Describe the methods taken to show the composition: (1) of water; (2) of Hydrogen Chloride.
4. What are the sources, preparation, properties and uses of Iodine—give the tests (with reactions) for an Iodide.
5. Give the preparation, properties, sources of and tests for the impurities of Sulphuric Acid. How much nitre is required to make 100 lbs. of this acid?
6. What volume of Oxygen (1) at 10° and 750 c. c. m.; (2) at the nominal temperature and pressure, can be obtained by boiling 10 grammes of Hydrogen Peroxide?
7. How much calcium metaphosphate is obtained by heating 100 lbs. of monocalcic phosphate?
8. Describe and give the uses of (1) an air thermometer; (2) a differential thermometer.
9. How is the extra power gained by the use of an hydraulic press.
10. What is Specific Heat, and what application of it is made in Chemistry?
11. What volume of Hydrogen will diffuse under the same conditions as a diffusion of 100 c. c. m. of Ammonia.

#### Botany.

*Examiner*,—A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C. M. *Time*,—2½ Hours.

1. Classify the different varieties of roots. How does a root differ from a stem?
2. What are tendrils? Under what should they be classified and why?
3. What is meant by aestivation and by vernalion? Give the different varieties of the former, illustrating by diagram.
4. Name the organs of vegetation, and those of reproduction, with the work done by each.
5. Give the various forms of Definite Inflorescence, illustrating each by a diagram.
6. Name and show by diagrams the different parts of an ovule, and also the various kinds of ovules.
7. Explain the differences between (1) the cells of xylem and those of phloem; (2) those of fundamental tissue, and those of a bundle sheath.

8. Of what does the fruit consist—compare (1) an apple with a cherry; (2) a strawberry with a raspberry.

9. Practical work.
10. Practical Chemistry.

*Examiner*,—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Detect acid and metal in substance marked "A."
2. Detect acid in solution marked "B."
3. Detect acid in substance marked "C."
4. Detect metal in substance marked "D."
5. Detect metal in solution marked "E."
6. Write equations illustrating all the chemical reactions in testing for acid in "A."
7. Oral examination.

#### Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

*Examiner*,—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

1. Prepare 90 grams of solution of subacetate of lead by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis, and illustrating the chemical changes by an equation:

#### LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Lead acetate.....          | 88.3           |
| Lead oxide, in powder..... | 62.5           |
| Distilled water.....       | 425.0 or q. s. |

Make finished product 450.0 grams.

Heat the distilled water to boiling, and dissolve in it the lead acetate. Add the lead oxide gradually and boil gently for half an hour, agitating well and keeping up the original volume of the liquid. Cool, filter, and make up to proper weight.

#### REPORT I.

(*Exhibit all figures used in calculations required.*)

Amount of each ingredient used:—

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lead acetate.....grams.   | Equivalent in grains..  |
| Lead oxide.....grams.     | Equivalent in grains..  |
| Distilled water.....c.m.3 | Equivalent in fl. ozs.. |

Equation:.....

2. Determine the specific gravity of the solution of subacetate of lead. (Bottle and label properly, and submit solution to the examiner).

#### REPORT II.

|                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| Weight of solution used.....         |
| Weight of equal volume of water..... |
| Specific gravity.....                |

(*Exhibit figures.*)

N. B.—Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and the cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

#### Latin, Posology, &c.

*Examiner*,—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A., M.C., M.D., C.M. *Time*,—3 Hours.

1. R

Magnes. sulph.  
Tinct hyoscyamij  
Sp. chlorof.  
Glycerini  
Aq. ad 5 iv.

M

Stir 5 ss. ex. aq. o. m. per  
labium, scilicet a. c. s. u. e. d.

- a. Divide the prescription into its component parts, after the model of the classical prescription.

- b. Expand the abbreviated words to their full form.

- c. Translate the directions.

- d. Give the syntax of the five italicized words.

- e. Fill in the maximum amount of each ingredient in the above prescription for a child of 12 years.

2. Discuss idiosyncrasy, toleration, accumulation, habit, with examples.

3. Discuss briefly some general considerations governing the administration of a drug in any individual case. Show the unscientific nature of the homœopathic dictum that the potency of a drug is increased by dilution or attenuation.

4. Give the regular dose in each of the following classes, with one exception in each:—Aque, syrupi, pilulæ, confectiones, infusæ, spiritus, olea (fixed and essential).

5. Give minimum dose of:—Pil hydrarg., tr. aconiti, pulv. jalapæ co., extr. nucis vom., extr. bellad. alc., extr. casc. sagr. fl., bals. Peruvian., extr. filicis liq., liquor calcis, liq. potassæ, liq. atrop. sulph., liq. arsen. hydrochlor., mist. cretæ, ol. copaibæ, ol. anisi, ol. Ricini, ac. mur. dil., pulv. glycyrrh co. pulv. ipecac. co., and syr. chloral.

6. Define, with two examples of each:—Alteratives, stimulants, tonics, and narcotics.

7. Trace the blood from the right Auricle until in the course of the circulation it reaches again the same chamber of the heart.

8. Where does the lymph originate?

9. Define absorption, and trace a dose of morphia sulphate from the time it is placed upon the tongue until it is excreted. In which part of its course does it do its work?

#### Pharmacy.

*Examiner*,—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

- A. B. In replying to questions involving mathematical calculations, show figures used in obtaining answers.

1. Add together and give equivalent in fluid ounces of the sum of the following quantities of distilled water (usual temperature and pressure): 43 hectograms, 25 kilograms, 27 centigrams, 3204 milligrams, 68 dekagrams, 27½ grams, and 52½ decigrams.

2. State official specific gravities and strengths of:—

- a. Solution subacetate of lead.
- b. Solution of ammonia.
- c. Strong solution of ammonia.
- d. Sulphuric acid.

3. a. What will one cubic inch of silver weigh in grains, sp. gr. 10.5.

- b. What will one-half litre of official chloroform weigh?

- c. How many cubic inches in an imperial gallon?



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tising, in metal or card-board.

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## SOMERVILLE'S MEXICAN FRUIT - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure MEDICINAL GUM Manufactured  
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Aid to Digestion,  
Prevents Colds,  
Cleanses the Teeth,  
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebent,  
Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiole, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

HAVE AN ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

## IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.  
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

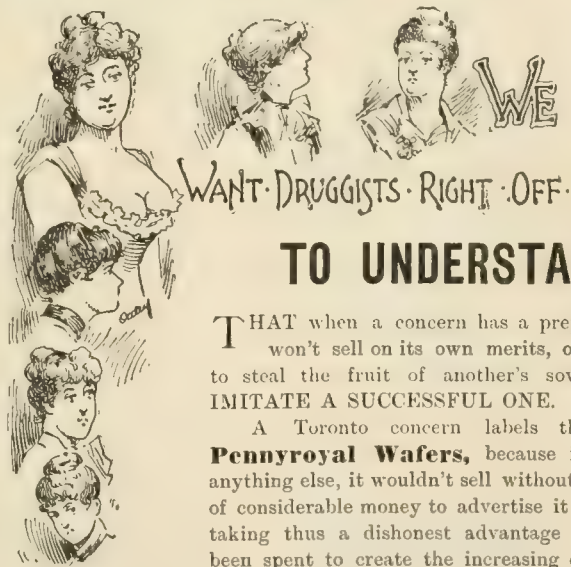
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Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.



## TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that  
won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring  
to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY  
IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture  
**Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it  
anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure  
of considerable money to advertise it as others do,  
taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has  
been spent to create the increasing demand now  
had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go  
still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby  
to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another  
inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its  
cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with  
honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine  
**Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they  
have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for  
the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public.  
Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



4. 250 ozs. of powdered opium, representing ten per cent. of morphine, is required to be made by the admixture of 125 ozs. of 7, with some 9, 12, and 16. How much of each must be used?
5. Reduce (a) 20° centigrade to fahrenheit, (b) 4° F. to C., (c) 25° F. to C.
6. Specific gravity: (a) define, (b) mention chief means of determination, stating which are used for solids, and and which for liquids, (c) how is the specific gravity of a heavy powder ascertained?
7. Metric system: Name the initial unit upon which the system is based; what does it represent, and what is its equivalent in English inches, (b) explain in full the derivation of the unit of weight, and give its grain equivalent, (c) what is the approximate equivalent for one grain, one dram, 2.2 lbs. Av., (d) How many fluid ounces in 2129.25 c. m3.
8. (a) What authority establishes the standards of strengths and modes of manipulation for official preparations in this Dominion. (b) What are officinal preparations? (c) Extemporaneous preparations?
9. Detail method of properly verifying an Equal-arm Beam Balance.
10. How would you verify an ounce graduate for accuracy of markings?
11. Plant drugs: (a) What should be a guide as to the proper time for their collection; state reasons in full. (b) Mention important constituents extracted from them by water; (c) by alcohol; (d) define garbling.
12. Distillation: (a) define, (b) mention three official examples involving this process; define and give examples of, (c) Fractional distillation, (d) Destructive distillation, (e) state sources of creasote and carbolic acid.
13. Ammonium chloride: (a) Source, (b) ordinary impurities, (c) solubility, (d) method of purification and granulation, giving reasons for each step, (e) describe the purified salt.
14. Define: (a) Precipitation, (b) supernatant liquid, (c) in what respect do sediments and precipitates differ, (d) what factors are required when precipitation is resorted to for the purpose of forming chemical compounds by mutual decomposition, (e) how would you be guided as to quantities of each factor, and (f) the order of mixing (illustrate by an example), (g) explain the necessity of washing precipitates, and the methods of effectually accomplishing this end.
15. Define circular displacement, explain fully and illustrate appliances required by a diagram.

## SENIOR PAPERS.

## Dispensing.

Examiner, O. F. BOISEFORD. Time, 2 Hours.

## MRS. KNOX

R  
Emplastri cantharidis.....q.s.  
Vesicatorium face pro dextro auro.  
Sig. admovendum-est dextro auro donec  
vesicatur bene.

## MRS. BROWN'S DAUGHTER.

R  
Potassi Chloratis.....)i  
Acidi hydrochlorici.....)ss.  
Aque destillatæ.....ad 5vi.  
Misce. Fiat Mistura.  
Sig. Coch. parv cum æqua parte aquæ.  
sum. o. h. quum vigilet.  
(The prescriber's object is to have a  
freshly prepared solution of Cl.)

## MR JONES.

R  
Ferri Sulphatis.....  
Potassii Carbonatis....ā grs xviii.  
Excipientis.....q.s.  
Misce. Fiat Massa, in pilulas duodecim  
divide.  
Sig. duæ t. i. d. semihora p. c.  
capiendæ-sunt.

## MRS. SCOTT.

R  
Extracti belladonnæ.....)ss.  
Zinci oxidi.....)ij.  
Vasellini.....ad 3ss.  
Misce. Fiat unguentum.  
Sig. ad dextrum genu applica manequ  
nocte.

## MR. TOMPSON.

R  
Ext. belladonnæ.....gr. i.  
Acidi tannici.....gr. v.  
Olei theobromæ.....q.s.  
Misce. Fiat suppositorium, Mitte talis octo.  
Sig. unum omne nocte ad h. s. utendum  
more dicto.

## Botany.

Examiner,—CHAS. R. SNEATH. Time, 2 Hours.

1. Describe fully the structure of the Bark of an Exogen.
2. What is *Ineterminate Inflorescence*.  
(a) Describe three varieties.
3. What is a fruit? Distinguish between Simple and Multiple Fruits. Describe Ackene, Pome, Drupe.
4. Describe (1) Structure; (2) The Functions of a Leaf.
5. Write a note on the Vegetable Cell and contents.
6. What are the leading characteristics of the Crowfoot Family. Name four plants of the order yielding B. P. Official Drugs.
7. Enumerate the several parts of a complete flower. Describe those that are essential, and state why so considered.
- 8-9-10. Oral.

## Pharmacy.

Examiner, F. T. HARRISON. Time, 2 Hours.

1. What is re-percolation? Describe one method of performing it.
2. (a) How is Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis made?

(b) What is its strength?

(c) In what way would it be affected by exposure to air and why.

3. (a) By what process is Magnesia Levis prepared?
- (b) How would you know when the operation is completed?
- (c) In what does it differ from Magnesia Ponderosa?

4. In determining the strength of Acid Hydrocyanic Dil.

(a) What volumetric solution is used?

(b) How is the operation performed?

5. Name the ingredients in:—Pulv. Kino Co., Pulv. Glycyrr. Co., Lin. Camph. Co., Ung. Simplex, Dover's Powder.

6. Name the active ingredients and the proportions present in:—Donovan's Solution, Fowler's Solution, Syrups Chloral, Vin. Antimoniale, Ferri et Quin. Cit.

7. Would Conf. Rosæ be a suitable excipient for pills of the following substances, and state reasons:

Potas Permanganas, Argent Nit., Plumbi Acet. c Opio, Quin Sulph., Phosphorus.

8. I buy some Alcohol, the sp. gr. of which I find to be .825, and consequently containing about 89% by weight of absolute alcohol:—

(a) How would I reduce it to proof spirits, B.P.?

(b) How would I reduce it to rectified spirits, B.P.?

9 and 10. Oral.

## Prescriptions.

Examiner, W. MURCHISON Time, 2 Hours.

1. (a) What is meant by officinal formulæ?
- (b) In what respects do simple and compound formulæ differ?
2. Pessaries, Bougies and Suppositories are ordered to be dispensed. Indicate form, size, and weight of each respectively.
3. A prescription calls for a 30% solution to contain 200 grains of a salt. How many minims will there be in the solution? Show work.
4. Give full Latin form and meaning of the following abbreviations:—Ad 2 Vic: F.M: Admov: C: Coch., mod: C.M.S: Cuj: Dim: Omn, bid: Oz: Quor: Sesunc: S.V.T.: ℞: Ss:
5. Give the meaning of the following terms and phrases used in prescription writing:—Magnitudo hujus chartæ. Usque ad vesicationem. Inspargere. Alvim Solvere. Donec alvim deicerit. Sudorem movere. Balneum calidum. Partitis vicibus. Dosi pedetentim crescente. More solito.
6. Give in Latin the numeral adverbs, and cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives up to ten.
- 7 to 10. Oral.

## Chemistry.

Examiner,—B. JACKES. Time,—2 Hours.

1. Write a short account of the metal



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RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties :

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1/4 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, 1/4 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

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TRAVELLERS ARE NOW OUT  
with new lines of

PHOTO ALBUMS,

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while I am in Europe selecting new  
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It is my aim to import principally such lines  
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**ORIGINALITY & VARIETY**

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Our Specialties :

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

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Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparilla Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermicide.

Robert's Eye Water.

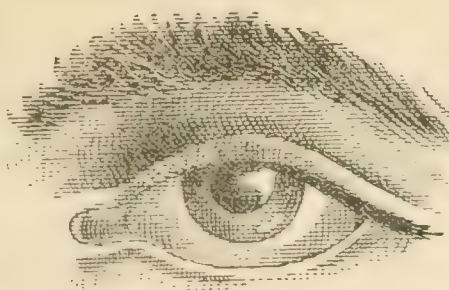
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beer, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Care.

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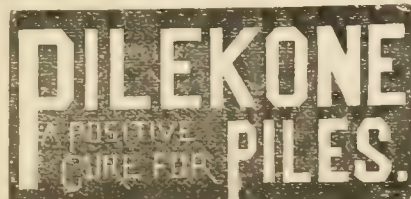
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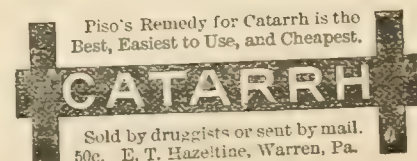
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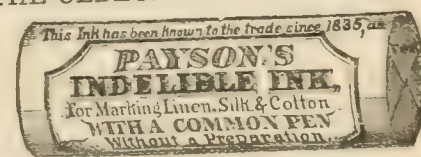
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- Aluminium, and mention in what state it generally exists in nature.
2. What impurities are likely to be found in commercial  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{HNO}_3$  and give tests.
  3. State Avogadro's law. Mention exceptions, if any.
  4. How prepare Hydrogen Sulphide. Show result in combination with Sol. of Ammonia, Lime water and Liq. Potassa.
  5. Name the chief Ores of Iron, and explain how the metal is extracted.
  6. Give explanations to prove the statement that Iodine, Bromine and Chlorine belong to the same natural family.
  7. Illustrate the difference between a chemical compound and a mechanical mixture.
  8. Trace original source of  $\text{NH}_3$ . Show by equation the preparation of  $\text{NH}_4\text{HO}$ , and state what percentage of  $\text{NH}_3$  is contained in Liq. Ammon Fort.
  - 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of Samples.

### Notes on Incompatible Mixtures.

A PAPER READ BY HUGH KERR.

The first mixture referred to, which was recently met with, belongs to the familiar class of preparations of cinchona with alkaline iodides. It is as follows:—

R Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . 1 grain  
Sodii iodid. . . . . 2 drachms  
Tinct. cinchon. . . . . 2 ounces  
Aquam. . . . . ad 6 ounces  
Misee.

The first point to be noted is that the subchloride of mercury is ordered, but it may safely be assumed that perchloride is intended, so that the mixture may contain the double iodide of mercury and potassium.

If dispensed as written, the whole of the cinchona alkaloids as well as the mercury are thrown down in the form of a bulky and unsightly precipitate. The addition of mucilage was found serviceable to a certain extent in suspending the precipitate long enough to allow a dose to be taken, but on account of the tincture it was anything but satisfactory.

On decanting the supernatant liquid I found that the precipitate was soluble in rectified spirit, and after some experimenting I found that the following method gave a perfectly bright and satisfactory mixture:—Dissolve the sodium iodide and mercuric chloride in two fluid drachms of water, add the tincture of cinchona and sufficient water to make three fluid ounces. Mark the dose one-half of that in the prescription. Of course, wherever possible the prescriber should be consulted when such prescription is handed in, and he would, no doubt, readily have it altered as suggested, as his patient would then get exactly what he intended. I show you the mixture dispensed as written, and also the clear, bright, red mixture obtained by the modification I propose.

The President of the London Assistants' Association, criticising a paper on "Dispensing Notes," last week, urged the necessity for the study of incompatibilities by medical practitioners. I will give two recent examples to emphasize the importance of such a study.

R Tinct. gentian. . . . . 2 drachms  
Mucilg. acacia . . . . . 2 drachms  
Quin. sulph. . . . . 8 grains  
Arid. sulphid. . . . . 4 drachms  
Potass. bicarb. . . . . 1 drachm  
Aquam. . . . . ad 4 ounces

This may be taken as an utterly hopeless instance of incompatibility, and, manipulate it as you may, you get nothing more satisfactory than this nasty looking mess I show you in this bottle.

R Liq. strychnine hydrochlor. 100 minims  
Liq. arsenicalis . . . . . 70 minims  
Liq. potassae . . . . . 2 drachms  
Aquam. . . . . ad 3 ounces

Had the mixture contained only the strychnine and arsenic the difficulty could have been met by substituting the acid for the alkaline solution of arsenic. As it stands, it looks almost as hopeless an incompatibility as the first instance. If dispensed as written, the strychnine very soon separates out in the form of fine, small shining crystals, as you see in this bottle which I show you. By a little consideration, however, it was found possible to prepare a clear mixture which retained all the strychnine in solution. Martindale states that strychnine is soluble in about 400 parts of proof spirit. Acting on this statement the mixture was dispensed with proof spirit in place of the water; but it was found that after a time especially if exposed to cold, there was a slight separation of strychnine crystals. Ultimately it was found that if dispensed according to the following formula the strychnine is retained in solution as you see in this bottle, which I now show to you.

R Liq. strychnine hydrochlor. 100 minims  
Liq. acet. med. . . . . 70 minims  
Liq. potassae . . . . . 2 drachms  
Spir. rectif. . . . . 2 ounces  
Aquam. . . . . ad 3 ounces

As the dose is one teaspoonful, there is no objection to this modification. The separation of crystals when proof spirit was used raises a doubt as to the correctness of the statement that strychnine is soluble in 400 parts of that menstruum. On referring to published authorities as to the solubility of the alkaloid, the following discrepant statements were found:—In water, Squire, 1 in 5,700; Martindale, about 1 in 6,000; U. S. Dispensatory, 1 in 6,700. In rectified spirit—specific gravity, 0.838—Squire, 1 in 140; specific gravity, 0.920—Squire and Martindale, 1 in 400; specific gravity, 0.820—U. S. Dispensatory, 1 in 110. It is evident there is here a subject for further investigation.

It would be useful to have some authoritative opinion as to the admissibility of adding mucilage to a mixture when it would give the patient the chance of a more uniform dose, or in lotions, &c., where decomposition occurs with forma-

tion of a precipitate. For instance, should it be added when sulphate of quinine and acid infusion of roses are prescribed together or when acetate of lead and the above infusion are ordered as a lotion. Both of the foregoing have recently appeared as part of the practical work in the minor examination and have given rise to difficulty. On putting the question as to the latter to three registered chemists, the first one said he would explain to the examiner the nature of the reaction that would take place, and ask if he would omit the acid from the infusion, as the sulphate was the most inert salt of lead; the second said he would have no hesitation in adding mucilage; and the third said he would have dispensed it as it stood. We have been told that in this and similar cases we must be guided by common sense. To accuse any of the three gentlemen of a want of common sense would be an unjust impeachment, and yet it is difficult to imagine three such opposite views. Is it possible that here we have an evidence that common sense is, in chemical phrase, allotropic.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

### Vanilla.

Notwithstanding the various preparations that have lately been put upon the market as substitutes for the vanilla for flavoring purposes, a great deal of attention is still directed to the cultivation of the plant and the preparation of the fruits for commercial purposes. Perhaps the most recent and formidable rival in the cultivation of vanilla is Fiji, from whence some good samples have more than once been received. The first consignment sent to London brought from the consignees a very congratulatory report on the prices realized, namely, 22s. 6d. per pound for three-fourths of the consignment, and 21s. 6d. for the remaining fourth. The consignees further say that "unless the quality had been very satisfactory no such price could have been obtained, and if further consignments are up to the quality now sent in, we can say that Fijian vanillas will command a good price and a great sale. Speaking from an experience of nearly forty years, during which we have handled a considerable quantity of vanillas, we can unhesitatingly say the quality of that sent here is equal to any vanilla grown in the Mauritius or elsewhere. The beans are plump and well cured, and are beginning to throw out splendid crystals. In future consignments, it will be necessary to sort the vanillas and tin them according to length, and to take care not to pack the tins too closely."

In connection with the subject of the preparation of vanilla for market, one of the most striking departures from the ordinary mode of drying the pods seems to be that of keeping them moist, or rather wet, for some sample pods have recently been received in London preserved in alcohol. They are described as of fine appearance and good aroma though, of



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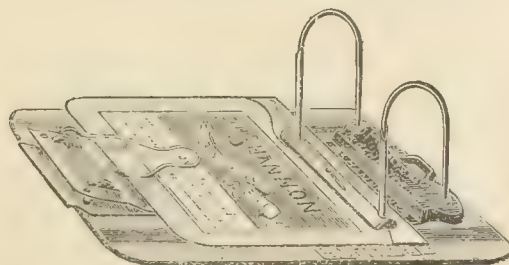
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course, partly exhausted by the action of the spirit, which it has been suggested, will probably be sold with the beans. It is said that "by placing the pods in alcohol when freshly gathered, a much more fragrant tincture is obtained than by exhausting the cured beans purchased in Europe."—*Scientific American*.

### Chemical Notes.

The following papers were read at a recent meeting of the Chemical Society:

#### ISOLATION OF TWO PREDICTED HYDRATES OF NITRIC ACID.

S. C. Pickering, F. R. S.

In the extensive series of determinations of freezing points of solutions which Mr. Pickering has been carrying on for some time, he has discovered a considerable number of hydrates. At the previous meeting he had announced the isolation and identification of no less than 14 hydrates of alkylamines, with freezing points ranging from  $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $-71^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Most of these had been predicted owing to the presence of "breaks" in the curves representing the freezing points when plotted out with the flexible lath. In examining various percentage solutions of nitric acid in the same manner, two distinct "breaks" were found, which enabled him to predict and subsequently prove to be due to two hydrates of the acid. The first hydrate separated out of 20 per cent. solution of nitric acid at  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and had the formula  $\text{HNO}_3, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The other was obtained at  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., in an 80 per cent. solution of acid, and was represented by  $\text{HNO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . These bodies had nothing to do with so-called cryohydrates.

#### NOTES ON ANHYDROUS OXALIC ACID.

H. W. Fisher, F. C. S.

The author has succeeded in obtaining some remarkably fine crystals of anhydrous oxalic acid. The usual method of obtaining the crystallised anhydrous acid was to dissolve the ordinary crystals, containing two molecules of water, in 10 or 12 times their weight of sulphuric acid, and cooling the solution. These crystals are, however, very small, but if allowed to stand for a considerable time a much finer crop of crystals is obtained. A similar result was obtained with concentrated nitric acid, the crystals in one instance being nearly three-quarters of an inch across. These crystals are rhombic octahedrons, and a portion had sublimed on to the opposite side of the tube apparently without decomposition.

#### THE FORMATION OF ORCINOL FROM DEHYDRACETIC ACID.

J. Norman Collie, Ph. D.

In attempting to determine the position of the atoms in the molecule of dehydracetic, which would also throw light into the constitution of acetic acid and the fatty acids generally, the author obtained several interesting bodies. One of these possessed powerful fluorescent properties,

a few drops being placed in a beaker of water showed the fluorescence very markedly when magnesium wire was burned. Another was a yellow crystalline body, which was obtained with great difficulty and in small quantity, whilst nearly a theoretical yield of orcinol resulted.

### Lime Juice.

In a recent report the United States consul at Kingston gives the following description of the manufacture of lime juice in Jamaica:

The juice in its crude state is obtained either by running the limes through an ordinary cone mill, when the same is convenient and the fruit to be had in sufficient quantities, or by placing them in a squeezer especially adapted to the purpose, which seems to be the simpler and more usual plan.

To clarify the same requires straining and filtration, when some foreign substance is added to prevent decomposition of the vegetable matter, in which shape most of the juice is shipped from the island.

In order to concentrate, it is strained from the seed and pulp and placed in a copper battery and boiled on the same principle as sugar, care being taken not to scorch or burn it, as that destroys the acid. The more densely the juice is concentrated, the more valuable it is; but it is not advisable to go too far, as it burns easily without forming a crust on the copper. No iron vessel must be used, as the iron turns the acid black. From the latest date (the year ended 31st March, 1891) the amount exported, which was doubtless about all that was made, was 53,884 gallons, of which 44,492 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 110 to Canada, and 9,282 to the United States.

The average valuation in the export list is 20c. per gallon, but the price for the raw juice ranges from 18 to 30 cents, according to the supply and the demand, while the concentrated juice sells according to the percentage of citric acid it contains.

Substantially the same process is adopted in the manufacture of sour orange juice, which when concentrated, I notice to be invoiced at from 45 to 50 cents per gallon; and 1,102 gallons, the entire amount manufactured during the period above stated, was exported to the United States.

A Filter Plaiter is a novelty recently patented in Germany, and if it shall prove practical it will be a valuable addition to the pharmacist's armamentarium. The implement consists of a disc of some durable material which can be laid together precisely like a folded filter. To use, all that is required is to place the sheet of filtering paper on the plaiting disc, and then to fold up the latter. On opening, the paper will, of course, be creased in the requisite manner.

### The Zero Point.

The word "zero" is from the Spanish and means empty, hence nothing. It was first used for a thermometer in 1795 by a Prussian merchant named Fahrenheit. From a boy he was a close observer of Nature, and when only ten years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year. And that day being the coldest that the oldest inhabitant could remember, Fahrenheit was the more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called the degree zero, and constructed a thermometer or rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and freezing point 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded the 180th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.—*London Public Opinion*.

### A Substitute for Glass.

The substitute for glass brought to notice some time ago by a manufacturer in Vienna, Austria, observes a writer in the *New York Sun*, is pronounced a practical thing, likely to be introduced as valuable for certain purposes. The article is produced by dissolving from 4 to 8 parts of collodion wool in about 100 parts weight of ether, or alcohol, or acetic ether, and with this are intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This compound when poured upon a glass plate and subjected air or about 50 degrees Cent., solidifies in a comparatively short time into a transparent glass-like sheet or plate, the thickness of which may be regulated as required. The sheet or plate so obtained has substantially the same properties as glass, resisting the action of salts and alkalies and of dilute acids, and like glass is transparent and has no smell. Again, it is said to be pliable or flexible and infrangible to a great degree, while its inflammability is much less than that of the collodion substitutes. Any desired color may be imparted to the compound by admixture of the necessary pigment, the latter to be soluble in the solvent used in the preparation of the compound, if incorporated therewith; but color may be imparted by surface application, aniline dyes being employed, and thus the sheets may be used in lieu of stained glass.

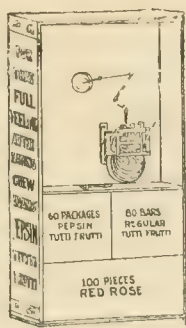
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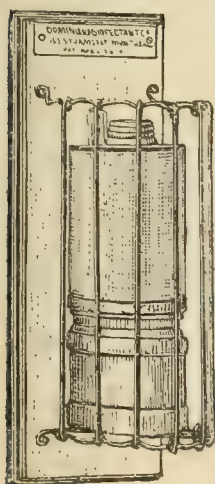
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## Boric Acid.

ITS PREPARATION IN CONCENTRATED SOLUTION, WITH REMARKS ON ITS ANTISEPTIC VALUE.

The antiseptic properties of boric acid are well known, and, being a non-poisonous substance, its employment is recommended in many cases where other antiseptics, possessing higher germicidal powers, are excluded. Boric acid in solution and in powder form thus finds extended employment in surgery, dermatology, gynecology and in ophthalmic practice. In the last named, it is deemed of especial value and is used to the exclusion of all other agents.

### THE SOLUBILITY OF BORIC ACID.

Boric acid is more soluble in alcohol and glycerin than in water alone; in cold water it is only sparingly soluble, 1 part of the acid requiring 25 parts of water to effect solution. This low solubility, combined with its feeble antiseptic properties, is in many cases influential in preventing its more general employment. Its use in aqueous solution is also frequently objected to on the score of its being so prone to decomposition by the development of fungi and micro-organisms. The addition of other antiseptics to a solution of boric acid is, however, sufficient to overcome this tendency to develop fungi, and it is observed that the addition of minute quantities of thymol or the use of camphor or chloroform water in preparing the solution will usually prove sufficient to preserve it for an indefinite period.

### THE PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS FOR COLLYRIA.

To prepare a perfect aqueous solution of boric acid is not the easy task it is generally believed to be. Solutions intended for the treatment of affections of the eyes are required to possess stable qualities, and to secure this necessitates careful preparation. Less danger from the development of fungi will exist if the powdered acid is heated for a few minutes prior to being dissolved in distilled water, which latter has been brought to the boiling point immediately before being used. The solution thus prepared is then filtered and afterward preserved in glass stoppered bottles. When simple distilled water is used without any previous preparation it will be noticed that a flocculent precipitate forms after the lapse of a few days, this being usually preceded by an appearance of cloudiness. Microscopical examination of the precipitate has determined this precipitate to be organic in its nature.

### CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF BORIC ACID.

As remarked above, the non-irritating properties of boric acid render it particularly valuable in ophthalmic practice, and the preservation of these properties is a matter of first importance. Improperly prepared solutions are frequently the cause of much irritation, hence care should be employed in selecting a perfectly aseptic and neutral solvent. The demand for

a more concentrated solution than is afforded by water has led to many experiments in recent years; the ordinary solution in water being deemed of scarcely sufficient strength for application to ulcerated surfaces in the form of douche or otherwise. Calcined magnesia has been recommended for this purpose and is said to afford a very stable solution.

### HOW TO PREPARE A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION.

To prepare a solution of this kind, boric acid is added to a mixture of 1 part of calcined magnesia and 75 parts of water until the solution no longer becomes turbid; solution is effected with the aid of heat. The amount of boric acid taken up in this way is estimated to be about 12.4 parts. If alcohol in minute proportions be added it causes a slight cloudiness which is dispelled by the addition of a further quantity of boric acid, which becomes dissolved and brings up the total amount held in solution to 15.5 parts.

Another method proposed recently and tried by the writer consists of dissolving boric acid in water with the addition of a small quantity of zinc oxide. In this way water may be made to take up 8 per cent. of the acid, but it was observed that the clear solution precipitated a slight metallic deposit on standing.—FERDINAND LAGAR in *Pharmaceutical Record*.

### Notes on the History of Vanilla.

Java was almost the first foreign country in which the cultivation of vanilla was attempted. Its introduction into that island dates back to the year 1819, but no considerable success has attended its propagation. Reunion was the next place to take up vanilla-growing. The orchid was introduced into that island in 1822 by a M. Marchant, a colonial official, who brought a few plants from Paris. In 1836 Mr. C. Bernard, of Cassis, in the sister island of Mauritius, planted a few shoots of Reunion vanilla. Wholesale cultivation for commercial purposes, however, only began in Reunion in the forties, and in Mauritius about ten years later. The industry owed its development to the discovery of the method of artificial fecundation of the flower, now universally adopted in the East, whereby the pollen is introduced into the female flower by means of a small stick of wood. The honor of the discovery is generally claimed for Professor Morren, of the botanical gardens of Liege, but it is doubtful whether it belongs to him or to one Edmund Albius, a negro employed on M. Beaumont Bellier's plantation at Reunion. In Mexico the fructification of the orchids is done by a kind of bee which is not found in Mauritius. The plantations in the Mauritius and Reunion are generally but poorly looked after, and it is said that if greater care were bestowed upon them, their output might be very considerably increased. The mode of preparation mostly in vogue in the Mascarene Islands is that first introduced in 1851 by M. Loupy, of St. Andre, and consists of ex-

posing the pods for a few seconds to steam or dipping them into boiling water—sometimes they are heated for a short time in an oven. The fruit is then dried in the sun for two or three weeks, and in the shade for as many months, when it is ready for boxing. *Chemist and Druggist*.

### Simple Chemical Experiment.

As illustrating a lecture on oxygen or air, a strong solution of pyrogallol in KHO or NaHO is often exposed to the gas or the atmosphere to show its great power of absorbing free oxygen, and its instant change of color when exposed to it. The experiment "tells better" if a clear, colorless solution of alkaline pyrogallol be shown to the class before exposure to oxygen. This can be done very easily and quickly. Into a rather deep test glass, such as is ordinarily used in lecture experiments, place some solid pyrogallol acid and then a little water, just enough to barely dissolve it. Next put a small handful of sodium carbonate into a flask and cover with HCl to drive the CO<sub>2</sub> off. Pour the CO<sub>2</sub> gas into the glass above the pyrogallol, and then add the KHO to the latter. The class will see that the alkaline solution below the CO<sub>2</sub> remains colorless. To show the change caused by the presence of O, pass the latter from a tube into the lower stratum of the CO<sub>2</sub> covering, or incline the glass so as to throw out the CO<sub>2</sub> and admit the air. The change will be instantaneous.

This experiment should also be of service in making evident to the eye the diffusion of gases—the heavier CO<sub>2</sub> slowly mixing upwards with the air and the latter downward with the CO<sub>2</sub>, as evinced by the assumption of color by the pyrogallate, and the gradual deepening of the coloration as the diffusion progresses. *Chem. News*.

## One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low price—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address

THOMAS OZONE OIL,

Pavilion, New York.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerard-st. East.

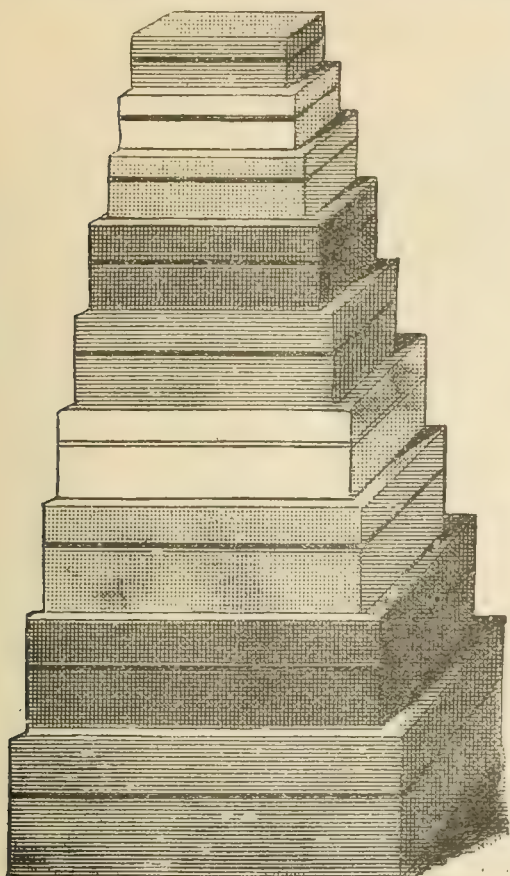
A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,  
Secy-Treas.



# POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



1. F. Long & Son, of Aurora, have for years been recognized as the only successful manufacturers of fine Jewelers' and Druggists' Paper Boxes in Canada.
2. They have only been able to sell to the Wholesale Trade, having had no other connection with the Retailers.
3. THE HEMMING BROS. CO. have recently purchased the entire stock and plant, have built them a factory adjoining their own, and are adding all the latest improvements in machinery and materials.
4. Mr. A. E. Long has taken charge of the new factory.
5. THE HEMMING BROS CO., (76 York St., Toronto) intend to make only fine quality boxes, such as Druggists and Jewelers require, and by making a specialty of them and carrying them in stock, intend to defy all competition.
6. The advice of "The Canadian Druggist" is to give the HEMMING BROS. CO. a trial.

When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

## SEVEN REASONS WHY SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

186 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JANUARY 15TH, 1893.

1892.

The drug business of 1892 saw the peculiar feature of prices ranging very low on the opening of the year and towards the close a general stiffening all around.

The price of Quinine ranging in 1891 was noted as being unprecedently low but in the year past prices have ranged lower still, not having been over thirty-eight cents, and as low as twenty cents. Early in the year Ergot assumed a high price which has kept up all through.

Carbolic Acid, Phenacetine, Antipyrine, Antikamnia, Salol, and Oil Eucalyptus reached high prices, and stocks in January were quickly exhausted, owing to the prevalence of La Grippe. During the summer, owing to the presence of cholera abroad and the fear of it coming to this country, all disinfectants reached a very high price, and many laid in stocks, but prices subsequently dropped nearly to normal. In view of the probability of a cholera scare next spring such goods would be at a premium and difficult to get at that. Opium and its preparations have fluctuated very little. Insect Powder of best quality has had a large sale and been low in price.

Bromide of Potash has ranged at lower prices than ever known in this market until November, when an advance took place, owing to a combination among manufacturers. Prospects are that the price will not be as low again. Iodide of Potash has been firm in price. Otherwise the Drug Market has been devoid of special interest.

One feature of the drug trade has developed this year which is little credit to our business and omens ill for the future, viz.: that more attention in many cases is paid to the price of drugs than to quality, this being brought about by keen competition among druggists for the patronage of doctors, and reputable druggists are tempted to meet the prices of less scrupulous competitors who are encouraged by equally unscrupulous medical men to sell them drugs that both know cannot be sold for the money. It behooves every druggist who has his own reputation at heart, to say nothing of the honor he should have for his profession, to see that under no temptation does he lend himself to any such criminality for the almighty dollar.

The retail trade generally have reason to congratulate themselves on the business of the past year, as, with few exceptions, the cutting evil that so threatened their interests has been so wisely handled that it is heard of but little, and it would never be again if proprietors of patent medicines would protect the sale

of their goods as they should do, and if, as they profess, they have the interest of the retail drug trade at heart, and that it can be done has been proven successfully elsewhere. Another reason for congratulation is that goods have, as a rule, been bought cheaper during 1892 than for many years previously, and selling prices were as high as usual.

The first Convention of druggists of the Province of Ontario was held in Toronto in August, and, for a first meeting, the attendance was good and the interest such that it augurs well for the future. Meetings of men interested in the same line of business are always helpful and everyone in the business should be interested enough to attend and help on any measures that will be beneficial to business generally.

## Pharmacy Act Amendments.

We had hoped to have been able to present to our readers in this issue a copy of the proposed amendments to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, but as the draft is still under revision, to bring it in accord with the by-laws, we are unable to do so; however, we will be pleased to do so in our next, as we are informed it is about ready for submission. The amendments will not differ in any material respect from the draft submitted to and unanimously approved of by the Provincial Association in August last. The changes proposed are, in our opinion, a step in the right direction.

The clauses looking to the further protection of the retail druggists are very comprehensive, and the Council, if successful in this issue, will have solved the many perplexing problems which have vexed the drug trade since the framing of the original Act in '71. That Act, good as were its intentions, failed to give the protection which the trade required, or rather gave away privileges which are now hard to recover.

We bespeak on behalf of the Council the united and energetic effort of every druggist to further the success of the amendments in their progress through the Legislature, and trust that no druggist will demean himself by opposing from petty or selfish motives a measure intended for the general good.

The various Associations throughout the Province have now an opportunity which they should promptly embrace to strengthen the hands of their representatives on the Council board. The Council will appreciate your support. They are working in your behalf. They have nothing material to gain by making gigantic personal efforts to accomplish for you what you cannot accomplish yourself. If the measure they advocate does not quite suit you don't oppose it on that account, as they have been obliged to consider the trade at large rather than a section of it. In any case you will reap the benefit of progressive legislation. Give them your personal support. Give them your associ-

ate support. Give them your moral support, and if you are then unsuccessful you will have no mental regret that you did not try.

## Questions of Interest to Druggists.

Should Wholesale or Jobbing Houses charge for the boxes or barrels in which goods are shipped?

What Outside Lines can be profitably and judiciously handled by Druggists?

We would ask for a free discussion of these questions in our columns as we believe that the views of the trade on subjects of this nature must prove beneficial to all concerned.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## How I Lost Faith in the Old Regime.

MR. EDITOR, I have always been a sympathizer and supporter of the "old boys" that used to take us in at their convivial outings every six months, when the business was all ready written out by the Registrar and Dean, and of course, passed without dissent. They were good old days and time never hung heavily, as some of the boys always read a paper on something and the town or city where we met generally did handsomely by us. These were the palmy days of the drug business, easy, leisurely, convivial, money-making days. And it seems only right that the Council of these days should be representative, and they were. But times have changed, we have now to be at it early and late, no time for holidays, and no money to go with. All side-lines cut away from us. Prescriptions going the same way. Patents below par, &c., &c. We must have a Council for the times. I have watched the new management's career since 1888 and I am forced to conclude that they are hustlers and no mistake. They, too, are retail druggists from among the sharpest we have. I have been coming around to "see with them" more and more, and after being at the convention last August, I am convinced that they were right and their opponents wrong. There I saw the leaders of the "Old Regime" uniting with the patent medicine men, altogether just seven of them, against the whole solid body of about 50 retailers. In every vote or discussion, there they stood, seven to 50. They tried their best to prevent by plausible pretenses of different kinds, to kill everything for the good of us retailers. Even the amendments to the Act so much needed. The scales fell from my eyes. Behold now, I see everything differently. Even do I see through the subtle "Uriah Heap" like editorials and criticisms of



# The Evidences of Superiority Multiply Daily

OUR AIM—To excel all in quality.

OUR DESIRE—To merit your preference.

OUR SALES—Exclusively to druggists.

OUR BELIEF—In mutual profit and satisfaction.

OUR EFFORTS—To constantly progress.

WE gratefully chronicle the undeniable fact that RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES lead in the best drug stores of New York, Chicago, Boston, Montreal, &c., and wherever introduced; even in Great Britain, and this on merit, not newspaper advertising. But no dry-goods cutters.

## THE NEW No. 9 COLOGNES.

*The unanimous voice of the Trade is emphatic in its endorsement of this as a quick selling line. The bottles and sprinkler are exactly same as used for No. 9 Perfume. Packed in boxes containing 1 dozen assorted Cologne, Sweet Clover Cologne, Violet, Lilac and Lavender. Rich in appearance, sell at popular 25 cent price; satisfactory in all respects. \$1.75 per doz.*

## WE CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES

IN BULK

*Because we know they are conscientiously and skilfully compounded, under peculiar advantages, and because every fair-minded judge, who knows them, now gives them the first place as the Highest Value and the Most Reliable.*

## HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

*Surpassing in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, are now offered in nearly 100 numbers.*

*Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators who cheapen contents and packages and degrade a fine present into a burlesque.*

*You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.*

*Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.*

## THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

French's  
Concentrated  
**Toilet Water**

Essences

Will give you

Superior Toilet Waters at a

MODERATE COST.

Try them!

We make the following:

Violet  
Florida  
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Verbena



Lilac Blossoms  
White Heliotrope  
Bay Laurel  
Oil Cologne

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Handsome  
Lithograph Labels  
given FREE  
with each 1/2 pint.

1/2 Pint of  
French's Essence  
makes  
1 gallon of  
Toilet Water.

MADE ONLY BY **FRENCH, CAVE & CO.,** PHILADELPHIA.

Canadian Druggists supplied by

The Canadian Specialty Company,

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TORONTO, ONT.

—:THE:—  
London Label Works.

# KNOWLES & CO.



*Lithographers,  
Engravers and Printers*

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**



the Council in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, killing them, oh so cleverly. For instance, take the case of the Prosecution of Dry Goods Dealers, &c., like Eaton and Wood. The English case of the Pharmaceutical Association versus Davenport came out in the English journals for May, then in June the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has an editorial gathered from the English journals explaining that the Ontario Act was the same, saying that they had always believed it protected druggists in the sale of patents, (although mind you the law has been the same for twenty years it never struck the editor before, when a word from him would have fixed the matter). Then, like a giant refreshed with wine, he arouses himself and abuses the Council, and advises them to immediately do their duty as in England, and proceed against the dry goods merchants and bazaars. As there was only one such at that time cutting patents, and that one was the T. Eaton Co. (limited), of course he meant Eaton. Well, by July the Executive of the College had closed out Woods' Fair at London and prevented them stocking and cutting patents at their numerous stores all over. Was not that good for every druggist in Canada? Then they went for Eaton and had him fined twice, and he don't appeal. That means the action of the Council is vindicated. They have won all along the line. And if Eaton continues to do an illegal business we can safely trust the same men to do their duty, and suit their own pleasure, how and when to do it. None of us expected such good results. What does the *Pharmaceutical Journal* say about it. Now please read their June editorial first. Then read their November article, where they say,

"In some respects the Eaton case is not the best case that could have been chosen."

"It would have been better if the Council had selected their cases in any town or village."

And in October they say,

"It is peculiarly unfortunate to have prosecuted Eaton for failing to register Patent Medicines, because any Druggist could have been treated just the same."

But he quite fails to tell you that it was absolutely necessary to get at Eaton at all. To prove either that he used the title Chemist, Druggists, &c., or that he put up prescriptions, & so, or poisons. If all these methods failed, how was a case to be got against Eaton? Only one way remained, and that was to buy a patent with one stone, namely: 1st. Prove that patents with poisons came within the meaning of the Act as in England, and 2nd, having done so, fine him for selling the patent with the poison. They did both so successfully that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was "knocked silly," and they fell back on the great and terrible affliction that had befallen the drug business because now all sales of patents with poisons must be registered, forgetting that the English decision involved the same thing. And yet he says in June, "English chemists are complaining . . . yes, Mr. Editor,

and so are Canadian chemists, despite the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Is there anything in this? The whole question was surrounded by doubts and difficulties: no spider ever had a better web to attract the unwary fly into; he was sure to get caught and killed. But the fly took the bait and is off with it in safety, in this case he has avoided the meshes and dead falls prepared by the wily spider. And the spider is as mad as a hatter and has gone back into his web vowing that he will never cease day or night until he is again able to sing the grand old refrain:

I am monarch of all I survey.

My right there is none dare dispute  
From the Council right down through the staff;

I am boss of the man and the loot.

I may write you again some day when the "mouse" is on me.

Sincerely,

"OLD TIMER."

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to state through your columns that the committee on membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association is anxious to present, at the Chicago meeting next August, a long list of names of reputable pharmacists of the United States and Canada. Blank applications and full information regarding fees, benefits of becoming a member, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee.

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY,

2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

### A Death Sentence on Flies.

The police authorities of a town in Prussia are said to have issued a Proclamation against flies (*Med. Rec.*). The decree states that, inasmuch as flies contribute to the spreading of cholera, citizens are commanded to exert themselves to the utmost to destroy all flies within their houses. The proprietors of beer saloons are ordered to keep fly-catchers on their counters. The penalty for not killing all the flies possible is a fine of \$7.50 for each offence, and continued neglect will be punished by imprisonment.

### Pharmacopœia Revision.

The *British Medical Journal* considers that the publication of new editions of the British Pharmacopœia at intervals of fifteen years, "seems to suit the majority of practitioners in medicine and pharmacy, especially if addenda be issued in the intervals." The idea of an international pharmacopœia is dismissed as utopian, and it is urged that a more practicable suggestion is the insertion in the B. P. by the General Medical Council, of such matter as would adapt the book to colonial and Indian requirements, thus giving it an imperial character. Medical and pharmaceutical committees, it is thought, would save much time and do better work if acting separately, whilst they would be

kept in better touch by one and the same editor being present and assisting at each meeting.

### On the Diuretic and Uropoietic Action of the Alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil.

M. J. BOUILLOT.

The remarkable studies of M. M. Gautier and Mourgues on the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, show us definitely the nature of the principles to which are due to a very great extent, its medicinal properties.

The physiological experiments made by these authorities on animals prove that the alkaloids referred to act:

1st. As stimulants of nutrition and of the circulation.

2nd. As diuretics.

In presence of such remarkable results explaining the therapeutic action of the oil, I have thought it possible to utilize in medicine the alkaloids themselves; besides it appeared to me interesting to enquire if the effects observed by M. M. Gautier and Mourgues, in their experiments on animals and especially its action as a stimulant to the appetite and diuresis, were noticeable when exhibited in a human being.

Guided by this idea, I prepared some of these same alkaloids, but in the present case I have not attempted to isolate them, and I have administered therefore the whole of the active principles of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal unit.\*

The dose administered by the mouth to normal subjects in 24 hours, varied from 15 to 25 centigrammes.

The analysis of the urine made before and after the administration of these alkaloids showed that:—

1st. The volume of urine voided during the 24 hours, as well as the amount of urea, was considerably increased.

2nd. That it acted as a powerful stimulant to the intra organic oxidation, a fact already formulated in the conclusions of the original work.

From a clinical point of view the following are some of the results obtained on treating a number of patients with the active principles of Cod Liver Oil:

1st. Five young women with vague pains, loss of appetite, progressive decrease of strength, neurasthenia: The effects in the first place were increase of appetite, return of strength, with loss of the painful symptoms referred to. Three of them who had not menstruated for a considerable period were relieved of the suppression in a short time after beginning the treatment.

2nd. In the case of two children were suffering from malnutrition, the appetite promptly returned in a few days.

\* M. Chapoteaut, in 1885, was the first to demonstrate that apart from the oil considered as an assimilable fat, there existed, in variable proportions, a number of alkaloids, &c., and these he removed from Cod Liver Oil in the form of Morrhoul, representing all its active principles.



# Catarrhina ..

Proprietor,  
DR. GARNEAU,  
Quebec.

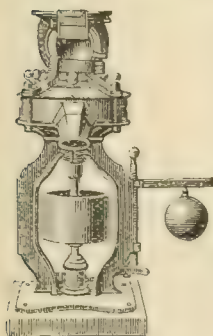
A new and positive  
cure for Catarrh,  
Asthma, Hay Fever,  
Cold in the Head, &c.

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AGENT,

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MONTREAL.

THE ORIGINAL  
Bogardus Patent Universal  
ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything,  
Dry or Liquid, Hard or  
Soft, such as Drugs of  
all kinds, salts, roots,  
stems, berries, argols,  
spices, sugar, coffee,  
bones, fertilizers, clay,  
paint, etc.

Ink, Blacking,  
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.

Has a world-wide  
reputation of being the

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Address the manufacturers,

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Used by all large drug houses.

*It will pay you to sell  
Cottam's Bird Seed.  
No other gives like  
satisfaction. Its pecu-  
liar merits make it a  
favorite. Each packet  
contains a 5c. cake of  
Cottam's Patent Bird  
Bread.*

**CAMPBELL'S  
QUININE WINE**  
CURES—Dyspepsia,  
Low Spirits, Loss of  
Appetite, Painsful Di-  
gestion, Malaria, and  
gives tone and vigour  
to the whole system.

## Homœopathic Vials.

THE

### RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask  
for the Red Star Brand and you will get the  
best at a moderate price.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED

AND DECORATED

**DOVES**

MAKE THE BEST  
SEAMLESS TIN

**DOVES**

• IN THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-  
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen  
throughout Canada.



**THE CROWN  
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,  
**CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS**

It is the daintiest and most  
delicious of  
Perfumes, and  
in a few  
months has  
superseded all  
others in the  
boudoirs of  
the grandes  
dames of Lon-  
don, Paris and  
New York. —  
ARGONAUT.



**THE CROWN  
INVIGORATING  
LAVENDER SALTS.**

The delightful NEW SWEETEN-  
ING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser  
appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By  
leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful  
perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most  
enjoyably. — LE FOLLER.

Genuine only in Crown Stoppered Bottles. Reject  
spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the  
purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

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### Pure Spirits

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### Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated  
brands:—"OLD TIMES" and "WHITE  
WHEAT."

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

WATERLOO, ONT.

A. J. LANGLEY.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

### Wholesale Druggists

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## CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and  
Restores Carpets.

Warranted to take out GREASE or INK,  
and restore the Colors.

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

**J. H. WALKER,**

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## W. J. DYAS & Co.

### Druggists & Chemists

Manufacturers' Agents

AND DEALERS IN

Druggists' Specialties.

Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

P.O. BOX, 599.



3rd. Three patients who were afflicted with severe cutaneous eruptions at each menstrual period, were cured of this trouble.

4th. In two cases of bronchial catarrh in old patients, the alkaloïds produced the well-known effect of Cod Liver Oil, and were administered with advantage and perfectly tolerated.

These observations show that the active principles of Cod Liver Oil are of undoubted value as therapeutic acids where the oil is indicated.

*Translated from the French by F. S. Mason.*

### Cocillana—an Interesting Addition to the Materia Medica.

Respiratory inflammations always form a large proportion of the physician's cases. A Bolivian remedy which gives promise of much therapeutic efficacy is Cocillana, which was introduced a few years ago through the researches of Professor H. H. Rusby, the eminent botanist.

Experiments were made with it by many medical investigators, who found its action very satisfactory in catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory organs, in coryza, hay asthma, bronchitis, acute and chronic, influenza and pneumonia.

It possesses also laxative and purgative qualities, and has been employed successfully as a substitute for ipecac and apomorphia in catarrhal conditions.

Parke, Davis & Co., who introduced the remedy to physicians, will supply reprints of articles affording information concerning its therapeutic application, and invite the medical profession to test its virtues further by clinical experiment.

They have after much difficulty obtained an ample supply of it, and will be glad to afford any facts desired concerning this or any other of their new remedies for respiratory affections.

### Lysol.

Attention having been drawn by the recent cholera "scare" to the popularity of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, notice is being taken in medical circles of the even superior advantages for many purposes of the cresols as disinfectants. It was discovered that crude carbolic acid made soluble by the action of sulphuric acid surpassed in germicidal power an equally strong solution of pure phenol, besides which creolin, although free from carbolic acid, was proved to be of unmistakably superior disinfecting activity to the latter. Being insoluble in water, however, these cresols were neglected until the idea was hit upon of combining them with resin soap. Although very efficacious, these preparations were only emulsions; and it remained for the cresols to be made soluble, as now in the form of lysol, in order that what can be called the ideal soluble disinfectant should be made generally available. Lysol is produced by dissolving in fat, and subse-

quently saponifying, with the addition of alcohol, the fraction of tar oil which boils between 190° and 200° C. It is a brown, oily-looking, clear liquid, with a feebly aromatic creasote-like odor. It contains 50 per cent. of cresols; and it is miscible with water to a clear, saponaceous, frothing fluid. It shows turbidity when mixed with hard water; but its disinfectant quality is not impaired thereby. It acts, to all intents and purposes, as a soap; and it is admirably adapted for use in surgical operations. According to German testimony, lysol is one of the most precious products of coal tar which chemistry has given to the service of mankind.—*Scientific American*.

### Indiana Drugs.

The *Wisconsin Druggist* says:—The committee on trade interests of the Indiana State Pharmacy is responsible for the following:

Fluid extracts and pills are neglected, while attenuated triturations and tablet triturates are coming to the front. There is some stir in emulsion circles, but competition is so lively that a real good liver don't enter into it at all, getting better fare on other lines. There are some openings in porous plasters, but they close firm and holders part with them reluctantly. Perfumes are powerful, weak and flighty, and while some invest in them, no reliance can be placed on their staying powers. Ipecac has an upward movement, but colocynt is lower, and holders are pinched and disposed to let go, if they can."

THE young men and young women who aspire to obtain Academic or College educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

THE druggist is anxious to know where to obtain special lines of goods, the jobber is anxious to know whether his advertisement has been read and the publisher of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is anxious and willing to please both. We would therefore ask druggists to do their part by mentioning this Journal.

### PHARMACEUTICAL CENSUS IN JAPAN.

There are now in Japan 41,595 medical practitioners, 3,817 pharmacists, and 8,956 druggists.

### His Business Principles.

A well known Minneapolis wholesale dealer thus describes his business methods:—"On the principle that half the failures come from this infernally foolish anxiety to spread out and overdo, I've cut my garment according to my cloth, and by so doing gained the confidence of the banks and men who afterward became my backers. It's a great thing to be able to discount all obligations, and so far as possible, I've done it, but when I couldn't I've watched my purchases, and checked up the sales with a carefulness that—well, that you quill drivers could never imagine. My experience in selling to others has been that hell is paved with the promises of slow-paying customers. Unless from some unusual cause, they're generally a slipshod lot. The man who discounts his bills, buys far more cheaply, and, of course, sells on a better margin. Another thing, every merchant should take a complete and careful inventory of his stock at least once a year, though twice is better, and draw up a statement as a standard of comparison with the record of former years. In this way he can detect the weak elements, and correct or do away with them. I believe firmly in insurance, no matter what the rates may be. If the risk is great for the companies, it is equally great for the owner, and a business that cannot carry a good insurance might better be given up. One other point, I advise those who deal with us to let their goods stay on the shelves rather than sell them to irresponsible or slow-paying customers. In the one case you have something to show for time and money expended, in the other, you have less than nothing."—*Chicago Ironmonger*.

The Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, and the examiners for admission to the study of medicine, held a meeting in Montreal recently to discuss the modifications required in the mode of examinations. The following were the principal modifications adopted: Candidates will be required to have at least one half of the total points; in history, geography, literature, geometry and algebra, one-fourth of the points will be required; in Latin, half of the points; in French and English, three-fourths of the points; in arithmetic, half of the points; in optional subjects, viz.: Greek, natural philosophy, half of the points. Candidates will be required to make a solemn affirmation that they have not known the examination questions, and that they have had no aid during the examination. They will also have to prove their identity.

Methylsaccharin is a rival of Fahlberg's saccharin, the former being sulphotoluylic acid imid, the latter sulphobenzoic acid imid. It is sparingly soluble in cold but readily in hot water, also in alcohol, benzol, ether, alkalies and glacial acetic acid.



# DR. WILKINS' RED BLOOD PILLS.

NOTHING LIKE THEM ON EARTH.

They produce a natural flesh, pink color on the cheeks and lips. The most remarkable and the most perfect of all health giving remedies. **The Greatest of all Flesh Formers.** They purify, enrich and strengthen the blood. The only safe, sure and certain remedy for all those distressing complaints so peculiar to the female sex. They act promptly on the relaxed mucus membrane of the digestive canal, and in this way restore its functions.

## PALE PEOPLE

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## SELECTIONS.

**PREPARATION OF CARVACROL.**—If carvacrolechloralhydrate be heated with chloride of zinc for about 20 minutes in an apparatus having a condenser attachment at a temperature of 95° to 120° C., it can be readily decomposed into almost the exact equivalents of chlorine and carvacrol. It is advisable to dilute the mixture with glacial acetic acid, removing the acid after completion of the reaction, by distillation; the residual thick liquid is washed with water to remove the chloride of zinc, and afterwards further purified by rectification. Other chlorides or mineral acids may be used in place of zinc chloride. Carvacrol is employed chiefly as an antiseptic. *Phar. Zeitung.*

**RESORCINOL.** Dr. Bickeliew (*Semin. Med.*) gives this name to a combination of resorcin and iodoform. It is recommended as an antiseptic.

**SODIUM SALICYLSULPHONATE.** Two new preparations have been recently introduced by the successors of the firm of Dr. F. von Heyden, which, from trials thus far made, promise to be equal or superior in efficacy to sodium salicylate in the treatment of rheumatism. Sodium salicylsulphonate is a fine crystalline odorless substance, having a sour and somewhat astringent taste. It is easily soluble in water but almost insoluble in ether and alcohol. Its formula is obtained by replacing a hydrogen atom of salicylic acid with one of  $\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ . Orthoamido salicylic acid is salicylic acid in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by one of  $\text{NH}_2$ . It is a whitish gray, amorphous, almost odorless, powder, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether and has a sweetish and not unpleasant taste. *Pharmaceutische Post.*

**GLASSWOOL** sometimes contains lead, so that we must be careful in filtering acids, &c., to see that the wool used is free from the objection.

**SEYCHELLES TURTLE OIL.**—A gentleman has leased the Aldabra Islands, in the neighborhood of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, and proposes to promote a company for utilizing the enormous supply of turtle which these islands provide. A large profit is, he thinks, to be made in preserving and canning the turtle oil for shipment to Europe, where its excellent medicinal properties, which are far in advance of cod-liver oil, would probably be much appreciated.

**BORO-BORAX.** A NEW BORIC PREPARATION.—This preparation, discovered by M. Jaenicke, results from a mixture of equal parts of borax and boric acid in boiling water. The antiseptic and therapeutic properties of this mixture resemble those of boric acid, but it has a neutral reaction and is much more soluble. At ordinary

temperature 16 parts of boro-borax dissolve in 100 of water; at 100° F., 30 parts dissolve in 100 of water; at boiling temperature water dissolves 70 per cent. of the substance. Boro-borax is readily made by mixing in boiling water equal parts of borax and boric acid. On cooling, the greater part of the substance crystallizes out.

**EXTRACTS OF WALNUT** for cosmetic purposes can now be purchased. One is a hydro-alcoholic fluid extract of green walnut shells, and is intended for brown hair dye; the other is an ethereo-alcoholic solid extract of the same substance. The solid extract is intended for the preparation of walnut pomade and essence.

**TETRATHODICHLORIDESALICYLIC ACID** is the formidable name of another new antiseptic. It is prepared by heating together salicylic acid and sulphur chloride. The product is dissolved in water by means of sodium carbonate and the solution super-saturated with hydrochloric acid. The resulting precipitate is the new body.

**BORAX AS A REAGENT FOR ALOES.** L. Schonteten has observed that when a concentrated solution of borax is brought into contact with aloes, in the course of twenty minutes or so it assumes a marked green fluorescence, which, however, is not persistent. This reaction is sufficiently delicate to demonstrate the presence of 0.0001 part of aloes in a mixture in which that substance is present.

**TO TEST MERCURIAL OINTMENT,** a writer in the *Union Pharmaceutique* recommends the saponification of the ointment by heating ten grams with caustic soda and weak alcohol. When the soap is dissolved and the separated mercury has settled to the bottom the solution is decanted off, the deposit again boiled with some alkali and spirit, and finally washed with ether. When the mercury is quite clean it is dried with filter paper and weighed.

**REFINED SACCHARIN** is now placed on the market by a foreign manufacturer, who claims to have devised a method by which, on a manufacturing scale, the true saccharin or anhydro-ortho-sulphaminbenzoic acid can be separated from the para-sulphaminbenzoic acid, at present constituting 40 per cent. of the purest saccharin of commerce. While common saccharin is about 300 times as sweet as sugar the refined article is claimed to be 500 times as sweet.

**SAPROL, A NEW DISINFECTANT,** is described as a dark-brown, oily substance, which lies upon the surface of fluids to which it is added, and these extracts from it its disinfecting constituents—phenol, creosol, and other products of coal tar which are soluble in water. Urine and faeces impregnated with micro-organisms

—*staphylococcus pyogenes*, bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever, etc.,—can be effectually sterilized by saprol in the proportion of one per cent., and it is likely to prove of value, according to the author, in the disinfection of the dejecta and of fluids on a large scale, as in the case of barracks, prisons and schools. Sewage treated with saprol is said to retain its manurial value.

**ASAPROL.**—Asaprol is a derivative of beta-naphthol (beta naphthol-alpha-mono-sulphonate of calcium) introduced by Stackler and Dulief, of Paris, as an antiseptic, antithermic and antirheumatic. It occurs in the form of a white powder, soluble in one-and-a-half parts of distilled water and three parts of alcohol, and is supposed to be prepared by heating one part of beta-naphthol with two parts of sulphuric acid at a temperature of 100° C., with the subsequent conversion of the free acid thus produced into the calcium salt. Investigations in the laboratory of Dujardin-Beaumetz show that this compound has marked influence over various forms of bacteria, and some tentative observations on man indicate that it will prove useful in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, and cases of its prompt curative action in acute articular rheumatism are now on record. It is also recommended in typhoid fever and influenza.

**MENTHOL-BENZOYL-ECGONIN** is the name employed by a prominent physician and medical college professor in a Western city when prescribing pure cocain. It prevents the patient from knowing the ingredient in his order on the pharmacist; it also staggers the uninitiated pharmacist occasionally, unless he is well up in the literature and synonyms of new remedies. A similar use is made of *oxydimethylchinezin* by a New York practitioner who wishes to prevent his patients from knowing that he prescribes antipyrin for them.

**TOLYPYRIN AND TOLYSAL.** Many attempts have been variously made of late by chemists to obtain a therapeutically utilizable body through the introduction of some group into the phenyl residue of phenyldimethylpyrazolon (antipyrin), which would be likely to possess some advantage in one or the other way over antipyrin. Success seems to have crowned the efforts of Riedel, of Berlin, in this direction, and he announces the introduction of two new products: Tolypyrin, or para-tolydimethylpyrazolon and Tolsal, or p-tolydimethylpyrazolon salicylate. Both are definite chemical compounds, and clinical reports on therapeutic applications are promised in an early issue of a Berlin medical journal. Advance reports describe tolsal as occurring in colorless crystals, melting at 100° to 102° C., almost insoluble in water, but readily dissolved in alcohol. This product will probably find first and best use in medicine. *American Therapeutist.*



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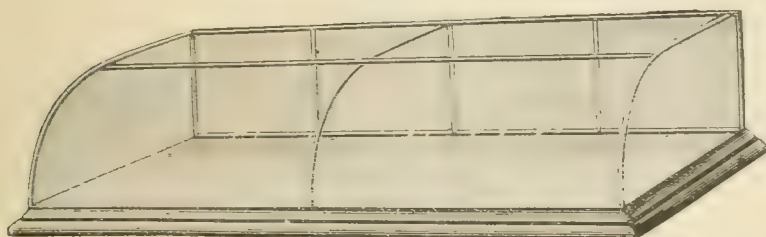
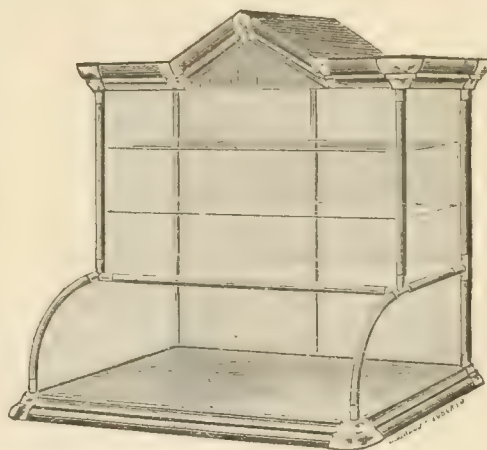
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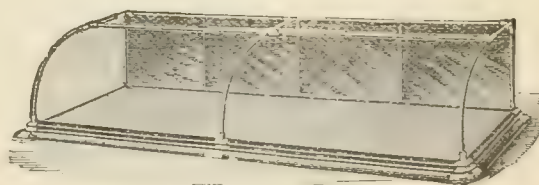
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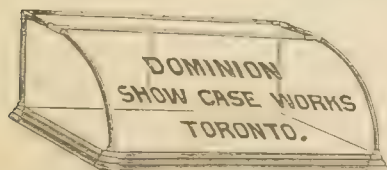
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## PHARMACY ABROAD.

**WOMEN AS PHARMACISTS.**—It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of the Interior of Wurtemberg, has addressed a petition to the Austrian Minister of the Interior, asking that women may be allowed to study pharmacy and practice as apothecaries. If the petition be granted the Government is to organize special classes for women desirous of devoting themselves to the calling. In Austria the apothecary or pharmacist is regarded as a member of a learned profession, and, as in Germany, his business is strictly under Government control, the number of pharmacies being limited, and annual visits made by professional inspectors to ascertain the state of efficiency of the establishments. *Pharm. Journal.*

**FATHERLY CARE OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.**—To protect its reckless citizens from the dire results following upon the imbibition of soda and mineral water rendered refreshing by the cooling with ice, a Fatherly Care, the Prussian Government has ordered all dispensers of carbonated beverages to serve the same only at a temperature corresponding to that of drinking water, to wit, 10°C., and the public is warned against the use of ice-cold beverages in general, but of mineral waters in particular. Who wouldn't be governed!

A NEW pharmaceutical institute was opened recently in Copenhagen. It is located in the newer portion of the city, in the vicinity of the chemical laboratory, the Polytechnic, the museums and other institutions of learning. It is a three-story building with laboratories on the ground floor and on the first floor, each accommodating 50 students. The lecture-room is on the second floor, and will accommodate over 100 students. The building is so arranged that it can be enlarged as it becomes necessary. The cost was about 200,000 marks. There are six professors, two of chemistry, one each of physics, of pharmacognosy, of botany and of pharmacy, and no assistants. The curriculum covers fourteen months, but requires very close application. The king and the royal family were present at the opening exercises.

**PHARMACY IN BERLIN.**—The Government has addressed the Board of Medicine in Berlin, and has ordered a special laboratory for pharmacy exists at the Berlin University, though, on an average, seventy-seven candidates annually pass examinations in this subject. Since a new laboratory is being erected for the use of Professor Fischer, it is anticipated that Hofmann's old laboratory may possibly be handed over to the pharmacists and a professorship in pharmacy be instituted. The Society of German Pharmacists and Chemists has forwarded a petition on the subject to the Minister of Education.

## ILLEGAL DRUGGISTS IN BARBADOES.

There seems to be no medical or pharmaceutical laws of any kind in Barbadoes. A Bill for the examination and registration of druggists has been repeatedly introduced in the Local Legislature, but only to be shelved on every occasion. Now the *Bridgetown Reporter*, a local journal, is sending up a wail to the ruling powers of the community beseeching them to put an end to the existing state of lawlessness. The Barbadoes Revenue, it would seem, suffers considerable loss by "the illicit sale of spirits in those places where they ostensibly deal in medicines, hair-oils, and confectionery. Scores of such places exist, and are all characterized by a beggarly array of empty bottles labelled to imitate in a faint degree the drug bottles which form part of the equipment of a regular chemist's shop, while bottles of 'sweets' are arranged on the shelves to serve the double purpose of tempting the urchins to spend their spare coppers and to act as a blind to the real business of drinking and gambling going on within. In these places considerable quantities of liquor are sold under some other name, such as 'sweet spirits of turpentine, &c.' or some such stuff." *Chemist and Druggist.*

**A GERMAN METHOD OF STOPPING THE SALE OF PROPRIETARIES CONTAINING POISON.**—The Berlin authorities have adopted a novel method of stopping the sale of proprietary medicines containing a poison. Under the advertisement of the article in each newspaper they insert one also, stating that the police, having caused an analysis to be made, find that the article advertised contains a certain poison, and publishing the formula and value as near as possible. In this way the public are put on their guard, whether the proprietors of the patents label them poison or not.

**PATENT MEDICINES ABROAD.** An American Consular Report gives some curious information as to the admission of patent medicines into European countries. In Austro-Hungary prepared medicines, whether patented or not, unless imported for druggists, require a special permit from the Customs authorities. All medicines and medical compounds are excluded from protection by the Austrian patent law, and the sale of such is permitted only to and in drug stores. In Belgium, patent medicines can only be sold by apothecaries or other authorized persons, and must bear the seal of the seller, who assumes the responsibility of the product. The regulations in Denmark are very stringent. Both the importation and sale are confined to apothecaries, who may be said to form a monopoly. France entirely prohibits the sale of patent medicines, or, as they are called there, "secret medicines," unless such preparations are approved by the competent authority and the formula inserted in the code "Médicamentarius seu pharmacopœa Gallica."

In Germany, all proprietary medicines must be retailed by a regularly sworn and licensed apothecary, who is responsible for their effect on the patient, but the most serious restriction is the prohibition of patent medicine advertisements in public journals, when such medicines are made by a secret formula or process. This law is vigorously enforced in Baden and Prussia, but less stringently so in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and some parts of Northern Germany, while in Saxony the authorities exercise the right of prohibiting the sale altogether. Italian regulations as to patent medicines are identical with those of ordinary drugs, and in either case a statement of the composition thereof must be previously given to the Board of Health and their approval obtained. No patent medicine is allowed entry into Russia unless special permission is on each occasion obtained from the Medical Department of the Minister of the Interior; if, after careful examination, it is proved that the production of such medicines requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, it is allowed entry subject to a duty of about 1s. 8d. per pound avoirdupois, provided such medicines are regarded as beneficial and are compositions durably preserved. Swedish laws as regards patent medicines are very old and not generally in force. According to later decisions no private person, except a legalized apothecary, may import medicines of any kind without permission from the Board of Health or under certain restrictions for scientific purposes. *Printer's Ink.*

"Darling, how have you been to day?"  
"Oh, nervous, debilitated, sick and unhappy."

"Heavens! You've been reading those medicine advertisements again, I'll bet a hat." *Judge.*

A MAN was urged to take a newspaper.  
"What is the use taking it? I never open it, so I don't know what's in it. What good would it do me?" "You take liver pills occasionally, don't you?" "Certainly." "Do they do you any good?" "Of course they do." "Did you ever open them and find what was in them?" That made him shell out the subscription price. *Teas Siftings.*

A CHEMIST who had just moved into a new establishment as reported by an exchange, was boasting of his well-assorted stock in-trade. "There isn't a drug missing," he declared. "That's saying a good deal," remarked one of his friends, a man of a pretty wit. "Come, now, I'll wager you haven't any spirit of contradiction." The shop-keeper was not in the least embarrassed. "Wait a bit," he said. "You shall see for yourself." With that he left the group and returned in a few minutes leading by the hand his wife. *Youth's Companion.*

The wise merchant is so near-sighted that he can't see a bad pay customer two feet away.



Now Ready.  
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# THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA.

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With Medical References and a Therapeutic Index of Diseases and Symptoms.

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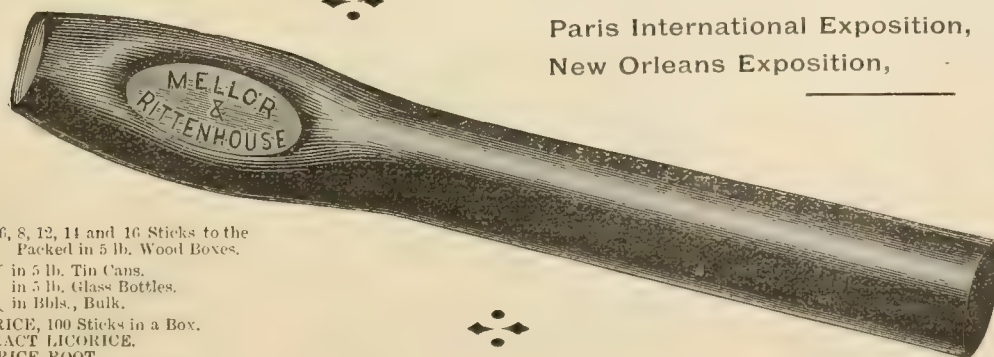
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| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

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## FORMULARY.

## CREAM OF ROSES.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Honey                        | 16 parts.  |
| White castile soap           | 8 parts.   |
| Oil of sweet almond          | 208 parts. |
| Oil of bitter almond         | 2 parts.   |
| Oil of bergamot              | 2 parts.   |
| Oil of clove                 | 1 part.    |
| Balsam of peru               | 1 part.    |
| Liquor potassæ sufficient    |            |
| Camphor sufficient to color. |            |

Mix the honey with castile soap in a mortar, and add enough liquor potassæ (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce) to produce a nice cream. Mix the essential oil and balsam of peru with the oil of sweet almond, mix this with the cream, and continue the trituration until thoroughly mixed.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## PERFUMED NAPHTHALIN.

Everybody knows the intensely disagreeable odor of naphthalin—a quality that makes some people prefer moths and bed-bugs to what would otherwise be a good destroyer of them. Now comes the *Journal de Pharmacie et Drogues* and says this odor can be entirely done away with by oil of bergamot added in sufficient proportion. The formula proposed by Dietrich is as follows:

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Naphthalin    | 3,000 parts. |
| Camphor       | 1,000 parts. |
| Creolin       | 2 parts.     |
| Neroli        | 10 parts.    |
| Oil of neroli | 1 part.      |

Mix.

## CREOLIN PILLS.

Capsules have hitherto been relied upon for use in the exhibition of creolin. M. Hoffman, pharmacist at the Hague, finds that the agent attacks the gelatin, and consequently recommends the following as a pill mass:

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Creolin | 5 gm.  |
| Ketide  | 15 gm. |

Make into pills and preserve in talc.

The mass of such pills is only about half that of the capsule usually employed. The pill rubbed up with water makes a perfect emulsion, when such is desired. If the pills are to be kept for any length of time they can be covered with keratin.

## HOW TO MAKE INSECT POWDER.

Mr. E. Soxhlet tells the *Drogisten Zeitung* how to make insect powder "synthetically," to use a scientific expression. His process is embodied in the following formula:—

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Powdered camphor | 40 oz.  |
| powdered         | 40 "    |
| powdered         | 40 "    |
| powdered         | 40 "    |
| powdered         | 40 "    |
| powdered         | 40 "    |
| Oil of angelica  | 80 min. |
| powdered         | 80 min. |
| Oil of chamomile | 80 min. |
| powdered         | 80 min. |
| powdered         | 2 dm.   |
| powdered         | 2 dm.   |
| powdered         | 15 min. |
| powdered         | 1 dm.   |
| Spirit           | 5 ozs.  |

Mix the powders well; dissolve the oils in the spirit and incorporate with the powder. Stir, and dry by an exposure

## Tooth Pastes.

Soxhlet gives the following, which we find in the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

## EUCALYPTUS TOOTH-PASTE.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Precipitated chalk    | 50 gm.  |
| Venetian tale         | 30 gm.  |
| Starch                | 20 gm.  |
| Soap, medicinal       | 20 gm.  |
| Eucalyptol            | 2 gm.   |
| Peppermint oil        | 1 gm.   |
| Geranium oil          | 1 gm.   |
| Oil of clove          | 10 min. |
| Oil of anise          | 10 min. |
| Carmin                | 1 gm.   |
| Glycerin, sufficient. |         |
| Alcohol, sufficient.  |         |

Mix.

## COCA TOOTH-PASTE.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Soap, medicinal             | 30 gm.  |
| Venetian tale               | 100 gm. |
| Cuttle-fish bone            | 20 gm.  |
| Tincture of coca leaf (1:5) | 20 gm.  |
| Oil of peppermint           | 3 gm.   |
| Oil of cascarilla           | 1 gm.   |
| Oil of linaloes             | 2 gm.   |
| Carmin                      | 2 gm.   |
| Glycerin, sufficient.       |         |

Mix.

## CORAL TOOTH-PASTE.

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Venetian tale        | 50 gm.   |
| Precipitated chalk   | 30 gm.   |
| Cuttle-fish bone     | 20 gm.   |
| Sugar of milk        | 25 gm.   |
| Extract of violet    | 10 gm.   |
| Oil of peppermint    | 1 gm.    |
| Oil of rose          | 5 drops. |
| Glycerin             | 10 gm.   |
| Carmin               | 50 cgm.  |
| Alcohol, sufficient. |          |

Mix. *Nat. Druggist.*

## Formula for Frost Bite.

The various mineral acids suitably diluted are generally recommended, as are also tannin, borax, alum, camphor, ichthyol, collodion and iodine. Saalfeld writes in the *Therapeutische Monatsheft* that good results are obtained by treating the hands with flexible collodion. Hold up the arm until the hand is white, then paint the affected fingers, repeating the application several nights in succession.

*Tincture of Iodine* may be painted on either alone or with an equal proportion of tincture of galls, or it may be added in the proportion of 10 to 20 per cent. to collodion.

*Ichthyol* is ordered in a fifty per cent. salve or in still stronger concentration. Since frost bite is very stubborn, Saalfeld furnishes a series of formulas below, as one will sometimes prove efficacious where others fail.

1. Tannin ..... 2 parts.  
Glycerin, or  
Spirit of camphor ..... 50 "  
Rub on the parts.
2. Tannin ..... 2 parts.  
Alcohol ..... 5 "  
Collodion ..... 20 "  
Tinct. benzoin ..... 2 "  
Paint on the affected parts. (Paschkis.)
3. Powdered camphor ..... 3 parts.  
Lecithin ..... 15 "  
Veal-m ..... 15 "  
Hydrochloric acid ..... 2 "  
Rub on in the evening. (Currie.)

4. Balsam Peru ..... 5 parts.  
Oleo Balsamic mixture ..... 30 "  
Cologne ..... 30 "  
Paint on the affected parts. (Rust.)
5. Alum ..... 2 parts.  
Borax ..... 2 "  
Rose water ..... 150 "  
Tinct. benzoin ..... 5 "  
Apply on a cloth.

6. Alum ..... 4 parts.  
Glycerin ..... 2 "  
Yolk of egg, cooked ..... 1 "

## Flavoring Extracts—Approved Working Formulæ.

Very little introduction is needed for these extracts—they have been tried and tested in many establishments.

In compounding them dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and rub thoroughly with the carbonate of magnesia in a mortar; add the proof spirits and other materials, and triturate well together. Next color carefully until the desired shade is reached, and filter through paper. The quantity of oils, etc., can be increased or diminished, to produce extracts of any desired grade.

## EXTRACT OF ANISE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 300 parts. |
| Oil of anise          | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |

Color with caramel.

## EXTRACT OF APPLE.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol | 500 parts. |
| Pure apple brandy  | 400 parts. |
| Apple ether        | 100 parts. |

Color with red tincture.

## EXTRACT OF ALLSPICE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 300 parts. |
| Oil of allspice       | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |

Color with caramel.

## EXTRACT OF BANANA.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol  | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits       | 200 parts. |
| Pure banana juice   | 190 parts. |
| Banana ether        | 100 parts. |
| Tincture of vanilla | 10 parts.  |

Color with tincture of curcuma.

## EXTRACT OF BITTER ALMOND.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 380 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |
| Oil of bitter almond  | 20 parts.  |

## EXTRACT OF CACAO.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits      | 100 parts. |
| Powdered cacao     | 300 parts. |
| Powdered vanilla   | 50 parts.  |
| Powdered cinnamon  | 45 parts.  |
| Ambergris          | 5 parts.   |

Macerate for two weeks, express and filter.

## EXTRACT OF CINNAMON.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 300 parts. |
| Oil of cinnamon       | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |

Color with red tincture.

## EXTRACT OF CELERY.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 300 parts. |
| Oil of celery         | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |





## Swiss Cough Drops

In beautiful 5 lb. Tins of horse-shoe shape.

PRICE PER TIN, \$1.00

Also in Packages to Retail, 5c. and 10c.

FASTEST SELLING goods on the market.  
FREE SAMPLES for distribution in printed envelopes supplied to Jobbers.

Get Jobbers Prices.

JOHN L. UPHAM, - Brockville.



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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.

Franklin's Electric Inhaler, 25c.

Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.

Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, \$1.00

In Packages, 25c.

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178 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

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## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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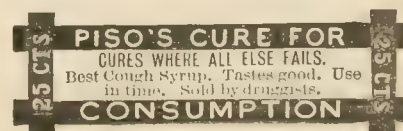
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.





## EXTRACT OF MORELLA CHERRY.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Pure cherry juice     | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |
| Oil of cloves         | 20 parts.  |
| Oil of cinnamon       | 10 parts.  |
| Oil of nutmeg         | 4 parts.   |
| Oil of rose           | 2 parts.   |
| Oil of vanilla        | 2 parts.   |

## EXTRACT OF CLOVES.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Oil of cloves         | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |

Color with oil of nutmeg.

## EXTRACT OF CARIANDE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Pure cariande juice   | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 50 parts.  |

Color lightly with oil of nutmeg.

## EXTRACT OF PINE APPLE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Pure pine apple juice | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |
| Tincture of vanilla   | 10 parts.  |

Color with tincture of curcuma.

## EXTRACT OF PLUM.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 200 parts. |
| Plum ether            | 100 parts. |

## EXTRACT OF QUINCE.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Pure quince juice     | 160 parts. |
| Quince ether          | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 20 parts.  |
| Oil of cinnamon       | 10 parts.  |
| Oil of cloves         | 10 parts.  |

Color with tincture of saffron.

## EXTRACT OF RASPBERRY.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol      | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits           | 200 parts. |
| Pure raspberry juice    | 170 parts. |
| Raspberry ether         | 100 parts. |
| Tincture of roses       | 20 parts.  |
| Triple extract of roses | 10 parts.  |

Color with tincture of alkanet.

## EXTRACT OF LAVENDER.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Oil of lavender       | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |

Color with red tincture.

## EXTRACT OF LEMON.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Oil of lemon          | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |
| Tincture of roses     | 20 parts.  |

Color with tincture of curcuma.

## EXTRACT OF ROME LIME.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol    | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits         | 200 parts. |
| Oil of lime           | 100 parts. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 100 parts. |
| Tincture of roses     | 20 parts.  |

Color lightly with tincture of curcuma.

## EXTRACT OF MINT.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Deodorized alcohol | 500 parts. |
| Proof spirits      | 350 parts. |
| Mint leaves        | 10 parts.  |

Mint leaves for two weeks, express and filter through fine paper.

## Trustworthy Dispensing.

This subject has been sufficiently discussed in pharmaceutical journals. The propositions which have been made are legion; only a few, however, have proved useful. I have been struck with the fact that no one has alluded to the importance of our imparting to our apprentices or pupils, for they become our later assistants, a greater knowledge of the customary dosage of the more ordinary important medicaments, as well as their action upon children and adults. In truth, it is only natural to seek and afford an explanation of why and how all those substances with which we must deal every day, in practical as well as scientific respects, are usually employed. I waive further explanation respecting the destiny of medicaments in the organism; interesting as this question may be, it lies too remote from us, and particularly from the student of pharmacy. But with respect to the first of the foregoing questions, in my judgment the young pharmacist must be instructed—reference to the table of maximal doses is by no means sufficient. Let not our dispensing become too mechanical; let us initiate our future colleague so far into the materia medica that he will be capable of criticising intelligently the prescription—that his attention will be aroused when reading, for example:

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| Santonin | 0.003 |
| Calomel  | 0.01  |
| Sugar    | 0.5   |

Dose: One powder twice daily.

Or:

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Int. ipocae      | 0.275.0 |
| Syr. ipocae      | 25.0    |
| Morphine muriate | 0.1     |

One teaspoonful every two hours for child.

Or:

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Camphor        | 0.03 |
| Dover's powder | 0.5  |

One powder every two hours.

I select these from among a number previously received, and do not doubt that perhaps many a young assistant, without the supervision of the responsible apothecary, would have filled these erroneous prescriptions. I do not believe that in all cases he will of necessity repeat to himself that calomel in this dose produces the opposite of the intended effect—that it here acts as a styptic, though it is surely added to the santonin as a purgative; that he further will question the propriety of Dover's powder together with camphor, especially with a prescription for children (the physician meant, of course, as was afterwards found, pulv. gummosus); or, finally, that the dose of morphine in the above prescription would arouse apprehension. My experience has shown me that even a young colleague has no conception of the mode of action in this respect; that he is not capable of distinguishing between adults and children; that he dispenses too mechanically and at best simply memorizes the table of maximum doses.

That the "exclamation points" of physicians do not always hold good, must be

impressed upon our young colleagues. We will cite a case here:

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Morph. mur. | 3.0 !! |
| Syr. aurant | 30.0   |
| Calomel     | 50.0   |

By tablespoonsfuls.

The gratitude of the physician knew no bounds when he learned that two !'s I gave only 0.3, for the patient would surely have died had the prescription been literally followed.

The apothecary would scarcely have been subject to penalty in the given case, for the two exclamation points showed plainly that the physician knew what he was writing. Whether the dispenser would be acquitted by his conscience, is an open question.

These are a few examples of what is constantly occurring everywhere, and the physician and public cannot be sufficiently thankful to the trustworthy apothecary.

As soon as the inexperienced apothecary is intrusted with the office of dispenser, the serious character of his profession, the far-reaching responsibility of the dispenser and the apothecary, and the need of intelligent reflection, must be made clear to him. Thus "easy substitutions" are avoided as far as possible, and more is accomplished than can be achieved by many a legal ordinance, even though the old adage "*Errare humanum est*" will still prevail.—(*Apoth. Zeitung*) *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

## Extemporaneous Preparation of Pure Glycerin.

Chemically pure glycerin, says *L'Industrie textile*, may readily be obtained by the following process:

To 100 parts of crude commercial glycerin add 8 parts of sulphate of zinc. Heat, let cool, and add 27 parts of powdered quicklime and stir in. Put into the filter press and filter. The filtrate will be pure glycerin.

SPEAKING of the Chinese soap tree the author of a book of travels says:—"Its height is about eighty feet, with a girth of six. The pods are gathered, stored and dried, and without further preparation serve for soap. In the mountains there is another soap tree, considered for detergent purposes to be of greater value. The only trouble about the use of the pods is that the washerman's hands must have no abrasions on them; otherwise intense pain is caused. It cannot be used for the face because it irritates the eyes."

A MICROBE KILLER—Mike Rafferty—Fwath's the matter wid de baby? He's sittin' out on the back shtep, all doobled oop an' rockin' back'ard an' for'ard. Bridget O'Flannagan Shure, I was afther elanin' oot the botthels in the panthry an' made him drink the contints av the medicine vials fur fear o' wastin' 'em. If he hasn't an disease at prisint he moight have some toime, an' the mixther'll be the dith av all them microbes the doethors do be talkin' about.



# Koff No More.

## Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those  
suffering from

**COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,**

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

**R. & T. WATSON,**

Manufacturers, - - - Toronto, Ont.

*Every Druggist should handle*

—OUR—

**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**

—AND—

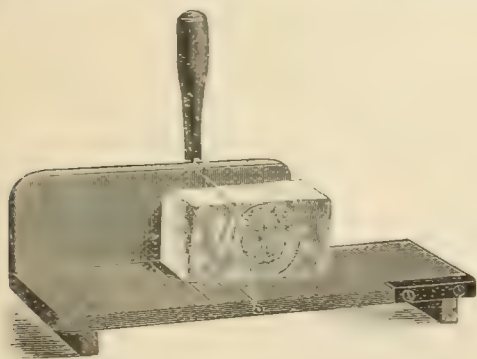
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**CIGARS.**

Send for sample order.

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## “EXCELSIOR” Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.  
UNIFORM IN ACTION.  
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**WILLIAM J. DYAS,**

**STRATHROY, ONTARIO, - Sole Agent for Canada.**



**NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE  
CELEBRATED**

## “ESPERANZA”

**CLEAR HAVANA.**

Made on Cuban principles and equal  
to the Imported at much  
lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

**DRUGGISTS** handling this really first-class Cigar will build up  
this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

**B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,**

Sole Manuf'rs “Esperanza” Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, “CHANCELLOR,” is extraordinary value.

## J. RATTRAY & CO.

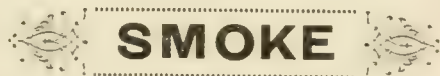
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The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the  
Dominion to select from.



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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to limit the number of notices in this column, we would request proprietors of businesses or makers of purchases of any description from businesses, not to send notices to mention in this column, unless such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the following notices of the Business Notices:

### Catarrhine.

This remedy, which is advertised for the first time in our columns this month, promises to be a leading and profitable selling article.

### Coulter's Patent Vaporizer.

We would call the attention of the trade to the advt. of Coulter's Patent Vaporizer and Inhaler. This article has found favor with the medical profession in various parts of the Dominion and needs but an introduction to insure a ready sale.

### Surgical Instruments.

Read the advt. of J. Stevens & Sons, surgical instrument makers and dealers in druggists' and physicians' supplies. This firm has recently moved into their new premises at 145 Wellington St., west, Toronto, which are admirably adapted to the requirements of the firms' business.

### "Midsummernight" Brand.

Messrs. Isdahl & Co., Bergen, Norway, invite the attention of druggists to their "Midsummernight" brand of Cod Liver Oil. This brand of Norwegian oil is recommended as one of the finest in the market and not only the most palatable, but the richest in medicinal properties.

### Asthma Cure.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure is one of the leading proprietary remedies of this nature and has a large sale in the neighboring republic. The proprietor, Dr. S. Schiffman, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is now introducing it to the Canadian public through their distributing agents, Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal and Toronto. An English agency has also been opened in London.

### Thirty-Five Cents.

Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil maintain a prominent place in the category of reasonable remedies. Since the introduction of the sample size, retailing at 35 cents, the sales of the regular or \$1 size have vastly increased, and the demand for this article from all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland shows how an excellent remedy, with judicious advertising, takes with the general public.

### In Favor of Tanglefoot.

"A decision was rendered on Dec 28th by Judge Carpenter of the U. S. Circuit Court, district of Mass., in the case of the O. & W. Thum Co. vs. John A. Andrews et al., in favor of the complainants." This has been a long drawn out and hotly contested suit, every point involved was fully discussed and considered, and in every point were the complainants sustained. The decision firmly establishes O. & W. Thum Co.'s rights to the Sealing Border

and other features of their Sticky Fly Paper (Tanglefoot.) The success of the Tanglefoot is the result of labor, time and money spent in perfecting and introducing it, and the O. & W. Thum Co. naturally feel entitled to the benefits of their patents. The decision is of special importance and interest as it will enable them to suppress other close imitations of Tanglefoot and infringements on their patents.

### A Few Reasons

why Druggists and compounders of powders should use the "Jones' Excelsior Drug and Baking Powder Mixer and Sifter." 1st. Because it will mix powders thoroughly. 2nd. Because it will sift same properly. 3rd. Because the cylinder, box and drawer fit tightly and will retain the powders and their strength, and are dirt proof. 4th. Because the Mixer is made of the very best of material, in a first-class workman-like manner. 5th. Because it can be easily cleaned. 6th. Because it is simple, durable and cheap. 7th. Because it will pay the purchaser to constantly have fresh, pure and thoroughly mixed powders. 8. Because the formulas given in connection with the Mixer and Sifter are reliable and are reliable and are worth to any one double the price of the article. See advt. on page 19.

### Make Your Own Toilet Waters.

French, Cave & Co., of Philadelphia, on page 23 of this issue, call the attention of the trade to their superior concentrated essences for the manufacture of Lavender Water, Florida Water, Violet Water, White Heliotrope Water, Cologne Water, etc., and also their Bay Rum Essence. These essences and the Oil of Cologne are put up in 8 oz. G. S. bottles and also in 4 oz. C. S. bottles. These goods have a very large sale in the United States and the makers are in receipt of hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the Union speaking of them in the highest terms. Samples will be sent to any druggist, who will enclose his business card and mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. We would advise a trial order of these goods.

### Store Fittings.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., of Preston, Ont., make a specialty of druggists' shop fixtures, and have recently fitted up some of the handsomest stores in Ontario and Manitoba. Read Mr. Karn's unsolicited endorsement of their excellent work:

Woodstock, Jan. 7th, 1893.

The C. O. & S. F. Co., Preston, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN, I am pleased to inform you that the fixtures have been put in place and are quite up to the very high expectations I had formed of your work. I am delighted with them. Now, if any one should ask you about my shop you may say that I think we have the most looking drug store west of Toronto. That is the verdict, not only of myself, but of all the citizens as well, and the reputation of your company in the town of Woodstock for fine work stands pre-eminently above all.

Yours truly,

W. A. KARN.

### A Reliable Remedy for Piles.

"Pilekone," prepared by W. T. Strong, London, Ontario, is a preparation which may be recommended with perfect confidence to any one suffering from this distressing complaint. Its application is painless and easy, and the strong endorsement it has received from numbers of the medical faculty, stamp it as one of the most satisfactory preparations for druggists to handle.

### PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS.

London, Ont., April 18, 1892.

I have found the suppository prepared by Mr. W. T. Strong of great assistance in hemorrhoids. It is the best local application I have used.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pilekone for external as well as internal piles and get better results than from any other remedy I have used.

A. GRAHAM, M. D.

London, Ont., May 11, 1892.

W. T. Strong, Druggist, London, Ont.:

SIR, I have used your "Pilekone" in my practice as well as in my own case, and can justly certify that it is an excellent remedy for the purpose for which it is intended.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., April 19, 1892.

I have been prescribing Strong's Pilekone for the last eight years, and have had better success with them than with all other means.

WM. WOODRUFF, M. D.

London, Ont., April 25, 1892.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very successful results I have obtained in the treatment of hemorrhoids by the use of Strong's Pilekone. The relief comes early, and is, I believe, lasting.

W. J. LOGIE, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pile remedy in my practice with most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES SUTTON, M. D.

The business man who boasts that he "don't care what the world thinks" seldom has anything the world cares about.

It takes sense as well as cents to make dollars, and yet it is possible to inherit dollars and cents without the sense.

The ascent of saps in plants has been explained in various ways, and now comes Professor Strassburger, of Bonn, and avers, as the result of a careful study of the subject, that we know nothing whatever concerning this interesting phenomenon save that the process is a purely physical one.

Calcium in plants serves to remove the otherwise poisonous oxalic acid according to O. Loew (Flora), while magnesium, more readily decomposed than calcium or the alkali metals, acts as a carrier of phosphoric acid for the building up of nuclein, plastin and lecithin; the one hence being protective, the other nutritive. In the absence of calcium salts, magnesium salts are poisonous to chlorophyll-bearing plants.



An extract from a letter written by  
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to  
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of  
Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought  
and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross  
without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a  
perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

*Strong Cobb & Co.*

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

—THE—  
**King of Dyspepsia Cures.**



**THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY**

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and  
meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended  
by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A Complete Cure,  | A Prompt Cure,     |
| A Positive Cure,  | A Perfect Cure,    |
| A Wonderful Cure, | An Efficient Cure, |

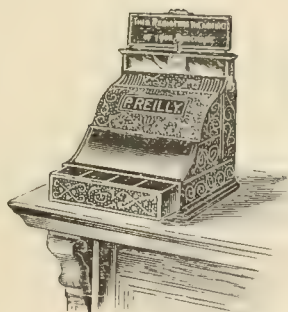
And **THE KING OF CURES.**

In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and  
five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to  
cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale  
Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

**K. D. C. COMPANY,**

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.



—THE—  
**New York  
CASH REGISTER.**

**Cheapest and Best in the World.**

**A Touch of the Finger does it all.**

**PRICE, \$16.00.**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.     | 5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A GLASS<br>OPENING.  |
| 2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER. | 6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT<br>NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER<br>TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE. |
| 3. RINGS A BELL.                |  |
| 4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR.  |  |

**Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**T. GOODWIN & CO.,**

11 Park Row, NEW YORK.



## Books and Pamphlets.

The Chemists and Druggists' Diary for 1893 has been received and is quite up to previous years in respect of utility and convenience. Besides the vast fund of information which may be obtained from the advertisements in this work, and which is a part which should never be slighted, the letterpress contains various subjects of importance to the retail druggist, notably among them being the treatment of minor complaints. The "Diary" is presented free to every subscriber of the *Canadian Druggist*, London, Eng.

Disinfectants and Toilet Preparations is the title of a pamphlet received from F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng., in which are enumerated the various preparations of this well-known firm.

Our thanks are due to Frederick Stearns & Co. for a copy of their Daily Reminder, a handsome and convenient diary and memo. book of suitable size for the vest pocket. This book is but a type of the general work of this firm. "Whatever they make is of the best."

The Annual Statistical Supplement of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

"The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and other Countries, from the Earliest Times to the Close of 1892," being the annual statistical supplement of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

The great work of collecting and publishing in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, within a few days of the close of each year, reliable statistics of the mineral industry of the United States and other countries, whose products are valued at far more than \$2,000,000,000, has become so important that a large octavo volume will be issued in January, 1893, covering them, and will be the most complete and valuable report of mineral statistics ever published, and an indispensable reference book.

It will treat each of the various subjects in the following general order: Describing the occurrence and character of deposits in which the minerals are found; the characteristics of the mineral methods of treatment; cost of mining; characteristics of metal or other products; costs; uses; statistics of production; imports and exports from the earliest times; consumption, total and per capita; review of markets; prices; foreign production; imports, exports and consumption; extremely valuable technical articles by the most competent authorities giving the recent progress in each department of mining and metallurgy.

The subjects treated will include: acids, aluminum, antimony, asbestos, asphaltum, bauxite, borax, brimstone, bromine, barytes, chemicals and chemical fertilizers, chromium, coal, cobalt, copper, corundum, flourspar, gold and silver, graphite, iron, iron and steel, iron ores,

lead, manganese, mica, mineral paints, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, phosphates, platinum and platinum minerals, precious stones, pyrites, quicksilver, soda (natural), sulphur, sulphuric acid, tin, zinc, etc.

From its character and its enormous circulation it is the most valuable advertising medium of everything used in the mining, metallurgical, chemical manufactures and general engineering industries, ever brought before the people.

Price, bound in paper, \$2. Bound in cloth, \$2.50.

The volume of "Mineral Statistics, Technology and Trade," bound in paper covers, is sent free to subscribers to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* who are not in arrears. Bound in cloth, 50 cents extra. The subscription price to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has been raised to \$5 in the United States, Canada and Mexico; to other countries in the postal union it remains at \$7.

Large advance orders have already put the stamp of success on this great work.

## Magazines.

The Farmer's Advocate.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, is out in a new dress. The type now used is clear and handsome. Hereafter the *Advocate* will be issued twice each month, instead of once as heretofore. The form has been somewhat changed, and the size increased. The subscription price is as heretofore, \$1 per year. We would advise those of our readers who are not subscribers to send to the publishers for a sample copy, which will be sent free to all applicants. Address, the Wm. WELD Co., London, Ont.

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for January contains a galaxy of brilliant attractions. It may well claim to be the most amazingly up-to-date number, of the most thoroughly alive magazine, ever published in the world. Its great and brilliantly-illustrated character sketch of President Diaz and the Mexican people and country was written in the City of Mexico since that gentleman's inauguration for the new term, early in December; and the photographs for illustration were taken, exclusively for the *Review of Reviews*, in the City of Mexico in December. In view of the certainty of cholera next summer, the most sensational and interesting article of the month is the one the *Review* has secured from Paris on the successful treatment invented at the Pasteur Institute for inoculation against Asiatic cholera. This number contains a fine little sketch of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, a profusely illustrated article on the latest results of the University Extension movement in the United States, and scores upon scores of attractive pictures of the most interesting people of the day—politicians, theologians, literary men, distinguished women and so on. If anybody is at a loss to know why the *Review*

of *Reviews* has attained so extraordinary a circulation in so short a time, let him buy and read the January number and he will understand.

The Montreal Witness.

The *Montreal Witness*, which is to move into its own building next spring, will be by far the best equipped newspaper in a mechanical point of view in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 60,000 eight-page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen-page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. This will be one-third faster than any other press in Canada. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The *Witness*, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars a year, of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, and the *Northern Messenger*, published from the same house, is thirty cents. Agents wanted in every town, village and P.O. Specimen copies will be sent free to any of our readers, on application to the publishers, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Free to Girls.

Our Girls Own Paper, a handsome 16-page illustrated journal devoted to the entertainment of Canadian young ladies, will be sent free for three months on trial to every one forwarding us at once the names and address of five Canadian young ladies or misses in different families, and four three cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc.

The next issue of *Our Girls Own Paper* will explain how you can secure one of the following elegant prizes without expense:—A genuine \$200.00 seal-skin jacket, made to order, a small gold watch with Chataleine chain and charm, a silk dress pattern, five o'clock silver tea service, a genuine diamond, pearl or turquoise ring, an elegant work box, a jewelry casket, pearl card case, complete manicure and toilet set in metal and plush case, cut glass and silver ink stand, silk lined glove and handkerchief boxes, hand mirrors in silver with bevelled edge glaas, and many other articles suitable for our young lady friends.

We want the names of young ladies now, to whom we can send sample copies of this elegant publication. You will be delighted with it. Send to-day and address *Our Girls Own Paper*, Toronto, Ont.

The Wild Potato Vine, *Ipomaea pandurata*, sometimes has a tuber that attains the size and occasionally the form of a boy's body, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

A dishonest sodium salicylate has been discovered by a correspondent of the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*, in which a brilliant white color was simulated by adding blue coloring matter.



## To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**

**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.**

## La Grippe! La Grippe!



Keep well supplied with all the Antipyretics, as we are liable to have another visitation of this much dreaded disease.

**JUST RECEIVED:**

*Antipyrine, Antifebrine, Phenacetine,*

**QUININE—Howard's and German,**

*Chloralamid, Exalgine, Hydroquinone.*

Also a full supply of **HOT WATER BOTTLES.**

# The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

## A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the age. Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

**PRICE, \$2.00**

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

## The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book.

Containing Several Thousand Receipts, covering the Latest, most Important, and most Useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winckler, Elsner, Hantz, Merzinski, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heinzerling, with additions by William T. Brannit, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Eldena, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Heid.) Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Ills. by 78 engravings, one volume, over 500 pages, 12mo, elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter.

Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world.

Also a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important Book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World who will furnish his address.

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

## A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Perfumery.

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Dentrifices, Cosmetics, etc.; with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By DR. C. A. Deite, assisted by L. Borchart, F. Eichbaum, E. Kugler, H. Toepfner, and other Experts. From the German by WILLIAM T. BRANNIT editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings, 12mo, 350 pages.

**PRICE, \$3.00**

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

## The Practical Scourer and Garment Dyer.

Comprising Dry or Chemical Cleansing, the Art of Removing Stains, Fine Washing, Bleaching and Dyeing of Straw Hats, Gloves and Feathers of All Kinds; Dyeing of Worn Clothes of All Fabrics, including Mixed Goods, by One Dip; and the Manufacture of Soaps and Fluids for Cleansing Purposes. Edited by William T. Brannit. Illustrated. 12mo, 203 pages.

**PRICE, \$2.00.**

## The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of SIGMUND LEHNER, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by WILLIAM F. BRANNIT. Illustrated. 12mo, 230 pages.

**PRICE, \$2.00.**

The above or any of our Books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication prices, to any address in the world.

Circulars giving the full table of contents of each of the above books sent free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.

Our New and Enlarged Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other Catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish us with his address.

**HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,**

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

## THE - FAMOUS - ODELL

TYPE



WRITER.

THE LATEST IMPROVED.

The only practical low-price machine. The only one that has stood the test. Because of its simplicity and perfect work. It writes both capitals and small letters. It does all kinds of work of any typewriter. It can be learned in one hour's practice. It is built for business and for busy people. It is handsomely finished and nickel plated. We guarantee it and will let you be the judge.

## A SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to get the ODELL in every house, office and library, on receipt of \$6 we will ship one of our \$20 machines. You can use it three months without paying another cent, then, if you accept it, pay us \$2 a month until paid for. This enables you to own one of these famous machines at 50 cts. a week. Remit by registered letter, P. O. or money order. Address,

**ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,**

335 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a hand-some sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



### Drug Review.

Business generally, during December, has been very good. The Christmas trade has gladdened the hearts of druggists generally.

Heavy chemicals, as is usual at this season, are very firm and higher prices are looked for as stocks decrease until summer rates of freight. It seems a favorable time to buy or make contracts for anything in the disinfectant line, as the probabilities are in the early spring prices will advance.

Bromide Potash has advanced some 25%, with the prospect of the advance being maintained.

Menthol is much higher.

Quinine, unchanged.

Potass. Iodide, very firm in price.

Opium, stiff, with an advance probable.

Glycerine, demand good; no change in price to notice.

Potass. Chloras is higher.

Bluestone, firm.

Camphor, firm and tending upward.

Buchu Leaves, still scarce and high.

Chloroform, advanced.

Carter's Liver Pills and all other Carter's preparations, are on the rebate at 1 doz. \$1.75, 3 doz. for \$5.00, and \$19.50 full gross.

Vaseline goods, no discount, unless \$25 assorted are taken, then it is 10% trade discount.

Dyest. Food, Cucumber and Roses, and

Tooth Paste are on the rebate. Food, \$2.00 doz., \$22.50 gross. Cucumber and Roses, \$1.75 doz., \$20.00 full gross.

### English Market Report.

London, Dec. 28th, 1892.

The last month in the year is usually a quiet one, most druggists only buying small quantities before the New Year. Export business has been steady and prices generally well maintained. The upward tendency reported in several drugs, such as Buchu Leaves, Senega Root, etc., has continued. Opium has also increased in value fully 25 cents per lb., and Morphia salts are consequently dearer. The principle item of the month has been the combination of Chloral Hydrate makers, who have raised their prices considerably, both here and on the continent. Camphor is also moving upward again, and Chlorate of Potash is dearer than it has been for some years. The market is being literally flooded with Australian Eucalyptus Oil, but standard brands obtain fair prices. Saffron is cheaper and Cubebs are moving slowly downward. There is some talk of a combination in Carbolic Acid. Tartaric and Citric Acids are dull and quiet. Bleaching powder has advanced and with a good demand, as the Alkali Co., are closing until early in January. Sulphate of Copper is easier and a fair amount of business is reported. Essential oils, unchanged, and Menthol is steady at its last advance.

## We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.*

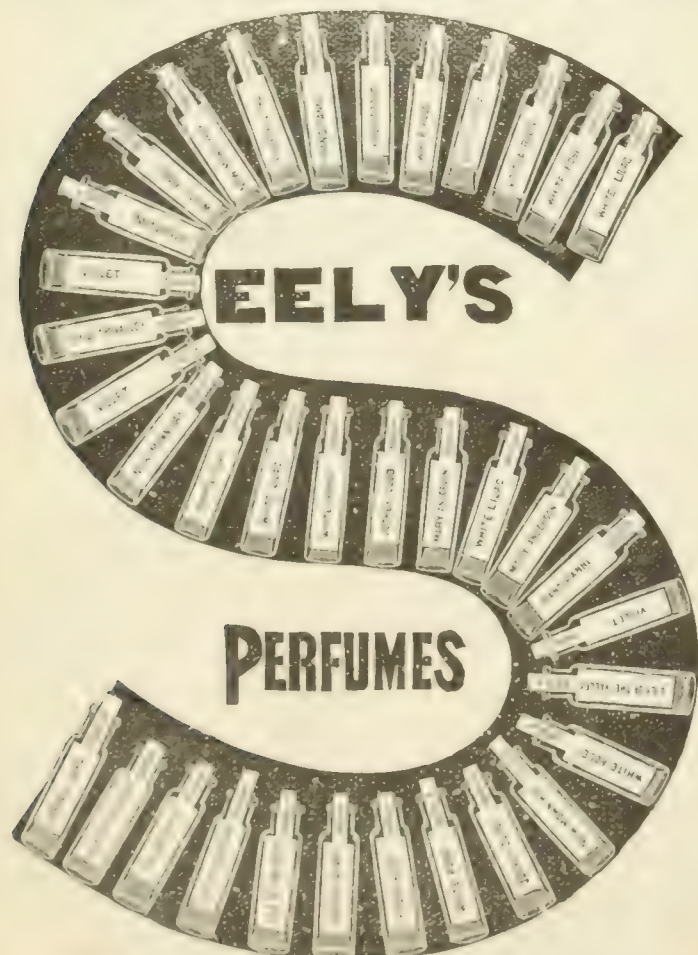
*Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.*

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS.**

# Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
London, - Ontario.**



DIME SIZE Price, \$2.50 per Card—3 doz. on Card

## Thanking the Trade

*For its liberal patronage the past year, we wish to call attention to our removal into a new, larger and more convenient Laboratory.*

*We are now prepared to meet the increased demand for Seely's Perfumes and Toilet Articles.*

*Send for our Perfume List and Prices before ordering elsewhere.*

*Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, we remain,*

*Yours truly,*

**Seely Manufacturing Co.,**

**WINDSOR, ONT.**



# ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, = Hamilton, Ont.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING STAPLES:

CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS' English Confectionery.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S English Perfumes and Soaps.

W. R. TILBURY & CO.'S English Tooth Brushes.

F. MILLOT, Paris, French Perfumes and Soaps.

THOMAS FRERES, French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

ANGLO-FRENCH BRUSH CO., French Hair Brushes (solid backs)

H. R. SMILEY, Chicago, Counter and Dispensing Scales.

It is a well known fact that we are the largest Canadian dealers in **SPONGES.**

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 9 00  | 9 50  | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....  | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 25   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 1 00   | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DENTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 25   | 30   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16    | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 5 50   | 7 50   | GUARANA, lb.....               | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 1 10   | 1 25   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 1 25   | 1 50   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 40   | 45   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                   | 15   | 18   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 65     | 70     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 60   | 2 10   | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Guaiaac, lb.....               | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    |       | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
|                                 |        |        | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 3 50  | 3 60  | LICORICE, Soluzzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 4 25  | 4 50  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



|       |                         |      |      |                                  |       |       |                                  |       |      |
|-------|-------------------------|------|------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| Y & S | 1000 sticks in box      | 75   | 75   | Unicorn, lb                      | 38    | 40    | Subcarbonate, lb                 | 2 75  | 3 00 |
| "     | 1000 sticks in box      | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb true       | 20    | 25    | Subnitrate, lb                   | 2 40  | 2 60 |
| "     | 1000 sticks, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb               | 40    | 45    | BORAX, lb                        | 9     | 10   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb                  | 15    | 18    | Powdered, lb                     | 10    | 11   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | ROM. Bay, gal                    | 2 25  | 2 50  | BROMINE, oz                      | 8     | 13   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Essence, lb                      | 3 00  | 3 25  | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz             | 20    | 25   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | SACCHARIN, oz                    | 1 25  | 1 50  | Iodide, oz                       | 45    | 50   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb | 13    | 15    | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb       | 1 50  | 1 60 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Star, lb                         | 35    | 40    | Iodide, oz                       | 95    | 1 00 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Burdock, lb                      | 30    | 35    | Phosphate, precip., lb           | 35    | 38   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Canary, bag or less, lb          | 6     | 7     | Sulphide, oz                     | 5     | 6    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Cardway, lb                      | 10    | 13    | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz              | 10    | 12   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Cardamom, lb                     | 1 25  | 1 50  | CHINIDINE, oz                    | 15    | 18   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Celery                           | 30    | 35    | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb             | 80    | 85   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Colehicum                        | 75    | 80    | Croton, oz                       | 75    | 80   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Coriander, lb                    | 10    | 12    | CHLOROFORM, lb                   | 55    | 1 75 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb                        | 15    | 20    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz         | 25    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Fennel, lb                       | 15    | 17    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz         | 15    | 20   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb          | 7     | 9     | COCAINE, Mur., oz                | 8 50  | 9 00 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Flex, cleaned, lb                | 3 1/2 | 4     | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb  | 7     | 8    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Ground, lb                       | 4     | 5     | Iodide, oz                       | 65    | 70   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Hemp, lb                         | 6     | 6 1/2 | COPPERAS, lb                     | 1     | 3    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Mustard, white, lb               | 9     | 12    | ETHER, Acetic, lb                | 75    | 80   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Powdered, lb                     | 15    | 20    | Sulphuric, lb                    | 40    | 50   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Pumpkin                          | 25    | 30    | EXALGINE, oz                     | 1 00  | 1 10 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Quince, lb                       | 65    | 70    | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr | 25    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Rape, lb                         | 8     | 9     | IODINE, lb                       | 5 00  | 5 50 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Strophanthus, oz                 | 50    | 55    | IODOFORM, lb                     | 6 00  | 7 00 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Worm, lb                         | 22    | 25    | IODOL, oz                        | 1 30  | 1 40 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | SEIDELTZ MIXTURE, lb             | 25    | 30    | IRON, by Hydrogen                | 1 00  | 1 10 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb | 10    | 12    | Carbonate, Precip., lb           | 15    | 16   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | White, Conti's, lb               | 15    | 16    | Sacch., lb                       | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Powdered, lb                     | 25    | 35    | Chloride, lb                     | 45    | 55   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb         | 12    | 25    | Sol., lb                         | 13    | 16   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | SPERMACETI, lb                   | 50    | 55    | Citrate, U. S. P., lb            | 90    | 1 00 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz            | 75    | 80    | And Ammon., lb                   | 75    | 80   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Venice, lb                       | 10    | 12    | And Quinine, lb                  | 1 50  | 3 00 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | WAX, White, lb                   | 50    | 75    | Quin. and Stry., oz              | 18    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow                           | 40    | 45    | And Strychnine, oz               | 13    | 15   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped             | 5     | 6     | Dialyzed, Solution, lb           | 50    | 55   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Quassia chips, lb                | 10    | 12    | Ferrocyanide, lb                 | 55    | 60   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Red Saunders, ground, lb         | 5     | 6     | Hypophosphites, oz               | 20    | 25   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 | Santal, ground, lb               | 5     | 6     | Iodide, oz                       | 40    | 45   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Syrup, lb                        | 40    | 45   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Lactate, oz                      | 5     | 6    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Pernitrate, solution, lb         | 15    | 16   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Phosphate scales, lb             | 1 25  | 1 30 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Sulphate, pure, lb               | 7     | 9    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Exsiccated, lb                   | 8     | 10   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | And Potass. Tartrate, lb         | 80    | 85   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb          | 85    | 90   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb         | 13    | 15   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Carbonate, lb                    | 7     | 8    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Iodide, oz                       | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Red, lb                          | 7     | 9    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb      | 4     | 5    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | In packages, lb                  | 6     | 7    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz             | 40    | 45   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Carbonate, oz                    | 30    | 35   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Citrate, oz                      | 25    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Iodide, oz                       | 50    | 55   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Salicylate, oz                   | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb             | 55    | 60   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Carbonate, lb                    | 18    | 20   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Citrate, gran., lb               | 40    | 45   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Sulph. Epsom salt, lb            | 1 1/2 | 3    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb       | 5     | 7    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MENTHOL, oz                      | 30    | 35   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MERCURY, lb                      | 90    | 95   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Ammon. White Precip., lb         | 1 25  | 1 30 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Chloride, Corrosive, lb          | 1 00  | 1 10 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Calomel, lb                      | 1 15  | 1 20 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | With Chalk, lb                   | 60    | 65   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Iodide, Proto, oz                | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Bulk, oz                         | 25    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Oxide, Red, lb                   | 1 30  | 1 35 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Pill (Blue Mass), lb             | 70    | 75   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb         | 50    | 55   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz            | 1 40  | 1 50 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Muriate, oz                      | 1 40  | 1 50 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Sulphate, oz                     | 1 50  | 1 60 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | PEPSIN, S. C. Harated, oz        | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | PHENACETIN, oz                   | 50    | 55   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain     | 5     | 6    |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | PHIBERIN, oz                     | 1 00  | 1 10 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | PHOSPHORUS, lb                   | 90    | 1 10 |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb      | 55    | 60   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb           | 35    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Bicarbonate, lb                  | 15    | 17   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Bichromate, lb                   | 14    | 15   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb         | 25    | 30   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Bromide, lb                      | 37    | 40   |
| "     | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins    | 2 00 | 2 00 |                                  |       |       | Carbonate, lb                    | 14    | 16   |



|                                    |      |      |                                    |       |       |                             |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....            | 20   | 22   | VERATRINE, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 25   | 27   | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....            | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....        | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.....                    | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.....                     | 13    | 60    | Origanum, lb.....           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....            | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....                  | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.....               | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>             |       |       | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32   | 35   | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....       | 75    | 80    | Pimento, lb.....            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                     | 50    | 60    | Rhodum, oz.....             | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Rose, oz.....               | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35   | 40   | Rec't, lb.....                     | 65    | 70    | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....         | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rue, oz.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Ozs., oz.....                      | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.....                       | 50    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                      | 90    | 1 00  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.....                   | 1 80  | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....   | 90   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.....                  | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb.....             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                   | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.....                | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.....                     | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.....                   | 1 60  | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>          |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                     | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.....                | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                     | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.....                  | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....                  | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.....                  | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....                | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....              | 30   | 55   | Fennel, lb.....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 61   | 65   |
| Strontium, Nitrate, lb.....        | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.....                  | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal.....               | 58   | 60   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....      | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.....                      | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.....                  | 28   | 30   | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....       | 2½   | 4    | Wood, lb.....                      | 70    | 75    | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....         | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....   | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....             | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....             | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....     | 60   | 65   | Lemon, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 65   | 68   |

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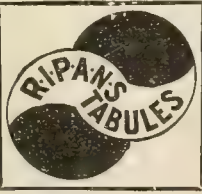
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 2.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, opened on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10th, 1893, at 2 o'clock, in the college building on Gerrard-st. Mr. J. J. Hall, presided, and the members present were: Messrs. J. P. Mackenzie and C. D. Daniel, Toronto; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; J. W. Slavin, Orillia; Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; F. Jordan, Goderich, and C. K. McGregor, Brantford. A letter was read from Mr. L. T. Lawrence, stating that illness prevented his attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting as reported in this journal was adopted, Mr. Lewis stating that everything was given there except the proposed amendments to the Act.

Mr. Polson objected that these should also be given, but the chairman explained that they were still in the hands of the committee.

The chairman, Mr. Hall, then read a review of the work of the Council, as follows:—

To the members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN,—As this is the last regular meeting under the present Act, it seems appropriate to review some of the more important work you have accomplished during the last eighteen months, and so leave a concise summary for those who succeed us. Such a review cannot but afford you considerable self congratulation.

First,—You have completed this handsome addition to our College, doubling its capacity and equipment, and giving over double the instructions to students for the same money as they paid in 1888, and better value for their

money than any similar institution in the world that we know of.

Second,—You have so husbanded our resources that while we have spent \$15,000 upon this addition, the net debt to-day is \$17,000, while in 1888 it was \$14,000, an increase of only \$3,000.

Third,—You have had our debt consolidated at 5½ per cent., with a privilege, if we like, of repaying the principal in sums of \$2,000 per year; we formerly paid 6 per cent. without such privilege.

Fourth,—You have greatly developed practical work in all departments, until it now occupies the foremost place. Your aim has been to fit the pharmacist of the future to make all his preparations, and so do away with the middlemen, so-called manufacturing pharmacists, and their large profits, ensuring greater reliability to the public and a better return to the retailer. This appears to me the true line along which to work to recover lost ground and to elevate our profession. It has been a surprise to the Council and staff that there is such a large number of chemists who rely upon others for the preparations they should make themselves.

Fifth,—By carrying to completion the work of compiling a course of home study for apprentices, which you have begun, you will be greatly helping the apprentices and their employers.

Sixth,—Affiliation with the University is perhaps the greatest and most substantial boon of an educational character ever conferred upon the College by any Council.

Seventh,—By co-operating with the Globe newspaper last year, in the special addition devoted to our College, you have advertised its advantages and drawn students from Halifax to British Columbia.

Eighth,—By scheduling as poisons a number of dangerous drugs you have further protected the retailers.

Ninth,—The improvement in our College announcement puts it on a par with any in the world.

Tenth,—By the contract with the Dental School you have brought in a revenue of \$375 per year.

Eleventh,—Next to affiliation (many think it takes precedence) was the organization through you of a Retail Druggists' Provincial Association. The success and good results sure to accrue from the trade convention held in August is not denied by anyone. It shows that you court criticism, wish to divide responsibility, and take the whole retail trade into your confidence, advisory to the Council.

Twelfth,—Within three months from the decision in England, you have given the trade in Ontario the benefit of a similar decision of our courts, which means that only chemists can sell poisons with poisons.

Thirteenth,—By publishing a Sales of Liquor book you have put a reminder in the hands of every druggist to "obey the law," and they are obeying it much better, judging from the great demand for these books.

Fourteenth,—The preparation of much needed amendments to our Act, which, if adopted, will deserve the everlasting gratitude of druggists.

Fifteenth,—You have reduced the price to the druggists of poison books from \$1 to 50 cts. Besides, the great amount of routine work should convince everyone that our time has been fully and profitably occupied.

Since our August meeting all matters about

the teaching department have been running so satisfactorily and smoothly that it is a pleasure to be associated with this feature of our work.

The Ontario Legislature referred the list of poisons you wished to have scheduled to Dr. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer. He reported only in favor of antipyrine, antifebrin, antikamnia, phenacetin, and sulphonal, and they have accordingly passed into law.

After a great amount of correspondence the Dominion Government have refused to allow any rebate off philosophical apparatus.

In October we had difficulty in getting a magistrate at Oakville to try a straight case for the College against a friend and prominent citizen. This was a particularly defiant case, and the same trouble had occurred before. We laid the matter before the Department of the Attorney-General with the result that the fine was paid, and, we hope, such difficulty prevented in the future.

After several corrections of draft amendments to our Act, I received the final draft on Jan. 26th, a time so near our council meeting that I thought you should finally pass upon the amendments. The delay is not the fault either of the Solicitor or the Chairman of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, Mr. Petrie, who, with his Committee twice met with our solicitor in Toronto, and once with the representative of the Provincial Association, solely to re-adjust and revise the Bill under the direction of the solicitor. They deserve the greatest credit. Any changes made are decidedly in the interests of the retail trade, and you will be pleased to learn that the popular Liberal whip, Dr. McKay, has consented to handle our Bill, practically ensuring its success.

The prosecution of the T. Eaton Company (Limited).—Acting upon your instructions of August last, we proceeded with the two informations of July 15. The delay between these dates was caused by the absence from the city of Police Magistrate Denison, and our material witness, the analyst, Dr. Ellis. On that date, however, we succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, in winning both cases. The fine has been paid in the case—"For failing to register the sale of a patent with a poison," and in the other case, that for "retailing poisons contrary to the statute," we agreed with the magistrate not to exact the fine if judgment was entered on the books of the court, so as to give the company an opportunity to appeal to a higher court, and so try the case on the main issue. In accordance with your reply to my letter, we had arranged to retain the ablest associate counsel in Canada to assist our own solicitors; our case was thoroughly prepared, and we had every prospect of a victory. Apparently the company were advised to the same effect, for they have not appealed, and the time has now gone by. Both convictions stand recorded for all time upon the books of the court—a precedent for all future similar cases. We believe the Company still persist in doing a business in violation of the law. When we again try conclusions with them it will be with a stronger and clearer case by reason of the experience we have gained. The expense incurred will not have been lost; all will be of use to us. I ask you to again delegate to your president full power to begin de novo and carry the case to a conclusion.

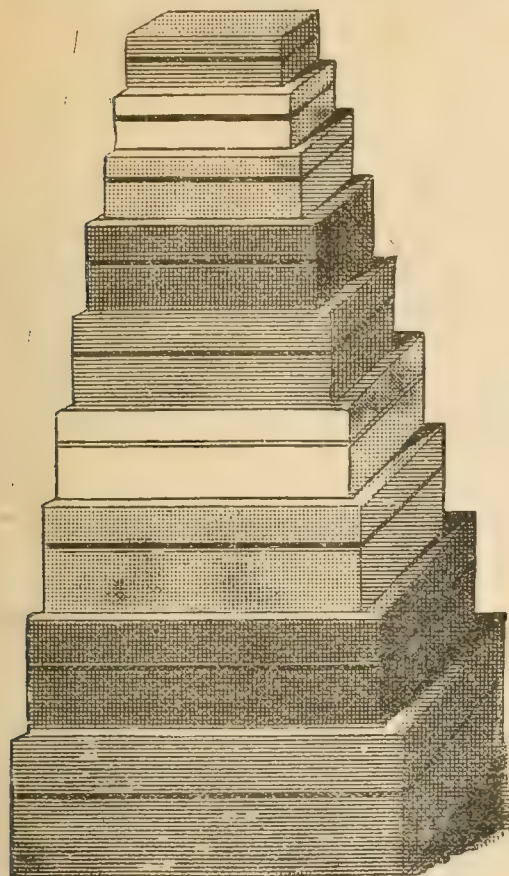
Within three months from the knowledge of the English case, we have succeeded in establishing in Ontario the same decision. This de-







# POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



1. F. Long & Son, of Aurora, have for years been recognized as the only successful manufacturers of fine Jewelers' and Druggists' Paper Boxes in Canada.
2. They have only been able to sell to the Wholesale Trade, having had no other connection with the Retailers.
3. THE HEMMING BROS. CO. have recently purchased the entire stock and plant, have built them a factory adjoining their own, and are adding all the latest improvements in machinery and materials.
4. Mr. A. E. Long has taken charge of the new factory.
5. THE HEMMING BROS CO., (76 York St., Toronto) intend to make only fine quality boxes, such as Druggists and Jewelers require, and by making a specialty of them and carrying them in stock, intend to defy all competition.
6. The advice of "The Canadian Druggist" is to give the HEMMING BROS. CO. a trial.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855-33 YEARS.

*The Oldest and Largest Laboratory of its kind in the World.*

## Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NEW YORK CITY.

WE offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but are fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

Fluid Extracts.  
Solid Extracts.  
Pills and Granules.  
Elixirs. Wines, Tinctures, Ointments, Cerates.  
Capsules. Soft Elastic Filled, Hard Filled.  
Powdered Drugs.  
Syrups.  
Concentrations. (Resinoids).  
Concentrated Liquors.  
Digestive Ferments.

Lozenges.  
Effervescent Granular Preparations.  
Compressed Tablets and Pills. Hypodermic Tablets.  
Cascara Sagrada. In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.  
Soda Water Requisites. Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts.  
Perfumes. Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, etc.  
National Formulary Preparations.

## SPECIALTIES:

Carcara Aromatic.      Dike's Pepsin.      Dike's Ess. Pepsin.  
Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

No. 90 Catalogue (5th edition) and New Pharmaceutical List, both just off the press.



**J. STEVENS & SON,**

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.  
ENGLAND.

**DO YOU SELL**

Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

**THE J. R. H. BRAND**  
IS THE FINEST  
**NORWEGIAN**  
**COD LIVER OIL.**

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

Direct correspondence to

**JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,**  
TROMSO, NORWAY.

Cable address "Rye." Sole Maker and Exporter.

**Martin, Rosser & Co.**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

**Specialties :**

Arecanut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Quinine Wine.

Honey Cough Tincture.

Glycerose.

Prairie Condition Powders.

**J. PALMER & SON**

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

**MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

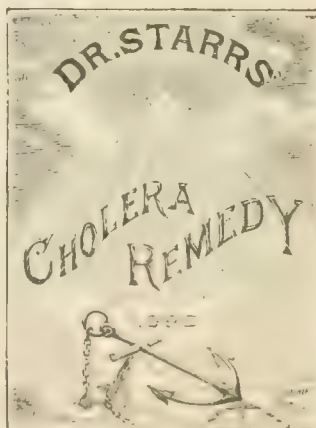
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest  
manufacturers of FANS and SILK  
NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,  
Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.



**Recommended by Physicians**  
**AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of **CHOLERA SYMPTOMS** enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

**WALLACE DAWSON & CO.**

MONTREAL.

**The Lyman Bros. & Co.**

(LIMITED)

**TORONTO, - ONT.**

**NEW GOODS.**

Acid Lactic, Concent.

Acid Pyrogallic, "Scherings."

Ammon. Carb., fine,  
15 and 25 lb. tins.

Antimony, Crude.

Antipyrine.

Bismuth Metal.

Bismuth Trisnit., "Howards."

Bismuth Trisnit., "Mercks."

Copper Chloride.

Creasote Beechwood, "Mercks"  
In lb. bottles.

Dandelion Root. Guaiacol.

Diuretin. Hydrokinone.

Eikonogen. Ichthyol.

Eucalyptol. Lithia Bromide.

Magnesium Ribbon.

Magnesium Wire.

Mercury Bichloride.

Morph. Acetas.

Morph. Muriate.

Morph. Sulph.

Oil Savin.

Pepsine in Scales, "Mercks."

Phosphorus Amorphous.

Platinum Foil.

Platinum Wire.

Potass. Bromide.

Potass. Cyanide.

Potass. Fused, Sticks.

Potass. Hypophos.

Pyoktannin.

Salol. Sodium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.,  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz.

Santonine. Soziodol.

Soda Ash. Thiol.

Soda Nit., C.P. Thymol.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO OFFER

Carbolic Acid, lb. bottles, White Crystals.

" " 5 lb. tins, " "

" " 10 lb. tins, " "

" " lb. bottles, "Graessers."

" " lb. bottles, "Mercks."

" " crude, "Calverts," No. 5.

" " crude, cheap.



## TRADE NOTES.

Peter Ross, druggist, Banff, N. W. T., has removed to Edmonton.

W. R. Greatrix, druggist, Peterborough, Ont., has made an assignment.

A demand for assignment has been made on J. B. Deslauriers, druggist, of Montreal.

D. M. Calder has purchased the drug business of A. Walton at Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

Young's drug store Miami, Man., was destroyed by fire last month. Stock partially destroyed.

Geo. Inglis, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, has sold his drug business to Mr. Chambers, of Ottawa.

Menzies' drug stock at Arnprior, Ont., was destroyed by fire Feb. 2nd. Loss is estimated at \$800.00.

Dixon & Dixon, wholesale turpentine merchants, Toronto, Ont., have sold out to Francis, Frost & Co.

G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., is at present in England, where he is about opening an agency for "Pink Pills."

F. W. James, who was recently burned out in Strathroy, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Sutherland, Leamington, Ont.

Macpherson & Thompson, druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have dissolved partnership. R. G. Macpherson will continue the business.

W. Teetzel, of Nelson, has recently opened a branch of his drug store at Kaslo, B. C., under the management of Mr. Williams, late of Revelstoke.

T. Milburn has returned from England, where he has established a branch house of the firms of T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Foster, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Erie Glass Works, situated at Port Colborne, Ont., and which had but recently begun operations, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 4th. Loss, about \$30,000; partially insured.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, Souris, P. E. I., has made an assignment. He commenced business four years ago, and now fails with liabilities of about \$6,000, assets about one half this amount.

H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, B. C., are opening a third store in that city. This branch will be under the management of Mr. Sutherland, and is situated at the corner of Westminster Ave. and Keefer street.

L. W. Leithead, for some time with Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal, has taken charge of the manufacturing department of Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man. He will also have a partnership in the business.

The detective of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons is prosecuting American physicians who cross the river at Niagara Falls and practice without a license. Canadian workmen there, who

are not allowed to live in Canada and work in the States, think this is a capital step towards retaliation.

R. T. Geary, druggist, Sarnia, Ont., has gone on a visit to his brother, who is a member of the firm of Kirk, Geary & Co., in Sacramento, Cal. He expects to be away about three months, returning probably by way of British Columbia.

One of the oldest and best established drug businesses in Toronto, Messrs. Neil C. Love & Co., Yonge-st., was recently sold to Mr. Wesley Latimer, who has been employed as assistant lately in that store. Mr. Latimer will continue the business under the old name.

The insolvent drug stock of Mr. J. P. May, Queen-st., east, Toronto, was purchased of the assignees at auction by Mr. J. R. Bond, formerly in business on the corner of Carlton and Bleeker streets, at 46 cents on the \$. Mr. Bond has leased the premises lately occupied by the branch Bank of Commerce, on the corner of Yonge and College streets, and will remove the stock and fixtures there as soon as the building is ready.

Two more applications for letters of incorporation for "Chloride of Gold" companies have been filed, viz.:—The Leslie E. Keely Institutes' Company of Canada, with a total capital stock of \$500,000, head-quarters at Montreal; for the sale and administration of Dr. Leslie E. Keely's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies; for the cure of the liquor, opium, morphine and tobacco diseases and neurasthenia, and The Ontario Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company (Limited), capital \$2,500.

## An Attractive Pharmacy.

Perhaps the most elegant store in the city in point of fittings and furnishings and everything that goes to make up real elegance, is the establishment of Cairncross & Lawrence, the well-known druggists of London, Ont. The new store is located on the north-west corner of Dundas street and Park avenue, and here it attracts the attention of every passer-by. The large plate glass windows admit of a cursory view of the interior, and frequently lead to a desire to make closer inspection being carried into effect. The enterprising business firm are to be commended for the excellent taste they displayed in securing and fitting up in so extensive a way this drug emporium. There is a quiet, rich beauty about the place that is almost enchanting, and an entire absence of display beyond the simplicity of nature and good taste. The show-case frames are of magnificent, polished, quartered oak. The show cases are of heavy bevelled plate glass, and are long and deep, giving opportunity for the display of the complete and varied stock. The wall fittings are in thorough keeping with the taste and richness characterizing the furnishings throughout. They are neat but "roomy," and show to advantage the great number of bottles ranged along the shelving, and

holding as they do the varied discoveries of ancient and modern science calculated to cure or lighten the ills of the human race. Two pretty recesses formed of plate-glass mirrors upon either side of the store have a good effect. A mantel piece at the rear end of the store is also very attractive, surmounted with a large mirror, likewise of plate-glass, while in the fire-place these wintry days there burns a cheerful blaze. The store is heated with hot air. The ceiling is of sheet steel, covered with alabastine, decorated and finished in soft colors. The flooring is of colored tile tastefully laid. The cash desk is of itself worthy of note, being something of a novelty in store fittings. It is circular in shape, and the grating is of solid glass spindles. At the rear of the store is a neat business office and the dispensing room, which, by the way, is very thoroughly equipped for the filling of prescriptions. And here it might be added that Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence have a large prescription trade, which of itself is the best evidence of the degree of confidence extended to it by those best able to place that confidence correctly—the experienced physician. The storage room and chemical room are also well regulated.

## Pharmacy Students Dine.

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Students' Association held their annual dinner a few days ago. Mr. T. Barbeau presided. On his right sat Mr. David Watson, President of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and on his left Professor Desrosier. Mr. Johnson began the speeches by proposing the toast "Canada" in an able and patriotic speech. "The Pharmaceutical Association," "the Montreal College of Pharmacy," "Our Professors," "Our Guests," "Commercial Interests," "The Ladies," and "The Press" were the other toasts, all of which were well proposed and cleverly responded to.

## A "Hit and Miss" Prescription.

Calgary, Jan. 18th, 1893.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy:

DEAR SIR,—The following prescription was sent me this a.m. for a person up north.

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| R Acid (Sulphur Arom) . . . . .     | 4½ fl. drs. |
| Zinc Oxid . . . . .                 | 20 grs.     |
| Syphi. Phosphates Co . . . . .      | 2 fl. ozs.  |
| Pot. Permangan. . . . .             | 8 grs.      |
| Quinia . . . . .                    | ½ dr.       |
| Tr. Cinchona Co. . . . .            | 2 fl. ozs.  |
| Tr. Hyoscyami . . . . .             | 2½ fl. drs. |
| Ext. Nuc. Vomica . . . . .          | 9 grs.      |
| Syr. Ferri Pyrophosphates . . . . . | 1 fl. oz.   |
| Glycerini . . . . .                 | 1 fl. oz.   |
| Lactopepsin . . . . .               | 1 dr.       |
| Tr. Gent. . . . .                   | 1½ fl. ozs. |
| Sr. Aurantii . . . . .              | 2 fl. ozs.  |
| Aq. q. s. ad . . . . .              | 12 fl. ozs. |

Sig. Shake and take one large teaspoonful in half a glass of water after each meal three times a day.

A. R.

Yours truly,

NOR-WEST.



### Prince Edward Island Notes.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, has assigned. Liabilities reported to be \$7000.

Peter W. Hunter, for many years in the employ of Wm. R. Watson, has, after a year or two of rest in the country, returned to the drug business as clerk to Fred. de C. Davies.

A druggist writes to one of the daily papers giving a complete list of the medical men of the Island for the guidance of druggists in places where the Canada Temperance Act is still in force.

### Montreal Notes.

It is reported that a new surgical instrument and surgical appliance store, with a special feature of antiseptic dressings, is to be opened on St. Catharine-st., by Messrs. Foster & Patterson, two gentlemen well posted in this branch of business. As they are not to dabble in drugs, they will be well supported by the druggists generally.

I. Richard, who has just returned from the United States, where he had been for some years, has purchased the branch business of Roderigue Carriere, corner of St. Catherine and Dufresne sts. Mr. Richard's American experience has taught him that it is better policy to buy out a pharmacy already established than to open up a new one with all its attendant risks of failure in the present overcrowded state of the drug business in this city.

Retail trade has been remarkably flat this winter in Montreal. Business men of all descriptions complain bitterly. There is a feeling that our leading wholesale men, hotel men and railway magnates do not have the energy to inaugurate spectacles, conventions, &c., to attract crowds to Montreal as do the big men of American cities. When the manager of the Windsor was interviewed a few days ago he stated that he didn't want a Carnival, as his hotel was full. If this is true it would go to show that Montreal has't sufficient first-class hotel accommodation, should any big spectacle attract large crowds to the city. It is strange the French Canadians do not erect a first-class hotel in the east end. It ought to pay.

A Medical Bill is being introduced at Quebec, which, if passed, will require medical students to pass an extra examination before a Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in addition to the University examination for the degree of M.D. This seems rather hard lines for the young medicos. A man in England holding a university degree of M. D. can at once register, pay the fees and begin to practice. The matriculation examination is to be made more severe by the addition of Botany and Inorganic Chemistry. By the time a man settles down to practice his brains will be in a pretty confused state one would suppose.

Dr. A. B. LaRoque, who for some

years kept a drug store on the corner of Ontario and St. Hubert sts., died last week. He was well known in the Province of Quebec and was at one time Medical Health Officer for the city. He was also Statistical Officer for the Federal Government.

### Cod Liver Oil.

(Report from Joh. Ry. Holmboe.)

TROMSØE, Norway, Jan. 13th, 1893.

The winter-fisheries in the northern districts have been carried on very successfully until lately when stormy weather has set in.

A fair quantity of cod liver oil of good quality has been produced. As yet no reliable dates are at hand but undoubtedly there is already new oil enough to make up the scarcity of 1892 oil and keep the trade going till the Lofoten crop may be ready for shipment.

As to prices both sellers and buyers appear to be somewhat in doubt how to open the campaign. Exporters seem quite disinclined to go down to 70 marks cif Hamburg and 70 sh. cif U. K., and at the same time the Hamburg and British importers are hesitating to come up to that figure except for small lots.

The market will probably continue unsettled till the middle of next month, when the official reports from the winter-fisheries shall have been published and the condition of the Lofoten fish be known. There are rumors of the livers at Lofoten being rather poor this season. Should this be confirmed we may look out for higher prices.

My next report will be published as soon as the Lofoten fishery has fairly commenced.

### Indignant Students.

The students attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy feel very indignant over a letter which appeared in the last number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* signed "Student," and ostensibly written by one of them, ridiculing some of the questions submitted to them by one of the Professors of the College. At a meeting held at the close of one of the lectures a resolution was unanimously carried expressing confidence in Dr. Fotheringham and in his methods of teaching in the branches of study assigned to him. Strong denunciation was also expressed of the writer of the letter whom it was believed was not in any way connected with the College either as student or otherwise.

### West Indian Trade.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet issued by the "Canadian West Indian Trading Association," of Halifax, N. S., in which the expediency of encouraging additional trade with the West Indian Islands is spoken of, and a scheme for the development of that trade by means of a corporation which it is intended to form for that

purpose. There is no doubt, that, with proper efforts being made, a desirable trade can be done, not only in the matter of bread stuffs, dairy produce, and some lines of manufactured goods, but also in our own line of proprietary remedies, druggists' and physicians' specialties, and sundries. Two of the leading patent medicine firms of Canada have already established a lucrative business in the Islands, and we have no doubt this business may be still further increased and added to by the addition of other lines.

Any merchant can make new customers, but it takes a diplomate to hold old customers and make new ones at the same time.

As the medical properties of some plants can be adduced only by distillation, so our good qualities can only be proved by trials.

Enthusiasm is an impulse capable of raising men to a higher level of thought, feeling and action than they could possibly reach without it.

No man would attempt to ride a horse without a bridle, yet there are merchants who think it is safe to conduct a business without system.

Great efforts from great motives is the best definition of a happy life. The easiest labor is a burden to him who has no motive for performing it.

### Drug Business for Sale.

ESTABLISHED SEVEN YEARS. Apply "Drugs," care James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.

### Wanted to Purchase.

AN ILLUMINATED MORTAR, McLewee's or other make. Please write, giving full description and lowest cash price, to J. A. Wallace, City Drug Store, Brantford, Ont.

## One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address

THOMAS OZONE OIL,

Pacilion, New York

### Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East. A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,  
Seey-Trens



# SAMPLES FREE.

## BOTT'S MALT PREPARATIONS.

I will send on application, to all Druggists who will guarantee to deliver to their Doctors, samples of my

### Extract of Malt and Wine of Malt.

SEE WHAT THE PROFESSION SAY ABOUT THEM :

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, FEB. 13TH, 1892.

*John Bott, Esq., Walkerville, Ontario.*

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased with the samples of "Pure Malt Stout" and "Wine of Malt" you were kind enough to send me some months ago. I have given both preparations a fair trial and have found them superior to almost all other preparations of the kind in the market. The conditions to which your preparations are especially adapted are the following: To nursing mothers it is invaluable during lactation, in nervous exhaustion they are most helpful, in the latter stages of Phthisis they improve the appetite, as restoratives in convalescence, marked progress is observed from their use, as a tonic in general debility they are an excellent restorant, they have that liveliness and freshness of taste which makes them most grateful to the feelings of the patient. This last property cannot be over-estimated when it is remembered that agents of this kind must be persistently used to procure full beneficial results from their administration.

Yours obediently,

H. R. CASGRAIN, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon.

TORONTO ONT.

*John Bott, Esq., Walkerville, Ont.*

DEAR SIR,—I have used your "Pure Malt Stout" in cases of general debility and anaemia, and have found it very beneficial, increasing the appetite and apparently the powers of assimilation in a marked degree. I believe the product will be found, (so long as you keep it up to the present standard) of great value to patients requiring a tonic along with slight stimulation.

JOHN L. DAVISON, M. D.

The Druggist who samples the Physician will undoubtedly reap the benefit of the sales of their goods.

## JOHN BOTT, Walkerville, Ont.



## The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from Page 2.)

trary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, has proved absolutely abortive, since the Company continues to carry on the drug business, although not qualified under the Act; be it therefore resolved that this be an instruction to the President and the Solicitors of the College of Pharmacy to institute such proceedings in the courts as are necessary to obtain an injunction to restrain the said Company from maintaining, as it has for some time past and still continues to do, a drug department on their premises, said department being contrary to law and very much to the prejudice of the rights and interests of the druggists of this Province and a reflection upon this Council which is constituted largely for the purpose of guarding the rights and interests of the trade under the Pharmacy Act.

This resolution was strongly opposed by Messrs. Petrie, Mackenzie, Clark and Jordan, who claimed that the President had already taken the necessary steps to protect the interests of the trade.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Petrie, "that the resolution of Mr. Polson be not adopted, as it clearly conflicts with the recommendations of the President, and that the matter stand in abeyance until the Executive Committee reports the President's address, so that the whole matter may be thoroughly and correctly placed before the Board, and until we have obtained the advice of our solicitors, so that we may be properly guided."

The amendment was adopted on the following vote: Yea—Messrs. Mackenzie, Petrie, Clark, McKee, Buchanan, Slavin, Daniel, Jordan and Hall. Nay—Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Petrie claimed that Mr. Polson's attitude was not in the interests of the retail trade, and a somewhat heated cross-fire took place between the two members.

The President reported verbally to the Council that he had, after correspondence with the Board of Underwriters, succeeded in having the T. Eaton Company rated upon their whole stock at the same rate as that charged the regular druggists. This means that while the Company formerly paid 75 cents per thousand, they will in future have to pay \$1.05. On a stock valued at \$300,000, the extra amount they would have to pay per annum would be about \$900. He further informed the members that the solicitor had advised him, that Mr. Lewis, manager of the Eaton drug department, could not compel the College to register him as a pharmaceutical chemist. The intention of the Council, therefore, is to continue to refuse to register him.

The Council then adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10th.

On resuming at 2.30 on Thursday, Mr. Slavin presented a report from the Execu-

tive and Finance Committee, recommending that various accounts, amounting in all to \$1613, be paid. This was adopted on motion of Messrs. Slavin and McKee.

Mr. Polson introduced a motion, of which he had given notice, that the annual fee be reduced from \$4 to \$2.

Mr. Clark said they were all anxious to make the fee as low as possible, provided it did not interfere with the proper working of the College. They should remember that the fees had been pledged as one of the assets of the College when a loan was being negotiated.

Mr. Daniel moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that the annual fee be reduced to \$1.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the resolution of Mr. Daniel, be referred to a committee consisting of the Vice-President, and Messrs. Slavin, Clark and Jordan, to report upon before the adjournment of the present session.

Mr. Clark then asked that letters from the Solicitors, Messrs. Edgar & Malone, and Mr. Kemp, Registrar of the Synod, be read, and these showed that the college fees were a security for the mortgage, and could not be interfered with at present. At Mr. Clark's request these communications were entered upon the minutes.

Mr. McGregor protested that the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which the druggists were forced to maintain, was not worth the half of ten cents as it did not voice their sentiments in any way.

Mr. Mackenzie followed in a similar strain, and added that as long as he could command a cent of money he would endeavor to prevent any future Council voting money to a journal of that kind.

Mr. Polson's motion was voted upon and lost, his only supporter being his seconder, Mr. D'Avignon.

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was carried, every one voting for it with the exception of Mr. Polson.

Mr. Polson then, as a question of privilege, brought up the dispute between himself and Mr. Petrie, stating that as his veracity had been called in question, he was prepared to prove that Mr. Petrie's son had applied for and had endeavored to secure registration in the College.

Mr. Petrie replied that his remark was not intended to apply to Mr. Polson's statement, but to his motive in bringing it up.

At the intervention of the chairman the dispute was allowed to drop.

Mr. Daniel then read the report of the Building Committee:

We recommend the purchase of 55 seats from the Upper Canada College at a cost of \$1 per seat; also that authority be granted to accept a tender of \$32.65 for repairs to the reading room on the lower floor.

The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. Daniel and Buchanan.

### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, which was adopted without change.

With reference to the enquiry of Jos. Plant,

jr., the Committee decided that his apprenticeship qualification was sufficient to admit him to the College without examination.

James A. Louck wrote asking that he be refunded the junior fees, as he only obtained three weeks of practical work in 1891 in consequence of building operations, being put to an expenditure of about \$75 in returning the following year to finish his course. The Committee could not see their way to granting the request.

In reply to a query from Mr. C. L. Crosswell, principal of the Essex High School, the Registrar was instructed to write "That the regulations for examination of candidates for registration as apprentices at this College, and the Departmental regulations were in force when the amendments to the Pharmacy Act were obtained in March, 1889.

Mr. George Graham, who served his apprenticeship in Manitoba, and is at present taking the senior course at the College, was permitted to write for the diploma.

Respecting the application of Andrew M. Dow, for rebate of registration fees, it was decided that this could not be granted under the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. B. M. Sargent wrote, urging that the student who passed the special examination in Analytical Chemistry, be awarded a special diploma. The Committee recommended that in cases where a student desires to have a certificate, setting forth that he had attended a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry and passed the examination, the professor in that branch with the Registrar-treas., be permitted to furnish a certificate to that effect.

In view of the suggestions made by the Board of Examiners, the Committee recommend that the College medals be granted on these conditions only: a. To the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks of not less than 75% of the total for the gold medal, and to the one making the second highest number of marks, and not less than 70% of total for the silver medal. b. Two full terms at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and to be awarded only at the examination to be taken at completion of the candidates senior term. c. Pass marks must be made on the Practical Chemistry examination.

The Committee recommended that the present form of certificate for students of the College, not eligible for the diploma registration, be amended by adding the words: "This certificate of examination does not entitle the holder thereof to engage in the business of Pharmaceutical Chemist of the Province of Ontario."

Signed, J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.  
J. MCKEE, JOHN A. CLARK  
AND ANGUS BUCHANAN.

The report of the Board of Examiners, giving the list of students who had passed the last examinations, was appended. The results have already appeared in these columns.

The report as presented was adopted.

Mr. Petrie read the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation:

It recommended that Mr. G. H. Ferrie be allowed his time from Jan. 26, 1890, as he had complied with the requirements laid down by Council in August last. That Jos. R. Fetherston cannot be allowed the time served outside of Ontario. That Mattie A. Dunn must furnish satisfactory proof of her educational qualifications at the time she entered upon her apprenticeship. Re Fred. A. Powell, James L. Nornabell, Wellington Gibson, John S. Reed, Arthur E. Fost, Victor J. Benoit, B. Woodward, Sydney J. Chadwick, Paul W. Bellenger, that they cannot be allowed time served before possessing the educational qualifications as required by the Act. That Albert J. Burdette be allowed to register from Aug. 1st, 1887.

The report was adopted.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10th.

The Council resumed at 11 o'clock on Friday, Mr. Hall presiding.

Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, who gives a medal



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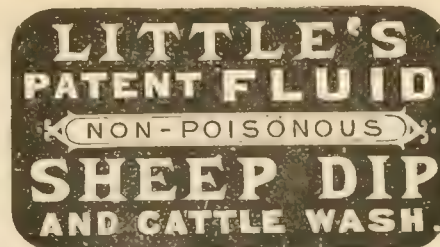
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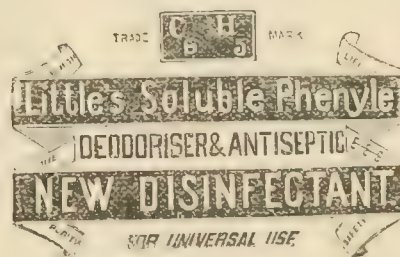
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"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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for dispensing, asked that it be given under the same rules and conditions as those awarded by the College; and, on motion of Messrs. Clark and McKee, the request was referred to the Registrar-Treasurer to be presented to the Board of Examiners.

A short adjournment was then made for 10 minutes to enable the members to inspect the laboratories. The assembled students loudly applauded the members of the Council, and short addresses were given by the Chairman, Mr. Daniel and others.

#### EDUCATION REPORT NO. 2.

The second report of the Committee on Education was then submitted Mr. Mackenzie:

The Committee had considered the report of the Dean and Faculty of the College, and noted with pleasure the exceedingly satisfactory condition of the teaching department and the harmony that prevailed. The report of the Dean showed an attendance of 99 for the Junior term and 94 for the Senior term, and it was a matter of congratulation to hear that all departments were being maintained in a high degree of efficiency, and the faithfulness, good conduct and application of the students was most praiseworthy.

The Committee called attention to the suggestion of the Dean, which furnished a strong argument in favor of a course of instruction embracing two winter sessions of six months each, and the Committee hoped that the time was not far distant when such would be the course of the College.

The Committee recommended that the next Junior term commence on Sept. 14, 1893, and continue for fourteen weeks, and that the Senior course following commence Jan. 9, 1894, continuing for eighteen consecutive weeks.

The Committee noted with pleasure the various donations to the College, and recommended that the thanks of the Council be tendered Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., and Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, for gifts to the College.

It was recommended that the Finance Committee be instructed to provide as soon as possible a sufficient sum of money to procure cases for materia medica specimens.

Regarding the May Council examination, which conflicts with the University examination for the degree of Phm. B., as per Dean's report, the Committee recommended that the examination be held on May 9, 1894.

Regarding the certificate granted to graduates who have not served their apprenticeship in Ontario, the Council had already dealt with the matter.

A recommendation was made that only books of reference should be obtained for the Library with the money still standing to the credit of the fund.

It was recommended that the following apparatus be secured for the use of the College: Three microscopes, similar to the last purchased; apparatus for demonstration in pharmacy, a sum to the extent of not more than \$200; apparatus for didactic lectures in chemistry, \$50; physical apparatus, \$100, and also the chemicals necessary for the use of the several departments. Further, that at least 1500 annual announcements be provided for the term of 1893-4.

On motion of Messrs Mackenzie and McKee, the report was received.

It was moved by Mr. D'Avignon, seconded by Mr. Petrie, and resolved, That the Registrar-treas., be instructed to publish a notice in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, and to notify by circular every registered druggist in the Province, calling attention to the Pharmacy Act, sections

11 and 12, that from the 1st of June next, he will date registration of apprentices, only from the date of receipt of the certificates of educational qualifications, and of contract of apprenticeship.

#### THE ANNUAL FEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the annual fee reported as follows:

Your Committee have carefully considered the advisability of the reduction of the annual fees, and that in view of the letters received from the holders of the mortgages against the College and our solicitors, which have been presented to this Council, that a reduction of the annual fee should not be made at the present time as we believe that the safety and honor of the College would be seriously affected thereby. We consider that the proper principle on which to base the annual fees to be paid by druggists should be only the expenses incurred for the proper carrying out of the Act relating to registered druggists, such as the expense of Council meetings, prosecution of infringements against the Pharmacy Act, salary of the Registrar-Treasurer as applied to general and Council business, a fair charge for office rent and incidentals; also, all charges that are incurred for the benefit of the druggists, and that no part of the annual fees collected from the druggists should be used for the purpose of conducting the school or for supporting or publishing a journal, and that no portion of the fees paid by the students should be used for the carrying out of the provisions of the law relative to the business of registered druggists. Further, your Committee believe that the recent changes and improvements made in the College will render it practicable in the near future to materially reduce the annual fees of the druggists, which, we believe, may safely be done when a fair reduction is made in the mortgage indebtedness, for which the annual fees, as they now stand, were pledged in the year 1887 and 1891.

J. W. SLAVIN,  
F. JORDAN,  
JOHN A. CLARK.

Signed,

The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. Petrie and Jordan.

#### AFTERNOON MEETING.

At the afternoon session Mr. Mackenzie presented report No. 3 of the Education Committee:

It recommended that the contracts with the Faculty be renewed, and that the matter be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee for their consideration; also that the purchase of dispensing scales be deferred until the cost of a superior scale that had been proposed was secured.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie then submitted the report of the special Committee on Amendments to the Pharmaceutical Act as follows:

#### AN ACT TO FURTHER AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT.

Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province on Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 3, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"6. An election of the members of the Council shall be held on the first Wednesday in July in every second year, and the persons qualified to vote at the election shall be such persons as are duly qualified members of the said College, residing and carrying on the business of retail Chemists and Druggists, under the provisions of the Act, for their own use and benefit, in the Territorial Division in which they vote, and are liable to pay the annual fee of \$4, and are not in default in respect of any fees payable by them under the Act. Provided, however, that where an incorporated city is divided so as to form two Electoral Territorial Divisions, and the person qualified to vote as afore-

said resides in one of such divisions, and carries on his said business in the other of such divisions, he shall vote in the division in which he carries on his business."

2. Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 4, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"8. The Council shall hold at least three sittings in every year, on the second Tuesday in January and on the first Tuesday in June and October, for the purpose of granting certificates of competency at such place as they may by resolution appoint, of which due notice shall be given for at least one month in two daily newspapers published in the City of Toronto."

3. Sub-section 2 of Section 4 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 1, is hereby repealed and the following clause is substituted therefor:

"2. The said thirteen members shall be selected from among those members of the College who are actively engaged on their own account, and as proprietors in the occupation of retail pharmaceutical chemists, and who are not in default in respect to any fees payable by them under the Act, and each member shall be a resident of, and shall be elected by the duly qualified members of the College residing and carrying on business in the Territorial Division according to the provisions of sec. 6 of this Act."

4. Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 5, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "College" in the eighth line thereof, the words "and for the discipline, suspension or expulsion for cause of any student of the College."

5. From and after the first day of June, 1893, Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 7, shall be repealed and the following provisions shall then come into effect and be substituted therefor, namely:

"12. Every person who may be desirous of becoming apprenticed as aforesaid, shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins to run, for the purpose of this Act, pay to the Registrar the sum of \$1 and furnish him with a certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the Council, showing that he either

(a) Possesses a degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) from some recognized University, or

(b) Has already matriculated in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto or some other University in Canada, or

(c) Is a matriculant in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario, or

(d) Has passed the first, second or third class departmental non-professional examinations in which the Latin option has been taken and at the same time shall also send to the Registrar a specified form of certificate showing that the applicant has entered into a binding contract with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist who is bona fide engaged in, and carrying on the business of a retail chemist on his own account and for his own benefit, to serve an apprenticeship for the term of four years and giving the applicant's age."

6. Section 13 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "Act" in the 7th line of the said section and by inserting in lieu of the words so struck out, the words "and he shall keep a register of all duly qualified apprentices under this Act."

7. Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" in the 2nd and 3rd lines thereof, and by inserting after the word "elsewhere" in the 4th line thereof, the words "or holding certificates from any Board of Pharmacy recognized by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy."

8. Section 24 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"24. No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons or medicines of any kind, or sell or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule "A" of this act or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles so mentioned in Sche-

(Continued on Page 38).



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**Y**OUR ATTENTION is again directed to **DAVIS' FLY FELTS** for the Spring and Summer months. Our poison Felts are so well and favorably known in every Province of the Dominion we think it unnecessary to make extended remarks about their quality.

Hundreds of Druggists in Canada handled and pushed our Felts last year, and made money by so doing, the reason is clear—one customer pleased influences many others.

Last year's business was very satisfactory, exceeding by a very large percentage all previous years. Indeed, although we were fully prepared for a much larger business than the year previous, yet we found we had underrated the demand, and many of our orders were weeks behind in filling.

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Each Package  
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We think you should push our Felts, because we were the first firm in Canada to put up a Fly Poison Felt Package and sell at a popular price, 5 cents. Other firms, seeing our great success, imitated us in this regard. We have been told that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

We think you should handle and push our Felts because they prove satisfactory to all who handle them; you therefore cannot be an exception—and lastly, the profits are larger than that allowed by any of our competitors.

We are anxious to have booked as many orders as possible before our busy season. From May to August we are always rushed, therefore we make a special offer which must be sent before 1st April.

Four Boxes of Felts retail at \$20.00. Our price to 1st of April, **\$9.00**. Single Boxes as formerly, **\$2.50**. Orders for this offer must be sent direct to us, with name of wholesaler to whom goods are to be shipped.

Owing to possible visitation of cholera, we predict a much larger sale of fly poison than formerly.

Our Fly Felts are stocked by all the largest and enterprising Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Houses in Canada.

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## The Pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus.

JOSEPH INCE.

Read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, November 24, 1892.

### INTRODUCTION.

Pharmacy is a branch or rather an integral portion of the theory and practice of medicine; so far as it aids the former, it is professional; so far as it relates to the latter, it is more nearly associated with trade. Nothing is more difficult than to set the boundaries of pharmacy, of which chemistry is the mainspring, while other sciences lend tributary assistance. There still exists a distinct plot of ground called Pharmacy, which it may task one's best energies to cultivate aright, and he who imagines a knowledge of certain allied sciences to be alone sufficient, will be mournfully disappointed.

The pharmacist faithful to his vocation will find himself in an honorable position, and one which he may claim as his own. There is a visibly increasing wish on the part of the great medical profession to separate itself from the art of pharmacy, for the union of experience and discovery has so widened the sphere of knowledge that it is impossible to grasp the whole, and unwise to make the attempt. The physician is only too glad to confide the operations of pharmacy to a body of men whom he can safely trust, and he will be still more anxious so to do in proportion as the educational qualifications of the pharmacist render the latter worthy of such an alliance. This is the situation—the reason for, as well as the explanation of, the official Syllabus of the Minor Examination, with which we, as far as it relates to pharmacy, are to-night concerned.

Let me venture to dissociate the subject for a moment from its examination trammels, and to give an insight into the manner in which it is treated as a study. We have first a small contingent of hospital students, who desire to learn systematically the general principles of the art, and who wisely gain their information from direct pharmaceutical sources. They come therefore to get practical knowledge which may serve them in good stead in the right construction of formulae, in an acquaintance with the therapeutic value of drugs, and with approved methods of combination. They start fair with a liberal education and consequently make rapid progress; while, attending a course of pharmacy for a definite purpose, their industry is exceptional. They are more than welcome in our midst; their presence is esteemed an honour, and their action is distinctly advantageous to themselves.

Secondly, a small contingent of women enter upon pharmacy as a study; a few intend to commence business on their own account; more wish to assist a relative; and these two classes enter for the full Minor work and come under the examination system. But far more are already

engaged in Women and Children's Hospitals where male assistance is inadmissible. Added to these are Sisters, or lay members of various nursing communities connected with some philanthropic scheme. Their attendance at any public course tends toward order, and courtesy and good work. Their courage is to be admired in attacking a subject with which previously they were not particularly well acquainted. These are wise in their generation, for hereafter they may proceed to acquire legal qualification and take higher rank: meanwhile they are infinitely better prepared to discharge their daily routine of duty. That they interfere with the position of the chemist and druggist is a figment. Not even a Pereira Medallist could attend with much success to a ward of infants, or to the wants of female patients.

Leaving these extra-pharmacopœial students, we come to our own men, the thoroughness of whose work has to be officially tested, and recognized by law. Our ranks are recruited from a remarkably small number of London apprentices and assistants, as far as my experience goes; the majority at least are derived from the provinces. They are handicapped a good deal by the want of that liberal education which should precede apprenticeship. This is the blot which compulsory measures should erase. Otherwise there is no better training for subsequent systematic study than that which the country, with its general business and multifarious developments of trade pharmacy, can afford. Broadly—the student reaps the greater benefit from any public course of instruction in direct proportion as the foundations of his learning have been already laid.

### THE OFFICIAL SYLLABUS.

The Minor Examination Syllabus begins with Pharmacy because it affects those who aspire to registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as Chemists and Druggists. There are four Sections. 1. Prescriptions. 2. Practical Dispensing. 3. The theory and practice of pharmacy. 4. Pharmacopœial strengths.

It is thought necessary for the safe conduct of a chemist's business that he should be able to translate prescriptions committed to his care; should have a general knowledge of posology and be able to calculate percentage quantities.

The reading of autograph prescriptions is an art only to be gained by practice. They should be mounted separately, and not arranged in book form when meant for class instruction; the grammatical construction of the Latin should have been learnt at school. One may as well have to teach the rudiments of chemistry in the Research Laboratory as the agreement of an adjective with a noun in a technical course of pharmacy.

A great help towards correct translation is the practice of "rendering in good Latin ordinary prescriptions written in English," a point on which the syllabus insists. The average student is short in

his vocabulary; words, probably more than grammatical construction, are his failing. How can he "spot" words in a prescription which he does not know? Practical dispensing, which forms the second section of the syllabus, is a personal matter, and so must remain. Happy is the youth who has had an all round practice in the art as a preparation for systematic work.

Before entering a public course he should know how to weigh and measure; direct, wrap and finish; be sure about general doses, and be able to recognize his drugs. When familiar with the mechanical operations of his trade, he should venture on dispensing simple forms and gradually be introduced to more difficult combinations, the more the better; at first under the strictest supervision, continued until he may be safely trusted to the exercise of his own discretion. Soon he is in the swim and under the efficient guidance of a master, he should have learnt how to make pills and powders; mixtures, drops and draughts; liniments and lotions; ointments and electuaries; gargles, embrocations and fancy remedies. Shall we who have the interests of pharmacy at heart, let that be the beginning and the end of that young man's knowledge of dispensing? Shall we let him grope his way as our fathers did, through interminable formulæ, till long experience has revealed to him those principles, chemical, physical, and pharmaceutical, on which his work depends? "Understandest thou what thou readest?" is an old question; "understandest thou what thou doest?" is another, which systematic training and instruction have alone the power to answer.

### SYSTEMATIC DISPENSING.

I cannot be expected, nor would you wish me, to concentrate a dispensing course into the limited space at my disposal, and moreover, didactic teaching on this subject is useless unaccompanied by manipulation.

Systematic dispensing aims at setting a student free from the fear of an "unread" formula by demonstrating the principles on which it is based. With a few exceptions (strictly galenical) each prescription will be found to belong to some distinct group or family in which some distinct principle which creates a method of dispensing is involved. On three former occasions I have had the honour of bringing before the notice of the Association certain sections of dispensing: the prosaic but utilitarian subject, Pills; the preparation of Emulsions, and Mixture.

I endeavored to show that not one of these was to be compounded at haphazard, but following Etty's dictum they were to be mixed with brains. Now, while no system of classification can ever be a substitute for personal work, advanced dispensing as required for the pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus may with advantage be studied under two aspects.

I. A classified galenical arrangement



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## TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



illustrating preparations such as the three already mentioned: let each set be practically worked out, reasoned upon and annotated with scrupulous care.

This is what Professor Green means by "cultivating the talent of observation."

## II. The chemistry of dispensing.

Apart from chemistry one-half of the dispensing art is guess-work corrected by laborious experience; experience which might have been anticipated by the direct application of the laws on which chemistry depends.

Running throughout medical treatment as far as a prescription may indicate its scope, we find a long list of remedial agents, the presence of which makes it difficult to determine the boundary lines which exist between chemistry and pharmacy.

There is a line of demarcation, because these substances are placed in combinations and under influences favouring or disturbing, unknown to pure chemistry. It is the business of the dispenser to present them in the form and under the conditions ordered, so as best to conserve their therapeutic power and to fulfil the intention of the prescriber.

I hold without reservation that a dispenser who simply mixes or compounds, without observation of chemical reactions that possibly may, or are certain to occur, does not know his business, and of his professional status, the less said the better.

Until this is fully recognized, the unfortunate dispenser has to consider each preparation as an isolated example, not as belonging to a class; and is eternally distressing himself and his teacher as to how he should make this or that particular recipe.

In confirmation, let me point to the British Pharmacopoeia *passim*, with its array of chemical substances, with preparations made therefrom and used daily in dispensing, to the exclusion of those derived from Materia Medica and galenicals.

As a practical illustration of this point, I have taken forty autograph prescriptions from my own collection, not selected, but the set which happened to be used at the last reading lesson. [Exhibited].

Here is the list, arranged in alphabetical order, of chemical substances, or distinct chemical preparations made therefrom, which they contain.

Acidum Gallicum, A. Tannicum, Aluminis Sulphas, Ammonii bromidum, carbonas, chloridum, Amyl nitras, Argenti nitras, oxidum, Bismuthi carbonas, sub-nitras, Chloral, Cupri sulphas, Ferri et Ammonii Citras, Ferri et Quinine Citras, Ferri Sulphas, Ferri Sulphas exsiccatus, Ferrum redactum, Hydrargyri chloridum, iodidum rubrum, nitrico-oxidum, perchloridum, Hydrargyrum, ammoniatum, Hydrargyrum cum Creta, Iodoformum, Iodum, Lac Sulphuris, Magnesii carbonas, carbonas levis, sulphas, Manganis oxidum, Menthol, Plumbi acetat, Potassa fusa, Potassii bicarbonas, bromidum, chlo-

ras, citras, iodidum, nitras Sodii biboras, bicarbonas, bromidum, chloridum, salicylas, sulphas, Sulphur precipitatum, Zinci sulphas, valerianas. A knowledge of the chemical behaviour of all these must be acquired if there is to be true and sure dispensing, and so we approach the question of systematic study. The characters and reactions of chemicals which have a prominent place in the dispensing art, as well as the changes which they undergo when in medical combination should be arranged for convenient reference, preferably by the student's own hand, in order to learn how to dispense with certainty and by rule. One illustration of the mode of executing this arrangement must suffice.

### HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.

HgCl<sub>2</sub>. Dose  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain.

[Dispensing Note.]

Solubility—More soluble in alcohol, still more so in ether, than in water, B.P., bearing out Dr. Paris's remark that a few drops of rectified spirit greatly increase its solubility.

The figures given may be accepted as a safe dispensing guide.

| One part soluble in               |           |          |           |        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Water.                            | Water.    | Alcohol. | Alcohol.  | Ether. |
| (cold)                            | (boiling) | (.838)   | (boiling) |        |
| 16-20                             | 3         | 3 to 4   | half      | 1      |
| (Berlin)                          |           |          |           |        |
| Proctor. Solubility in 100 parts. |           |          |           |        |
| 5.0                               | 30.0      | 30.0     | 60.0      | 25.0   |

Proctor also, commenting on Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, points out that the ammonium chloride therein contained is not necessary for solution but is introduced to prevent decomposition by forming a stable double salt. Twenty grains, he observes, may be dissolved in an ounce of water without any such addition.

Perfect solution in the cold should be effected by divided manipulation. Pour off the liquid containing some portion in solution, and treat the remainder with successive quantities of solvent at command. Glycerine is an invaluable dispensing agent either to promote its equal diffusion or to protect it from decomposition.

From the above we get the following well-known formulæ:—

#### 1. Van Swieten's Solution.

Perchloride of mercury, gr. 15. Alcohol (80 p.c.)  $\tilde{3}$  iiss. Distilled water, to make  $\tilde{5}$  xxxij.

Codex Formula [stronger] HgCl<sub>2</sub>. 1 gramme.

Aq. Dest. 900 grammes. Alcohol (80 p.c.) 100 grammes.

2. Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi B.P. Perchloride of Mercury, Chloride of Ammonium, aa gr. x. Distilled water, Oj. Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid drachm. Strength  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to  $\tilde{5}$  j.

#### 3. Carbasus Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Corrosive sublimate Gauze. Perchloride of Mercury, gr. ij. Glycerine, m 50.

Distilled water to make  $\tilde{5}$  j.

We learn also how to dispense the following:

R Hydrargyri perchloridi..... 1 gr.  
Pulv. Sacchari Lactis..... 6 gr.  
Confect. Rosæ..... q. s.  
M. ft. pil. viij. in folio argenti.

Do not trust to the sugar milk, but add first to the sublimate, one drop of glycerine to ensure complete diffusion; then (anticipating an incompatibility) varnish before silvering the finished pills, or the corrosive sublimate will justify its distinctive adjective.

R Hydrargyri perchloridi..... 1 gr.  
Pulv. Glycerinæ..... 6 gr.  
Confect. Rosæ caninae..... q. s.  
M. ft. pil viij. Add first one drop of glycerine.

I am not answerable for the construction of these or any formula quoted in this paper, they have been so prescribed.

Modern British pharmacy enjoins pilular masses which contain potent remedies to be made, as far as possible, into one-grain pills. Dissenting entirely from this instruction, I comply with semi-official expressed opinion.

The weight of the perchloride must be taken into consideration, and in instances like the one subjoined it should be recollected that it occurs in heavy colorless masses of prismatic crystals.

R Hydrargyri oxid. flav..... 15 gr.  
Hydrargyri perchloridi.....  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.  
Ol. Theobromatis..... 2 drs.  
Ol. Olive..... 2 drs.  
M. ft. ung.

Divide the olive oil between the two mercuric salts, and add to the cocoa butter just warmed (no more), else the heavy chemicals will fall to the bottom, and no amount of manipulation will secure equal distribution in this or any other analogous preparation.

### INCOMPATIBLES.

Various substances are said to be incompatible with corrosive sublimate. The word is here used in a dispensing sense, meaning a chemical effect produced on HgCl<sub>2</sub>, or the arrest of chemical action by something present in the recipe.

It depends on the nature of the prescription as to whether this action is to be prevented or secured. It by no means follows that a seeming incompatibility may not be therapeutically beneficial. Caustic potash, solution of soda (Hydrargyri oxidum flavum) and the solution of lime (Lotio Hydrargyri flava) throw down the yellow oxide, HgO. In other words, perchloride of mercury is decomposed by alkalis, and we must add to the list, borax, a sodium compound, and liquor arsenicalis, a potassium compound.

Acacia, albumin, and gelatin are notably incompatible, forming gelatinous, insoluble masses. Iodide of potassium precipitates red iodide of mercury HgI<sub>2</sub> (B.P.), a precipitate most carefully to be avoided in dispensing. No serious consequence, however, ensues when iodide of potassium, as is usually the case, is present in excess. Perchloride of mercury is decomposed by tartrate of antimony, Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, sulphur, and soap. It acts on opium with thick precipitate; (Hager) on vegetable infu-



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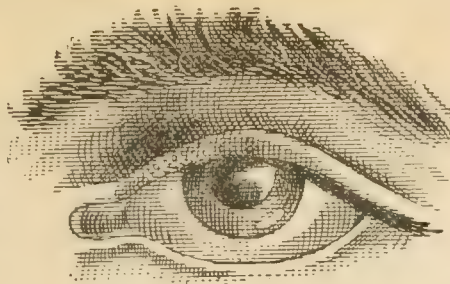
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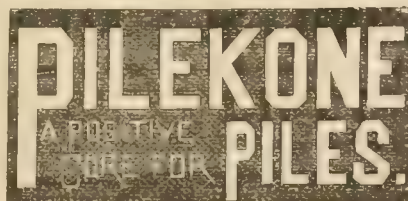
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It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

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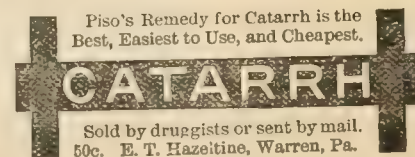
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## BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

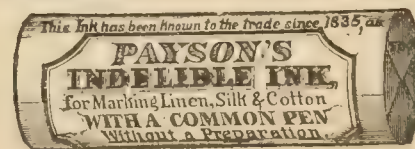
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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



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sions containing tannin, on cinchona and preparations containing alkaloids.

Perchloride of mercury is a test for the mydriatic alkaloids, a fact important to the dispenser in the case of atropine, which has unusually powerful alkaline properties and precipitates mercuric oxide from mercuric solutions (Attfield). Metallic contact is to be avoided; absolutely so in the presence of moisture, and the true incompatibles have to be most carefully managed.

We dispense them in this instance, not at random, nor in any uncertain way. The advanced dispenser will have a sure guide in compounding this mercuric remedy; the prescriber will know how to exhibit it under the most favorable conditions, and the junior may learn not to use a damp steel palette knife with the perchloride, nor to allow his mucilage to come in direct contact in the following prescription:—

R Hydragryi perchloridi . . . . . 2 gr.  
Mucilag. Acacie . . . . . 2 dr.  
Aqua Destillate . . . . .  
Aqua Calcis . . . . . 5 dr. mft.

But, taking advantage of incompatibility, if he wishes to produce a clear, non-precipitated solution with the subjoined—

R Hydragryi perchloridi . . . . . 2 gr.  
Mucilag. Acacie . . . . . 2 dr.  
Sp. Chloroform . . . . . 1 dr.  
Liq. Potasse . . . . . 1 oz.  
Aqua Destillate . . . . . 1 1/2 oz.

he will proceed thus—

Dissolve  $HgCl_2$  in Aqua  $\bar{f}$ ss: to which add mucilage. Dilute KHO with full amount of water at command: combine the two solutions and add the spirit last.

Should he further have learnt the dispensing value of glycerine, he will be able to produce Hanbury's Lotion in a fit condition, and to understand why the formula "is either transparent and colourless, or opaque and of a brick-red, according to the order in which the ingredients are mixed.

R Potassii chloratis . . . . .  
Boracis . . . . .  
Hydragryi perchloridi . . . . . 4 gr.  
Glycerini . . . . . 1 oz.  
Aqua Destillate . . . . . 8 oz.

This systematic treatment should be extended to other large sections of the dispensing art, and it would be well to study the following after the same plan:—

I. Camphor, Creasote, and Carbolic Acid.

II. Oleum Terebinthinæ, and Chloroform.

III. Bismuth, Borax, Ferrous and Ferric preparations.

IV. Lead, Opium, and Mercurials [other than  $HgCl_2$ ].

V. Quinine—salts and preparations.

VI. Acacia, Tragacanth, Glycerine, and Syrupus.

Without an exact knowledge of the dispensing values included in Section VI., the dispenser is advised to try some other occupation.

(Concluded next month.)

## A Ready Method for Benzoinating Lard.

GEO. HARVEY, PH. G.

The Committee on Scientific Papers submitted the following query:

"What is the best method for benzoinating lard?"

This apparently simple problem presents difficulties which have been experienced more or less by all pharmacists, and are not readily overcome. A successful, practical method for manipulating this troublesome and often neglected preparation has been the subject of considerable discussion at various times and intervals. The present process of the pharmacopœia is so unsatisfactory that little need be said beyond the fact, that in the hands of many manipulators it has proven a sore disappointment, principally on account of the length of time required and the danger of excessive heat, thereby fusing the benzoin into a mass, in which condition it is impervious to the lard.

Various ways have been suggested for overcoming this tedious and uncertain process, some possessing considerable merit, as may be mentioned the admixture of an alcoholic or ethereal solution of benzoin with the melted lard, and subsequent evaporation of the solvent and precipitation of the resin.

But in this age of progressive and elegant pharmacy, the prime desideratum is expediency as well as efficiency, and as the employment of benzoin presents too many difficulties to meet these conditions, it becomes necessary to cast about for some other agent to accomplish the same or identical results, with less expenditure of time and energy. An available and unobjectionable substance is found in Balsam Peru, a substitute presenting the essential features of a preservative in a concentrated form; its constituents, benzoic acid and cinnimic acid, associated with benzylic compounds, having antiseptic and aromatic properties similar to benzoin. The presence of a considerable proportion of an objectionable resin unfits it for use in many ointments: when mixed with lard and afterwards heated this resin will deposit, causing an unsightly mixture.

Herewith is submitted a simple process for the ready separation of this inert resin, retaining the aromatic and antiseptic principles of the balsam in a concentrated and unaltered form, ready for extemporaneous use, thus enabling the pharmacist to preserve lard or ointments, without a thought of previous unpleasant experiences.

Different methods are employed for de-resining the balsam, the following giving the least trouble and the best results:

Balsam Peru, 4 oz. av.

Purified Lard, q. s. to finish 16 oz. av.

Heat 12 ounces of lard to 200° F., add the Balsam Peru slowly and with brisk stirring, maintaining about the same temperature until all of the balsam has been added. Keep the mixture in a fluid con-

dition at a somewhat lower temperature for half an hour or less, to allow the resin to collect at the bottom of the vessel, when the fluid portion containing the aromatic and oily constituents dissolved in the lard may be decanted, and sufficient lard added to make the weight 16 ounces av. This should be constantly stirred until cold, so as to insure a perfect homogeneous mixture; which is of a slight amber color, and represents twenty-five per cent. of the original balsam. The separated resin is very dark brown and friable when cold, showing that it is practically exhausted. One-half of one per cent. of Balsam Peru added to lard has been found to be fully as effective as when the official process has been followed: therefore a simple calculation will show that one part of the twenty-five per cent. mixture with forty-nine parts of purified lard or ointment will yield the desired object, either by simple admixture or addition to the melted preparation. This preparation may be varied to suit the ideas of the dispenser.

Occasions frequently arise when, from lack of time or otherwise, the official process cannot be followed, and at such times this ready-made mixture demonstrates its special utility. The finished preparation thus made has scarcely any more color than the pure article, and has a perceptible balsamic odor.—*Proceedings. California Pharm. Association.*

## Making Oil Out of Corn.

A sugar refining company in Chicago is making oil out of corn. It is said to be a soft, yellow liquid that resembles linseed oil in appearance. The process of separating the oil from the corn was discovered by Dr. Arno Behr. It had been known for a long time that maize contained an oily property, but it remained for some one to turn the idea into account. "There is no danger," says Dr. Behr, "of corn oil ever taking the place of linseed oil. In the first place it will always be too scarce. The amount of oil contained in corn is only about 4 per cent. of its total weight, and we find that we lose about half of it in the process of extraction, so that we get a very small amount of oil after all. The assertion has been made that corn oil can be put to little use—that it cannot be employed in making either soap or paint. The great value of linseed oil for paints is that it dries readily, and it has been asserted that corn oil will not dry. Now, this is a mistake, and as a matter of fact, corn oil can be used in making paint or varnish, and also in soaps. It makes a splendid soft soap. That there are valuable uses to which it can be put is shown by the fact that there is a demand for it in foreign markets." As only one company has the secret of the process and employs it, after the corn has been converted into starch or glucose, so that nothing shall be wasted, there is no danger of a glut of corn oil in the market.—*Evening Post.*



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Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5 50  
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## The Correct Pronunciation of Medical Terms.

WM. DULANEY THOMAS, M. D. AND EUGENE L. CRUTCHFIELD, M.D., F.S. SC., LOND

The amount of false pronunciation noticeable in the speech of medical men is a matter of which very few are aware until their attention is called to it. We refer here not to errors made in the use of their mother tongue, though the number of these is also truly appalling, for it is a well known fact that physicians as a class are more deficient in general education than the members of any other profession. We desire, however, to call attention to some of the mistakes so common in the use of technical terms. This is a subject little dwelt upon. In fact, we do not remember having ever heard it alluded to from the lecturer's desk, nor have we ever seen an article in any medical journal in which this topic was discussed.

Of the importance of the question there can be no doubt. It is as necessary for a professional man to pronounce correctly the technical terms incident to his calling as it is for an educated person to observe the rules of orthoepy when speaking his native language.

We propose to mention, first, a group of words having a common ending generally mispronounced, and then to give a number of terms not admitting of classification, the pronunciation of which is also frequently at fault.

Groups: Words ending in *alis*, as digitalis, frontalis, pyramidalis, etc. In these the sound of *a* is long, as in the word day; not short, as in alley.

Words ending in *ata* and *atus*, as oblongata, innominata, meatus, hiatus, seratus, etc. Here also the sound of *a* is long (as *a* in gay).

Words ending in *cele* (Greek *ke-le*, a tumor), as hydrecele, bronchocele, mucocele. In these the termination should be divided into two syllables, so that the pronunciation of these words is, hy-dro-ce-le, bron-cho-ce-le, mu-co-ce-le. We are aware of the fact that Webster does not give this pronunciation, but it is that advocated by Dunglison, and it is certainly borne out by the etymology of these terms.

Words ending in *ery*, as dysentery, mesentery psorentery. In these only the pre-antepenultimate syllable should be accented. Therefore, the pronunciation of these words is dys-en-ter-y, mes-en-ter-y, psoren-ter-y (not dysen-ter-y, mesen-ter-y, psoren-ter-y, as we so often hear).

Words ending in *itis*. In these, the sound of the first *i* of the termination is long (like *i* in kite). Consequently we should say bron-chi-tis, i-ri-tis, gingi-ri-tis; and not bron-chee-tis, i-rec-tiss and gingi-vee-tis.

Words not admitting of classification (the accented syllable is in *italics*): ab-do-men (not ab-domen), *o* is long as in *nub*; acce-le-ra-tor *u* *ce* *ma*, *he* *u* *pan* *ture* (Dunglison erroneously says "ay en pan-ture

ure"), ad-ju-vant (Webster) or ad-ju-vant (Dunglison), al-ti-na, al-bu-gi-na, al-top-athy, an-em-ic (although Webster, ignoring the derivation of the word, makes it an an-em-ic), an-ti-cus, a-nus (not an-us), a-pis mel-lif-ica, appa-ra-tus, as-a-rum, as-the-ri-a (not as-thee-ria), bromide (pronounced brom-id, *o* is long): bromidum (pronounced brom-idum), ca-da-ver (*da* as in day), can-tharis, car-bo-nas, ca-se-ine or ca-se-in (not cas-c-ine nor cas-e-in), cer-ri-cis (not cer-vicis), cer-e-brum and cer-e-bral (not ce-re-brum and ce-re-bral), cer-ebro-spi-nal, ci-ca-trix (plural cic-a-tri-ces), cimi-cif-uga, cat-echu (pronounced kat-eshoo), ci-tras or cit-ras; ci-trate or cit-rate, ci-tric, or cit-ric, ci-trus or cit-rus, chim-aph-ila (pronounced kim-aph-ila), co-ra-no, chol-ic (not chol-ic), chin-inum (pronounced kin-inum), col-chicum (pronounced kol-ki-kum), com-pu-ti-va, co-ni-um, cru-re-us, de-tri-tus, duo-de-num, ec-ze-ma (not ec-ze-ma), em-py-e-ma, en-ema (plural en-em-ata), ep-u-lis, epizo-otic (not epi-zoot-ic), eu-sta-chian (pronounced yu-sta-kean), ex-crement, ex-cretory or ex-cretory, far-adic, fa-ri-na, feb-rifuge (*feb* as in February), febrile (pronounced either fee-bril or feb-ri), fo-ra-men (plural fo-ra-mi-na); ra-like ray; gal-banum, gle-noid, glo-no-in, glu-ta-us (not gla-teus), gly-coch-olic, gra-phi-tes, guaiacum (pronounced gwa-yacum), hel-leb-orus, hy-dran-ge-a or hy-dran-gea, hy-per-trophy, hyper-pla-sia, hyo-sey-amus and hyo-sey-amine, il-i-acus and il-i-aci (*i* long, i-o-didum (not i-o-di-dum), i-od-o-form (Webster) or i-odo-form (Dunglison), ja-la-pa, jug-ular (Webster, ignoring its derivation from Latin *jug-ulum*, says, *jug-ular*), leu-atinine (Dunglison) or kre-at-inine (Webster), le-va-tor, lichen pronounced li-ken or litch-en (as a medical word Smart gives li-ken, as a botanical term litch-en; Dunglison pronounces it li-ken); liquor (pronounced lik-ur), mas-se-ter (Webster) or mass-ter (Dunglison), mal-le-olus, matico (pronounced ma-tee-co), media-sti-num, mem-bra-na, met-as-tasis and meta-stat-ic, mol-ecule, na-res (genitive, na-ri-um), na-sus, neu-ro-glia, o-rig-anum, os (bone), short *o*, as in os innomi-na-tum, os (mouth), long *o*, as in os u-teri, par-esis, phar-ma-co-pe-ia (pronounced phar-ma-co-pee-ya), phthi-sis (pronounced thigh-sis), phthi-sical (pronounced tiz-ical), sis phar-yu-geal or pharyn-geal, plat-ina or plat-ti (tee) na, so pla-ti-num or pla-ti-num, pleth-ora (Webster) Dunglison gives ple-tho-ra, in accordance with Walker's rule, that words imported whole from Greek or Latin should keep their original accents; ple-tho-ric or phlethoric, pre-puce, pos-ti-cus, pru-ri-tus, qui-nia (Dunglison), quin-i-a (quin-ia), quin-ina (quin-ina) quin-ine or qui-nine (Webster); ranula (pronounced ray-nula), re-si-na, ro-se-ola, ru-be-ola, sacral and sacrum (pronounced say-cral and say-crum), sa-git-tal (Dunglison) or say-ittal (Webster) *g* is like *j*; sa-ti-va, schindylesis (Greek word pronounced skin-dy-lesis), sero-tina (*o* long), squamous (pronounced aquay mus) syringe, syr-up (*y* pronounced like *i* in sit), sy-co-pus, tubes (pronounced tay-beez), ta-ran-tula or ta-ra-tula, tau-cho-lic, tin-ai-tus (*o* of ai

long), trachea (preferable pronunciation tray-chee-a; allowable, tray-che-a; common but wrong, trak-ee-a), troche (pronounced tro-kee, *o* long), tym-panum, umbi-li-cus (*i* in li long), vaginal (pronounced vaj-inal or va-jy-nal), va-ri-ola (*i* long), wormi-na *xiphoid*, yeast (*yest*), yolk (*yolk*, *o* long, or *yoke*), zin-giber (genitive, zin-gib-eris), *g* like *j*; zy-go-ma (*y* and *o* long, Dunglison and Webster; according to Walker's rule it should be zyg-oma, *y* being short and accented, as in the original Greek).

It is not to be supposed that the above list embraces all the terms that could be cited in this connection. It is, however, sufficiently exhaustive to direct the attention of the reader to the subject, to show him its vastness, and to give him an insight into the amount of incorrect pronunciation common among medical men. —Maryland Medical Journal.

## Solution of Cochineal.

The British and Colonial Druggist, in answer to a correspondent who complains of the decomposition of his solution of cochineal says: Your solution of cochineal does not keep, probably because you have not added any spirit to it. We have found the following to give very good results:

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Cochineal, crushed.....   | 4 ozs.     |
| Sulphate of potash.....   | 2 ozs.     |
| Powdered white sugar..... | 4 ozs.     |
| Potash alum.....          | 2 ozs.     |
| Rectified spirit.....     | 5 fl.ozs.  |
| Distilled water.....      | 20 fl.ozs. |

Boil the cochineal vigorously with the carbonate of potash and the water for thirty minutes, keeping up the quantity of water lost by evaporation, and stirring constantly; then gradually add the alum and cream of tartar, and again boil as before for ten minutes. Then strain through muslin, and, if necessary, pour enough boiling water over the marc to make the strained liquor measure 1 pint. In this hot liquor dissolve the sugar, and when quite cold add the spirit, or filter, or allow to stand until quite bright.

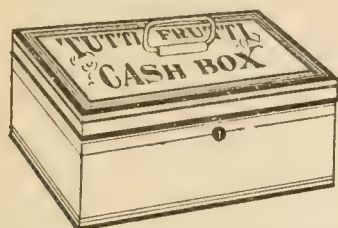
BUTYLHYPNAL.—Preparation analogous to hypnal (chloral-antipyrin), as prepared Berni (Union Pharm., October 15, 1892), consists of colorless delicate needle shaped crystals which melt at 70°, dissolve in 30 parts of water at 15°, and are easily soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene and chloroform. The crystals have a bitter taste and an odor suggestive of butyl-chloral. The aqueous solution of butyl-hypnal is colored red by ferric chloride, and with picric acid in precipitate of rectangular crystalline plates is obtained. Alkalies decompose it into antipyrin, alkali formate and propyl chloride.—Pharm. Ztg.

Some merchants think they are working when they are only worrying.

Some men spend so much time in prophesying that they never learn anything about profits.



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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.

Easily  
Cleaned  
and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



Dust  
Proof  
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Changeable  
Sieves.

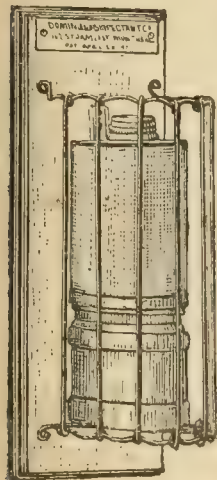
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A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.

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## The "OZONATOR"

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IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

PLEASANT, POWERFUL,  
CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post Graduate School, etc.—See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.

"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHY,  
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

**Sanitas** { Fluid in  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.  
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline + Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

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Argoline Camphorated.

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Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1893.

## The Sale of Poisons to Medical Men.

One of the difficulties which may arise in our efforts to legislate, ostensibly for the protection of the public as well as the druggists, and which has perhaps been overlooked by our law-makers, is the question of the obligation of the druggist in the sale of poisons to physicians or to fellow druggists. This question has been discussed pretty fully by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in a paper read at a recent meeting of that body, and the conclusion he comes to is that, under the Act in force in England, it is the duty of any druggist to refuse such sale to any physician unknown to the seller, and likewise on the written order of any such physician. In case of the physician being known to the druggist, then he says, "a written order should be insisted on, and it should bear the name and address of the applicant, the quantity of poison required, and be preserved by the vendor." He also says that similar precautions should be taken in the sale by one druggist to another. These he bases mainly on our moral obligations, as to the duty of the druggist in exercising the utmost pains to prevent the loss of life, but there is also the statutory obligation. We all know it very frequently happens that verbal as well as written orders for poisons enumerated in our Pharmacy Acts, are given by persons who are not properly identified as members of the medical profession, and who are not entitled to any different treatment than that accorded to any other customer. The point is also raised as to whether the sale to a recognized physician should not in all cases be recorded in order to comply with the wording of the Act. The article referred to appears elsewhere in this issue.

## Bury the Hatchet.

The unseemly wrangling which has characterized the meetings of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is greatly to be regretted. In all bodies of this kind there will be differences of opinion and divergency of thought, and it is well that free expression should be given on subjects which are presented for legislation, but all this might and should be done without that feeling of acrimony and distrust which has so frequently shown itself. We feel confident that all the members of the Council, individually, are gentlemen who are actuated only by a desire for the furtherance of the needs and desires of their constituents, and it is unfortunate that any of them should allow themselves to be carried away by impulses which should be checked in their very inception. There is much work of a nature vitally essential to the

welfare of the drug trade which should draw forth all their energies and should receive their united action in carrying out, and the display of animus which at times manifests itself should at no time be displayed around the Council board. The fact that these "unpleasantnesses" have become public property, through the medium of the daily press, alone induces us to bring this matter publicly to the notice of the members and we trust future meetings will be characterized by a more conciliatory spirit and a general desire that no obstruction shall be placed in the way of carrying out what is beneficial and essentially necessary for the trade.

## An Open Letter re Pharmacy Act Amendments.

*Dear Fellow Druggists:*

The Council of the College being about to present a Bill to the Provincial Legislature to amend in very important particulars the Act of 1889, a duty devolves upon the officers of the various Pharmaceutical Associations of the Province to promote by every proper means in their power the successful passage of the same. Measures of this kind cannot be secured without effort, as opposition from unexpected quarters too frequently arises to frustrate at an opportune moment the design of such legislation. No measure can be devised which will meet the approval of all classes of the trade, but, when our representatives upon the Council Board agree as a body upon a measure which will promote the general good, we would be obtuse, indeed, if we failed to supplement their efforts.

The Bill, a draft of which will doubtless appear elsewhere in this issue of the journal, is largely one of necessity, owing to the relationship which the College now bears to the Provincial University. In this respect the Bill is designed to establish the educational qualifications of those who may hereafter desire to serve an apprenticeship under the Act. The standing, in future required, is the lowest which the University will accept, and, though a decided advance over that previously allowed, it is none too high to act as a barrier to any intelligent student, or to ensure our graduates taking an honorable degree from the University, such as will place them on an equality with other professions. This section of the amendments proposed will not come into effect until the 1st of June, 1893, thus affording ample time to all apprentices who have not registered their indentures under the present Act to do so. In this regard, although apprentices have always been registered, it has been as an act of grace rather than as a legal requirement.

Sections 4 and 6 of the Act are amended to clearly define the qualifications of electors and councillors, the basis established being full responsibility as a retail chemist under the Act.

Under Section 8 of the Act, provision is made for three sittings of the Council each year; one at the commencement of

the junior course, another at the commencement of the senior course, and the third after the termination of the senior course and Council examination. By this arrangement, College affairs, which take up a large share of the Council's time, will be greatly facilitated, and other matters which have heretofore been kept for a lengthened period in abeyance will be promptly attended to.

Section 15 is amended to give power to the Council to accept and register without examination, at their option, holders of certificates from Boards of Pharmacy recognized by the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

A clause introduced into Section 24 of the Act provides that all compounds of the articles mentioned in Schedule A, shall be sold under the same restrictions which govern the sale of the specific article scheduled. The utility of such a clause to keep outsiders from doing what druggists are not allowed to do, unless under restrictions, is at once apparent and need not be enlarged upon. Under the same section the sale of Paris Green and London Purple is limited by registration as a poison, and a restriction is placed upon its sale by general merchants within a radius of five miles from the nearest drug store.

The physician who has hitherto figured in Pharmacy Acts as specially provided for a chemist, will hereafter be obliged to qualify under the Act, or leave the position for the druggist who does. The stand here mentioned by the Council is a just and right one, and we do not fear that any right thinking physician will gainsay it. Under the present status of pharmacy affairs in the Province, no physician can claim that a necessity exists for him entering the drug trade. If such a necessity should arise he is still at liberty to practice as a pharmacist, provided he qualifies as one. The rights of those now engaged as druggists will of course be maintained, subject to the same conditions which govern the regular pharmacist.

\* \* \* \*

The above summary of the draft Act will give a fairly good idea of the changes which the present exigencies of the drug trade demand. The measure has received careful deliberative attention, and if permitted to become law in its present form, will secure to the drug trade as well as the public, every degree of reasonable protection which can be desired. The Council will undoubtedly exert all the influence they possibly can to secure the passage of the Act. They are working faithfully in your interest and mine, and while doing so need the moral and practical support which we can give them. The Provincial Association endorsed the draft submitted to it and pledged its influence in support of the measure. The Toronto Association, at a recent meeting, passed a strongly-worded resolution pledging its members to use their influence with members of the Local Legislature, either by letter or interview, in support of the



# TO THE DRUG TRADE.

We have added the following articles to our Price List of June, 1892 :

| WYETH'S COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS).  |          | WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES.  |                         | WYETH'S LOZENGES.   |                    |
|---|----------|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
|   | Per 100. |  | Per bottle of 500 each. |   | Per lb.            |
| Acetanilide Comp., 5 grains   | \$ 45    | Acetanilide Co. No. 2  | \$ 75                   | Pepsin, Charcoal and Soda   | \$1 50             |
| Acetanilide 3½ grs, Caffeine ½ gr, Soda Bicarb. 1 gr.   |          | Acetanilide 1-2 gr, Caffeine 1-4 gr, Soda Bicarb 1-4 gr.                                     |                         | Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Charcoal 3 grs, Soda Bicarb 3 grs.  |                    |
| Animal Diastase (Amylopsin) 2 grains  | 85       | Aloin. Ferri et Strychninae  | 60                      | Santonin and Calomel, with Chocolate  | 1 45               |
| Anti-Dyspeptic (Fothergill's)   | 45       | Aloin 1-5 gr, Ferri Redact 1 gr, Strychnina 1-60 gr.   |                         | Santonin 1-2 gr, Calomel 1-2 gr, Sweet Chocolate 19 grs.  |                    |
| Strychnia 1-20 gr, Black Pepper 1 1-2 grs, Ipecac 2-3 gr, Ext. Gentian 1 gr.                            |          | Aloin and Podophyllin, No. 2   | 65                      |   |                    |
| Bismuthi, Pepsin et Nuc. Vomica   | 85       | Aloin 1-4 gr, Podophyllin 1-4 gr.  |                         | WYETH'S ELIXIR CODEINE SULPHATE.  |                    |
| Bismuth Subnit. 5 grs, Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Ext. Nuc Vom. 1-3 gr.  |          | Arsenii Sulphid., 1-100 grain  | 50                      | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$14 00            |
| Blaud's, 3 grains   | 25       | Bismuth Subnit. et Cerii Oxalate   | 70                      | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 5 25        |
| Ferri Sulph. Exsic., Potass. Carb., Sacch. Alb.   |          | Bismuth Subnit. 1-2 gr, Cerium Oxalate 1-2 gr.   |                         | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 8 00       |
| Blaud's Cum. Nuc Vom  | 30       | Carbo Ligni, 1-5 grain   | 50                      | WYETH'S ELIXIR OF DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.   |                    |
| Blaud's Mixture 3 grs, Ext. Nuc Vomica 1-10 gr.   |          | Creta Preparata, 1 grain   | 50                      | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$14 00            |
| Cactus Grandiflora Comp., (Dr. Baer)  | 80       | Cupri Arsen. Co. (Dr. Aulde)   | 60                      | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 5 00        |
| Fld. Ext. Cactus Grandiflora 5 gtt, Tinct. Digitalis 2 ttt, Caffeine 2 grains.                          |          | Cupri Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Strych. Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Tinct. Baptisia 1-2 m.                 |                         | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 8 00       |
| Chloralmid, 5 grains (Scherings)  | 1 55     | Dyspepsia (Haworth's)  | 60                      | WYETH'S ELIXIR CALISAYA AND TINCT. CHLORIDE IRON.   |                    |
| Ext. Cascara, 1 grain   | 25       | Pulv. Ipecac 1-8 gr, Rhei 1-4 gr, Capsici 1-3 gr, Strych. Sulph. 1-40 gr.                    |                         | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$ 9 00            |
| Ext. Cascara, 2 grains  | 35       | Enteritis (Dr. C. N. Haskell)  | 55                      | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 3 50        |
| Ext. Cascara, 5 grains  | 55       | Cupri Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Hydr. Bichlor. 1-100 gr, Morph. Sulph. 1-100 gr.                   |                         | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 5 00       |
| Ergotin, 2 grains   | 60       | Ext. Saw Palmetto, Fld., 1-2 minim   | 50                      | WYETH'S ELIXIR CITRATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA.   |                    |
| Ergotin, 3 grains   | 85       | Ext. Saw Palmetto, Fld., 1 minim   | 55                      | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$12 00            |
| Hydrarg. c. Creta et Pulv. Doveri   | 35       | Hydr. Chlor. Mite et Sod. Bicarb., No. 5.  | 50                      | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 4 50        |
| Hydr. c. Creta 1 gr, Dover Powder 1 gr, Sacch. Alb. 2 grs.  |          | Calomel 1-2 gr, Soda Bicarb. 1-2 gr  |                         | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 7 00       |
| Ichthyol, 1 grain   | 40       | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-8 grain  | 55                      | WYETH'S SYRUP TRIFOLIUM. COMP.  |                    |
| Ichthyol, 2 grains  | 70       | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-6 grain  | 55                      | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$11 00            |
| Ichthyol, 3 grains  | 95       | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-5 grain  | 60                      | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 4 00        |
| Lithium Benzoat., 3 grains  | 55       | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-4 grain  | 60                      | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 5 75       |
| Lithium Benzoat., 5 grains  | 80       | Ipecac, 1-100 grain  | 50                      | WYETH'S GLYCEROLE CHLORIDE OF IRON.   |                    |
| Migraine  | 40       | Opil Pulv., 1 grain  | 1 20                    | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces  | \$ 9 00            |
| Acetanilide 2 grs, Camphor Monobrom. 1-2 gr, Caffeine Citras 1-2 gr.                                    |          | Pepsin et Ext. Nuc. Vomica, No. 2  | 1 45                    | Per Winchester  | 80 " " 3 50        |
| Pancreatin Comp   | 1 00     | Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Ext. Nuc Vomica 1-10 gr.   |                         | Per demijohn  | 128 " " 5 00       |
| Pure Pancreatin 2 grs, Bismuth Subnit. 3 grs, Powdered Ipecac 1-10 gr.                                  |          | Santonin et Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, No. 2.   | 95                      | REDUCTION IN PRICE.   |                    |
| Potass., Sod. et Ammon. Brom  | 30       | Santonin 1-2 gr, Calomel 1-2 gr.   |                         | WYETH'S COMPRESSED SULPHONAL PILLS.   |                    |
| Potassii Brom. 2 grs, Sodii Brom. 2 grs, Ammon. Brom. 2 grs.  |          | Scitica  | 60                      | Sulfonal, 2 grains. from \$1 50 to \$0 60 per 100   |                    |
| Soda Mint and Pepsin Co.  | 50       | Tinct. Aconite 3-4 m, Tinct. Bellad. 3-4 m, Tinct. Colchici. 3-4 m, Tinct. Cimicifuga 3-4 m. |                         | Sulfonal, 3 grains. " 2 10 to 0 85 "  |                    |
| Pure Pepsin 1 gr, Soda Bi-Carb. 4 grs, Ext. Nuc. Vom. 1-8 gr, Am. Carb. 1-4 gr, Ol. Ment. Pip. 1-6 gtt. |          | Sparteinae Sulph., 1-4 grain   | 1 80                    | Sulfonal, 5 grains. " 3 15 to 1 35 "  |                    |
| "Sun" Cholera Mixture   | 35       | Sparteinae Sulph., 1-10 grain  | 1 10                    | Sulfonal, 10 grains. " 6 00 to 2 65 "   |                    |
| Zinci Sulphocarbolas, 1-2 grain   | 25       | Sparteinae Sulph., 1-20 grain  | 70                      | Sulfonal, 15 grains. " 9 00 to 3 90 "   |                    |
| Zinci Sulphocarbolas, 1 grain   | 30       | Sparteinae Sulph., 1-30 grain  | 60                      | Sulfonal, 15 grs. (in tubes of 10 tablets each)   |                    |
|   |          | Sparteinae Sulph., 1-60 grain  | 50                      | from \$1.00 to 50c. per tube.   |                    |
|   |          | Tinct. Cantharides, 1-2 minim  | 55                      |   |                    |
|   |          | Tinct. Opil Camph., 10 minims  | 70                      |   |                    |
| WYETH'S COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS).  |          | WYETH'S SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC TABLETS.   |                         | WYETH'S CHLORODYNE.   |                    |
| IN BULK.  |          |  |                         | Reduced from  |                    |
|   | Per lb.  | No.  | Per case. Per 100.      | Per doz. bottles (regular size)   | \$ 5 50 to \$ 4 00 |
| Blaud, 3 grains   | \$1 30   | 91. Hyoscine Sulph., 1-100 gr.   | \$3 50 \$1 55           | Per doz. four-ounce bottles   | 21 00 to 14 00     |
| Blaud, 5 grains   | 1 15     | Morph. Sulph., 1-4 gr.   | 1 30 60                 | Per doz. eight-ounce bottles  | 39 00 to 26 00     |
| Blaud Co., 3 grains   | 1 30     | Atropine Sulph., 1-120 gr.   | 3 25 1 45               | Per one-pound bottle  | 6 00 to 4 00       |
| Blaud Co., 5 grains   | 1 15     | Morph. Bromide, 1-8 gr.  | 3 25 1 45               | WYETH'S SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID.   |                    |
| Blaud Co. with Nuc Vom. and Damiana   | 1 50     | Hyoscine Hydrob., 1-100 gr   | 1 20 55                 | We have recently improved our formula for this Syrup with a view to making the preparation absolutely unalterable. Its cost has been considerably increased, but we will make no advance in our price to the trade. |                    |
| Soda Mint et Pepsin   | 3 50     | 95. Cocaine Mur., 1-4 gr.  | 3 00 1 30               |   |                    |
| Soda Mint et Pepsin Comp  | 3 50     |  |                         |   |                    |
| Tonic Chalybeate (Flints)   | 3 50     |  |                         |   |                    |
| Voice Tablets   | 3 00     |  |                         |   |                    |

## JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

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Bill; and other Associations throughout the Province which have not already taken similar action will doubtless do so at an early date.

The time to take action is the present, before Legislators become so engrossed with other matters that they will have no time to consider carefully the claims of the druggists' measure. Each druggist can exert an influence with the member in his district. It will not be a great task to drop him a line setting forth candidly the need for the amendments outlined above. The measure is good, standing on its merits, but, if the drug trade fails to show a united desire to secure its passage, its chances will not be bright. Each druggist is earnestly requested to do what he can personally to further the labors of the Council in this way. One-half hour devoted to the writing of a special letter to your member will accomplish results which cannot fail to benefit each one of us. Are you interested to that extent? If so, act promptly, after you have considered thoughtfully wherein the Act now about to be submitted will be for your and the general good of the druggists of the Province.

In united sympathy, I remain,  
cordially,

W. MURCHISON,  
Pres. Prov. Ass'n.

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1893.

### Our Obligations in the Sale of Poisons to Medical Men and to Each Other.

MICHAEL CARTEIGHE,

*President of the Pharmaceutical Society.*

Read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

When a great railway catastrophe occurs, the thoughts of the public and the press are directed to the signalman and the engine driver, the conditions under which they work, and the system provided for their use. In like manner, when a case of criminal poisoning is presented to the world, criticisms of all kinds are naturally submitted for consideration by judges, the press, and the public.

Believing, as I do, that the welfare of pharmacists as a class depends upon their observing at all times that judgment and prudence, which are the natural outcome of their educational training, I have ventured to place before my brethren certain views long held by me as to the practice which ought to obtain in dealing with poisons under circumstances of difficulty. These may at any moment be not only a source of danger and pecuniary loss to the individual, but the cause of a serious censure upon the pharmaceutical body as a whole. In the sale of poisons under any circumstances, it is the duty of the chemist and druggist to exercise the utmost pains to prevent the loss of human life, and to that end he should not be, and I am happy to think he is not, limited in his precautions by the conditions imposed upon him by law. One of his principal

claims for the consideration and respect of the public is based upon his knowledge, judgment, and skill in preventing, to the utmost of his power, the abuse or misuse of those substances and preparations which we designate poisons.

Lest I should be misunderstood, let me at once explain that in using the expression poison I do not limit myself to "statutory" poisons, but to all poisonous substances, simples, or preparations, whether scheduled in the Pharmacy Act or not, capable of being made the means whereby human life is endangered or destroyed.

The custom generally followed in the sale of poisonous substances to persons presumably cognizant of the properties of such potent agents, *e. g.*, medical men, pharmacists, and chemists and druggists, has been the growth of time and the result of experience. It is assumed that those who are determined to commit suicide cannot by any practicable precautions be prevented from accomplishing their purpose. If poison cannot be procured there is usually a rope, a revolver, a razor, the sweet flowing river, or all of these, available for that object. Similarly, in the case of criminal poisoning, if a man having a competent knowledge of the toxic properties of certain agents seeks to destroy the life of another, no safeguards that can be devised by law or the pharmacist will be sufficient to frustrate his evil intention.

The utmost that can be done is to ensure that where a poison has been used for suicidal or criminal purposes, a precise record of its sale should be preserved by the chemist and druggist who supplied the poison, so that the source of supply and the criminal or suicide may be traced. The principal object of this paper is to point out with all the earnestness I can command, the importance of this practice being in all cases rigidly carried out.

An order for poison from a medical man, not being what we ordinary regard as a prescription for poison supplied to a third person, is usually considered a sale by wholesale for the purposes of the Act, and is not subjected to all the formalities imposed by it upon the sales of poison to the public. But to what extent are we chemists and druggists justified in such cases in departing from certain safeguards applied by us in sales to the public? Are we acting professionally if we allow a perfect stranger calling himself Dr. A to take away from our pharmacy a quantity of a deadly poison, on an order written in our presence? Is it for the public safety that we should accept as a matter of course the statement of the applicant that he is a member of the medical profession?

I am disposed to think that it is our duty to refuse to supply an unknown medical man, just as we should any other person, unless introduced by some one known to us. The same course should, it seems to me, be observed on the receipt of a written order from an unknown medical man, unless means are available for proving the writer to be what he represents

himself to be, by means of a reference or otherwise.

Assuming that the medical man is known to us, or introduced by some one known to us, what precautions should be adopted in the sale? A written order should always be insisted on, and it should bear the name and address of the applicant, the quantity of poison required, and be preserved by the vendor. The article should bear the name of the poison, the poison label, and in my opinion also the name and address of the chemist and druggist who sells. If the medical man has an account an entry will necessarily be made, if he has not, it is in my judgment desirable that some entry should be made in a till-book, day-book, or prescription book, referring succinctly to the transaction.

It may be objected that the practice here suggested will, in certain cases, prevent a medical man from promptly obtaining important preparations for the relief of suffering, when he is called away from the neighborhood in which he is known. I do not think such an objection well founded. The medical man is as interested in preserving human life as we are, and when he knows our practice and the motives which prompt it, he adapts himself to the conditions imposed, and commends us for our pains.

Similar precautions should be taken in executing medical orders from one chemist and druggist to another. The poison, if a *solid*, should not be wrapped up in the paper on which the order is written and handed to the messenger, sometimes a diminutive boy, but put into paper, a box, or bottle, labeled with the name of the article, the poison label, and the name and address of the seller.

If a *liquid* the order should not be tied round the bottle to act as a label and save trouble. The bottle should be labelled as before mentioned.

If an *extract*, it should not be transferred from the spatula to the paper on which the order is written and handed to the messenger, but placed in a suitable box or pot and labelled as previously mentioned.

In all cases of sale by one chemist and druggist to another the order should bear the signature, not initials, of the purchaser (or his assistant) and his full address, together with the date. Orders impressed with the ordinary prescription stamp upon a piece of blank paper, not signed, should not be executed.

In all other respects the sale of a poison by one chemist to another should follow the suggestions previously mentioned for similar sales to medical men.

In giving the above examples of how not to sell poisons, I trust it will be understood that I do not wish to suggest that in this age of advanced and elegant pharmacy such practices are commonly met with in our ranks. They have existed, however, not many years ago, but are, I hope and believe, the relics of past days, when alkaloids were almost unknown and new remedies untried by long experience



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Advertising matter on application.



were rejected by the medical profession with something akin to scorn.

The number of alkaloids, alkaloidal salts, and glucosides, one and all deadly poisons, used in medicine, is now so numerous that increased responsibility in their sale is necessarily thrown upon the chemist and druggist, and from that responsibility I hope he will never shrink, whatever the money value of the sale may be.

It will be noticed that I have not referred separately to poisons in Part I. and Part II. respectively of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. This is intentional. The necessity of observing the strictest precautions in supplying poisons in Part II. of the schedule may, in certain cases, be as important as if the poison were in Part I. To refuse to supply 5 grains of a salt of morphia, and at the same time consent to sell 2 ounces of *hypodermic solution* of morphia, because as a preparation of morphia it falls in Part II. is an illustration of my meaning.

An act of Parliament cannot be elastic. The pharmacist's personal knowledge of the special conditions under which a poison is required, combined with his own judgment, forms a greater safeguard to the public than any provision that can be made by statute.

To sales by wholesale, in the ordinary course, by purely wholesale dealers, I make no reference. Wholesale druggists and manufacturers may, or not, be chemists and druggists, and they may or not adopt greater precautions in their sales than the law requires, but it must be remembered that, in ordinary wholesale dealing, the conditions which I have laid down as proper to apply to medical men and chemists and druggists are for financial reasons necessarily carried out. I notice with great satisfaction that many wholesale dealers label the poisons sold with their name and address, in addition to the name of the article and the word poison.

It will naturally be asked, What is the definition of a sale by wholesale? I am not a lawyer, and if I were I should be considered very weak to attempt to make one. No one but a judge can give a definition of any value to us. Nevertheless, I think it may be fairly inferred from the observations I have already made, what I consider would *not* come under that designation if submitted to a judge in a court of law. My object, however, has been to endeavor to insist upon a general and uniform safe practice for us to follow in our own professional interests, regarding the requirements of the law as being subordinate to those which we, as honorable men, think should be observed for the public safety, our personal security, and the reputation of our craft.—*Phar. Jour. and Transactions.*

Every time prosperity wins a man adversity makes another one prosperous.

It seems impossible to convince some men that a good business don't mix with bad language.

## Commercial Names of Substances Used in Pharmacy and Chemical Industries.

The general tendency to designate the complex chemical compounds with shorter trade names has in many cases caused the adoption of similar sounding terms for compounds of widely different composition. The following elaborate list of such compounds, which appears in the *Pharm. Centr.* (xxxiii. pp. 654-657), gives the composition and source of most of the preparations in general use, and will serve well for ready reference:

*Asidum Asepticum* or *aseptinicum*—A mixture of a solution of peroxide of hydrogen with boric and salicylic acids.

*Adeps Lana*—Purified wool fat.

*Agutthin*—Salicyl- $\alpha$ -methylphenylhydrazine.

*Alexine*—A generic name for the protective albuminous preparations used for inoculations, such as "tuberculocidin"—Alexine T. C.

*Alumol*—Aluminum salt of oxymethylsulphonic acid.

*Amidol*—Diamidophenol (for photographic purposes).

*Analgene*—Orthooxyethyl- $\alpha$ -Monoacetylamidochinoline.

*Analgesine*—Antipyrine.

*Anaspalin*—An ointment similar to lanolin.

*Angioneurosin*—Nitroglycerin.

*Annidalin*—Aristol.

*Anodynin*—Antipyrine.

*Anthraxolin*—Leuco alizarin.

*Anticholerin*—A product of the cholera bacteria prepared according to Klebs.

*Antifebrine*—Acetanilid.

*Antikol*—A mixture of acetanilid sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid.

*Antiuerrine*—Mixture of acetanilid, ammonium bromide and salicylic acid.

*Antinonnin*—Potassium orthodinitrocresol with soap and glycerin.

*Antipyrine*—Phenyldimethylpyrazolone.

*Antisepsin*—Mixture of the iodide and sulphate of zinc with boracic acid and thymol.

*Antiseptol*—Iodosulphate of cinchonine.

*Antithermine*—Phenylhydrazine-laevulinic acid.

*Aristol*—Dithymoldiodide.

*Asaprol*—Calcium salt of *b* Naphthol- $\alpha$ -monosulphonic acid.

*Asbolin*—Alcoholic distillate of soot.

*Aseptic Acid*—Acidum asepticum.

*Aseptol*—Sozolic acid.

*Benzonaphthol*—*b*-Naphthyl benzoate acid.

*Benzosol*—Guaiacol benzoate.

*Betol*—*b*-Naphthyl salicylate.

*Boro-Boracic Acid*—Mixture of equal parts of boracic acid and borax.

*Borol*—Fused mixture of boracic acid and sodium bisulphate.

*Bromol*—Tribromophenol.

*Caffeoresorcin*—Combination of caffeine and resorcin.

*Canceroin*—Extract of cancerous tumors, according to Adamkiewicz.

*Chlorobrom*—Solution of potassium bromide and chloralamid in water.

*Christia*—Manilla paper made water proof with chrome gelatin.

*Creolin*—Mixture of coal tar hydrocarbons (see also under K) and resin soap (Pearson's); mixture of coal tar hydrocarbons with cresolsulphonic acid (Artmann's creolin).

*Cresalol*—Salicylate of paracresol.

*Cresolin*—A preparation similar to creolin.

*Cresylol*—Cresol.

*Dermatol*—Basic salt of bismuth and gallic acid.

*Desinfectol*—A product somewhat similar to creolin.

*Diaphtherin*—Oxychinaseptol, an addition product of two molecules oxychinoline and one molecule of orthophenol-sulphonic acid.

*Dithione*—Mixture of the sodium salts of the isomers dithiosalicylic acid.

*Diuretin*—(I and II) Theobromine sodium salicylate.

*Dulcin*—Paraphenetolcarbamide.

*Eikonogen*—Sodium salt of the amido-*b*-naphthol-*b*-monosulphonic acid (for photographic purposes).

*Epidermine*—Basis for ointments; consisting of wax, water, gum and glycerin.

*Eucalyptoresorcin*—Combination of eucalyptol and resorcin.

*Euphorine*—Phenyl-unrethane.

*Europhen*—Isobutylorthocresoliodide.

*Exalgine*—Methylacetanilid.

*Exodyn*—Mixture of acetanilid, sodium salicylate and sodium bicarbonate

*Formol*—Formaldehyde.

*Fossilin*—Petrolatum.

*Gallacetophenone*—Methylketotrioxylene.

*Gelatol*—Ointment basis, consisting of oil, glycerin, gelatin and water.

*Glacialine*—Mixture of borax, boric acid and sugar (or glycerin).

*Glonoin*—Nitroglycerin.

*Glusidum*—Saccharin.

*Guaiacolsalol*—Salicylate of guaiacol.

*Hematogen*—Albuminate of iron.

*Hemogallol*—Produced by the action of pyrogallol upon the coloring matter of blood (hematin.)

*Hæmol*—Produced by the action of zinc dust upon the coloring matter of blood.

*Hydracetine*—Acetophenylhydrazine.

*Hypnal*—Chloralantipyrin.

*Hymnone*—Acetophenone.

*Ichthyol*—Ammonium salts of ichthyol-sulphonic acid.

*Ingluvin*—Pepsin obtained from the crop of chickens.

*Iodol*—Pyrrol tetraiodide.

*Iodophenine*—Iodine combination of phenacetine.

*Iodopyrine*—Iodoantipyrine.

*Kochin*—Tuberculin.

*Kreolin*—See Creolin.

*Kresalol*—See Cresalol.

*Kresolin*—See Cresolin.

*Kresylol*—See Cresylol.

*Lanolin*—Purified wool fat emulsified with water.

*Liparin*—An olive oil containing 6 per cent. of free oleic acid.



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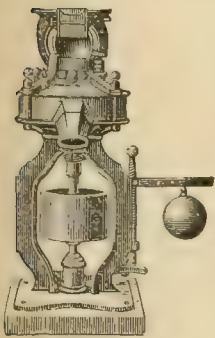
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*Lasophan*—Triiodometacresol.  
*Lysol*—Mixture of soap with cresols.  
*Mablin*—A product of the "epizootic" bacilli prepared by Adamkiewicz.  
*M. thacetone*—Paracetanisidine.  
*M. thionol*—Dimethylsulphondimethylmethane.  
*M. thiolal*—Methylenedimethyl ether.  
*Metal*—Salt of monomethyl paraamidometacresol (for photographic purposes).  
*Metezin*—Antipyrine.  
*Micronadin*—Sodium *b* naphthol.  
*Mollin*—Ointment basis consisting of a glycerin soap containing an excess of fat or oil.  
*Mollisin*—Ointment basis of 4 parts paraffin oil and 1 part of yellow wax.  
*Myrrholin*—Solution of myrrh resin in castor oil.  
*Naphthalol*—Betol.  
*Naphthopyrin*—Combination of *b* naphthol with Antipyrine.  
*Naphthosalol*—Betol.  
*Nico*—Nickel carbonmonoxide.  
*Oesipus*—Impure wool fat.  
*Orezin*—Phenyldihydrochinazoline hydrochloride.  
*Orthine*—Orthohydrazineparaoxybenzoic acid.  
*Oxychinaseptol*—Orthophenosulphonate of oxychinoline.  
*Parodyn*—Antipyrine.  
*Casta Corata*—Ointment basis consisting of yellow wax, water and potassium carbonate.  
*Pental*—Trimethylethylene.  
*Phenacetin*—Paracetophenethidine.  
*Phenazone*—Antipyrine.  
*Phenin*—Paracetophenethidine.  
*Phenocoll*—Amidoacetoparaphenethidine.  
*Phenolid*—Mixture of acetanilid and sodium salicylate.  
*Phenolin*—Mixture of soap with cresols.  
*Phenopyrin*—Combination of carbolic acid and antipyrin.  
*Phenosatyl*—Mixture of carbolic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid and menthol.  
*Phenylone*—Antipyrin.  
*Picrol*—Diodoresorcinmonosulphonic acid.  
*Picropyrin*—Combination of picric acid with antipyrin.  
*Piperazine*—Diethylenediamine.  
*Piperazoline*—Piperazine.  
*"Plasmeal"*—A slimy solution of Irish and Iceland moss with admixture of glycerin and benzoic acid. Basis for urethral injections.  
*Pyoktanin, blue*—Methylviolet.  
*Pyoktanin, yellow*—Auramine.  
*Pyretin*—A new antipyretic of unknown (?) composition.  
*Pyradon*—Acetophenylhydrazine.  
*Pyrogallopyrin*—Combination of pyrogallol with antipyrin.  
*Quackin*—A solution of 1 part of carbolic acid, 0.02 mercuric chloride in 100 parts dilute alcohol.  
*Quinole*—Hydroquinine (for photographic purposes).  
*Resorcinol*—Resorcin.  
*Resorcinopyrin*—Combination of resorcin and antipyrin.  
*Rodin*—Paramidophenol (for photographic purposes).

*Retinol*—Rosin oil.

*Rotturin*—A solution of chloride and sulphocarbonate of zinc, aa 1.25 grammes; salicylic acid, 0.3 gramme; boric acid, 1.0 gramme; citric acid, 0.05 gramme; thymol, 0.1 gramme; sodium chloride, 0.12 gramme in 1 liter of water. The pastilles contain one-quarter of the amount of the above substances, and for use are dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  liter of water.

*Saccharin*—Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride.

*Salthromatide*—Antinervine.

*Salinophthol*—Betol.

*Saliphen*—Salicylphenethidine.

*Salipyrim*—Antipyrinsalicylate.

*Salol*—Phenyl salicylate.

*Salophen*—Acetylparaamidosalol.

*Sapocarbol*—Mixture of cresols and soap.

*Saprol*—Mixture of crude cresols with hydrocarbons.

*Sedatine*—Antipyrine.

*Sedox*—A dressing for wounds, similar to cotton.

*Solutol*—Solution of cresols in sodium cresolate.

*Solcol*—Solution of cresols in sodium cresotate.

*Somnal*—Solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol.

*Sozal*—Aluminum salt of paraphenolsulphonic acid.

*Soziodol*—Easily soluble. Sodium salt of diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.

*Soziodol*—Difficultly soluble. Potassium salt of diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.

*Soziodol Mercury*—The respective salts of *Soziodol Zinc* } diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.

*Soziodolic Acid*—Diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.

*Sozolic Acid*—Orthophenolsulphonic acid

*Spermine*—An aqueous infusion obtained from the prostate gland and testicles of animals.

*Styracol*—Guaiacol cinnamate.

*Styrone*—Cinnyl alcohol.

*Sulfaminole*—Thio oxydiphenylamine.

*Sulfonal*—Diethylsulfonedimethylmethane.

*Tetronal*—Diethylsulfonedimethylmethane.

*Thermin*—Tetrahydro *b*-Naphthylamine.

*Thilanin*—Sulphured lanolin.

*Thiolo*—The ammonium salt of thiosulphonic acid.

*Thiolin*—Salts of thiolinic acid.

*Thiolinic Acid*—Sulphured and sulphonated linseed oil.

*Thymacetin*—Oxethylacetamidothymol.

*Thymotol*—Aristol.

*Tonquinol*—Trinitroisobutyltoluol.

*Trefusia*—Natural albuminate of iron.

*Trienal*—Triethylsulphonmethylethylmethane.

*Tuberculin*—A product of the tubercle bacilli, according to Koch

*Tuberculeidin* (shortened T. C.)—Tuberculin purified by removal of certain substances precipitable by platinium chloride, according to Klebs.

*Tuberculeidin E*—Mixture of the tuberculin (Koch) and tuberculeidin (Klebs); according to Spengler.

*Tumenol*—A preparation of tumenolsulphonic acid.

*Tumenolpowder*—A preparation of tumenolsulphonic acid.

*Tumenolsulphonic Acid*—Obtained by treating the distillate of a mineral oil with sulphuric acid.

*Unguentum Myrrhae*—Mixture of 1 myrrh, 10 wax, melted together with oil, and used as a basis for ointments.

*Uraline*—Chloralurethane.

*Zinkhamole*—Obtained by treating hematin with zinc dust.—*Pharmaceutical Record*.

## Iodoform Substitutes.

WILLIAM MAIR, Dispenser to the Royal Infirmary, Dundee.

Iodoform continues to maintain its reputation as a reliable general antiseptic surgical dressing.

Its objectionable and peculiarly persistent smell is, however, a difficulty connected with its use which has not been overcome. Of the various iodoform substitutes which has been devised—aristol, iodol, solol, dermatol, ido-salicylic acid, soziodol and the like—while all are more or less satisfactory in use, their high price prevents their general adoption in surgical practice.

Having regard to this and to the cost of iodoform itself—it runs into four figures at some of the London Hospitals—Dr. MacEwan, senior consulting surgeon to this Infirmary and myself have devised an

### IMPROVED ANTISEPTIC POWDER

which combines, in what may be called scientific proportions, some of the best antiseptic dusting powders, while the smell has been effectually masked.

The formula is in every 100 parts:

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Acid boracic.....   | 70 |
| Iodoform.....       | 25 |
| Acid salicylic..... | 4  |
| Ol. eucalypti.....  | 1  |

The relative antiseptic value of these constituents is something like this:

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Iodoform.....   | 10 |
| Salicylic.....  | 4  |
| Boracic.....    | .5 |
| Eucalyptus..... | .6 |

So that, while we have a powder of much less antiseptic value than iodoform itself, we have a mild, non-irritating powder, which, tested side by side with iodoform, has given most satisfactory results after an extended trial in the surgical wards of this hospital, and which is likely to be adopted in place of the more expensive article to a large extent. *British and Colonial Druggist*.

He first asked for a bottle of "mutton, tin and rum," and as that did not hit the mark he tried the druggist with "veal, copper and gin," but that did not fetch him either. "Pork, silver and brandy," "chicken, lead and mercury," were quickly fired off, and as the customer seemed to be losing his temper and the druggist his patience, they compromised with "beef and iron wine."



# DR. WILKINS' RED BLOOD PILLS.

**NOTHING LIKE THEM ON EARTH.**

They produce a natural flesh, pink color on the cheeks and lips. The most remarkable and the most perfect of all health-giving remedies. **The Greatest of all Flesh Formers.** They purify, enrich and strengthen the blood. The only safe, sure and certain remedy for all those distressing complaints so peculiar to the female sex. They act promptly on the relaxed mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and in this way restore its functions.

## PALE PEOPLE

Using these Pills, rapidly acquire a beautiful, clear and healthful appearance.

**Price 50c. per Box, or 6 Boxes for \$2.50.**

For sale by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by addressing

**DR. H. P. WILKINS,**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



**PRICE: \$1 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5**

MANUFACTURED BY

**Isaac Williams Company**

268 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



## THE AETNA No. 1.

### HOT SODA APPARATUS.

We offer this apparatus, complete for oil or gas, with heater, six latest style china mugs, four metal cap syrup bottles, complete, ready for use,

**At Thirty-Five Dollars.**

The tank is copper, lined with block tin. The outside is heavily nickel plated. The apparatus is the best in the market, and warranted perfect.

**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS,

120 Lake St.,

**CHICAGO, ILLS.**

14 Blackstone St.,

**BOSTON, MASS.**

Further information given at request.



### Cinnamon.

The cultivation of cinnamon is something like that of a willow copse, straight young shoots springing up round the stump of the plant previously cut, says a contemporary. These shoots in their turn are cut every second year—that is to say, when they are about five feet high and two inches in circumference. A good many of these are sold as walking-sticks, and find a ready market on board the steamers among the passengers, who think there must be a special charm in a cinnamon stick, though in truth it is hard to distinguish it from our native hazel.

But, of course, the real thing to be secured is the highly aromatic inner bark. First of all, the leaves are stripped off, and then the bark is split from end to end with a sharp knife, which has a curved point; with this, aided by the fingers, the bark is carefully removed in long pieces. These are heaped up and left to sodden, so as to facilitate the next process—that of scraping off the outer rind.

In order to do this, each piece of the bark is placed on a round piece of wood and carefully scraped with the knife, the almost nude brown workers sitting on the ground and using their toes as an extra hand to steady the end of the stick.

The bark is then left to dry in the sun, when it rolls itself up into tight quills. These are neatly sorted and packed, three or four in a box, one another, and are made up into bales covered with cloth and are then ready for export.

Cinnamon is so extraordinarily sensitive that great care has to be taken with regard to its surroundings on board ship, as a bale of very fine cinnamon will lose much of its delicate aroma if packed among bales of coarser bark. Various expedients have been tried to remedy this. The Portuguese and Dutch isolated the bales by packing them in cocoanut fibre, or in cattle hides, but it is found that the only real safeguard is to pack bags of pepper between the bales.

### An Early Advertiser.

The death of Miss Maria Moffat last July, and the appraisal recently of the estate, including a curious collection of antiquated pieces and fragments of jewelry, gathered and hoarded by this eccentric woman, recalls a notable advertiser and a notable fortune. The deceased was the daughter of John Moffat, the original manufacturer of Phoenix Bitters and Moffat's Pills, which were among the first proprietary articles in this country to be very largely advertised, and which made millions of dollars to Dr. William B. Moffat, who became their proprietor. These articles are still made, but it is said that the present manufacturer "is not making much of them." Miss Moffat owned an interest in the royalty on these goods; this royalty was 50 cents a gross on the pills and \$2 a gross on the bitters. The present manufacturer offered to "buy or sell" for \$50, and at that sum the roy-

alty on these old fortune-makers was appraised. The advertising is a thing of the almost forgotten past and the value of the property is reduced to \$50. The power which created the value is the only power which could have maintained it.—*Advertiser Reporter*.

### Some New Features in Parke, Davis & Co.'s List.

Among recent additions to the list of Parke, Davis & Co., whose constant endeavor is to add to and improve their manufactures, are the following: Fluid extract of Cocillana, the Bolivian remedy for respiratory inflammations. Compressed tablets of Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each. Tablet triturations of ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1 grain. Antiseptic tablets, R "C." Gelatin-coated pills—Terpine Hydrate, 5 grains; also Strychnine Nitrate,  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain. Pill of Aloes and Iron, No. 797, R "A," half-strength. Normal liquid Golden-seal. Improved Bronchial Lozenges. They also now prepare Liquid extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P.; Fluid Aloes Co. for dec. aloes co., B. P.; Fluid Sarsa. Co. for dec. sarsa. co., B. P.; Fluid Gentian Co. for inf. gentian co., B. P.; Fluid Rhei for tinct. rhei, B. P.

### Cholera and Ozone.

The fact that electricity enables ozone to be generated cheaply and on a large scale may have a most important bearing in the future as a sanitary measure, more particularly, however, in relation to the cholera epidemics. That some connection exists between the spread of cholera and the scarcity of ozone in the atmosphere there appears to be little doubt from observations begun as early as 1884 and continued ever since. There is a normal amount of ozone in the atmosphere, and it appears from these observations that at places where the cholera existed the amount of ozone in the atmosphere was below this normal, sometimes even to a very marked degree. Moreover, an increase in the epidemic in certain localities seem to go hand in hand with a diminution of the amount of ozone in the air. During the early part of the 1884 epidemic in Paris and Marseilles the quantity of ozone in the air was found to be decidedly below the normal. This itself would point to some connection between the two, but an additional fact of great importance is that tests made at the same time in other places which were free from the epidemic showed the presence of a normal amount of ozone. Tests made since by numerous observers appear to have confirmed this coincidence. The fact that some relation may exist between the two would not be surprising, as cholera, we believe, is now recognized as a germ disease, and ozone is well known to be a very effective germicide. It is, however, an excellent means to use, because if properly made it is not the least injuri-

ous to human beings. When made by chemical processes or from oxygen, it may be injurious, but this is owing to impurities or to the presence of untransformed oxygen. If, however, it is made of air ozonized by means of electricity it has been found to be quite uninjurious. Mr. P. de Puyt recently made some very interesting and instructive compilations regarding this matter, and urges very strongly the use of ozonized air, not only as a destroyer of germs in hospitals, lazarettos, schools, public houses and other places, but also as a preventive in the case of a threatened epidemic. Eleven to twelve centigrammes per litre of air, which is easily produced by electrical means, and was formerly claimed to be a dangerously large quantity, he says has been found to be perfectly harmless even for infants, if made by electrical means. He also compiled the following interesting figures: During the month of July, 1884, while the cholera epidemic was at its worst in Marseilles, the mean quantity of ozone in the air was .86 as compared to 2.17 during 1883. In Paris even greater difference was found. During the maximum period of the epidemic in November, 1884, it was .44 as compared to 1.82 for the same period in 1883. Moreover during the two weeks when the mortality was greatest the amount of ozone in the air was as low as .27 as compared to 2.0 for the same period in 1883. Furthermore during several days when the air was charged electrically, more than was usual, the epidemic was found to diminish in its severity. Such coincidences are certainly very striking and warrant the most careful attention and study on the part of physicians and boards of health. There is time now before the threatened cholera epidemic in this country next summer to institute experiments and make preparations which the gravity of the subject and the data already at hand surely warrant.—*Electrical World*.

### Cure for Chilblains.

The Wurttemberg Government has issued the following formula for chilblains:

Mutton tallow and lard, of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound av.; melt in an iron vessel, and add hydrated oxide of iron 2 ounces, stirring continually with an iron spoon, until the mass is of a uniform black color; then let it cool and add Venice turpentine 2 ounces, Armenian bole 1 ounce, oil of bergamot 1 drachm. Rub up the bole with a little olive oil before putting it in.

Apply several times daily by putting it upon lint or linen.

If all business men were busy men there would be fewer failures.

Those who are always going to pay their bills to-morrow invariably oversleep themselves.

Be successful, if you want your assertions to be regarded as truths. The statements of the unsuccessful man are only regarded as excuses.



ALL KINDS OF OPTICAL GOODS.

THE MONTREAL OPTICAL &amp; JEWELLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

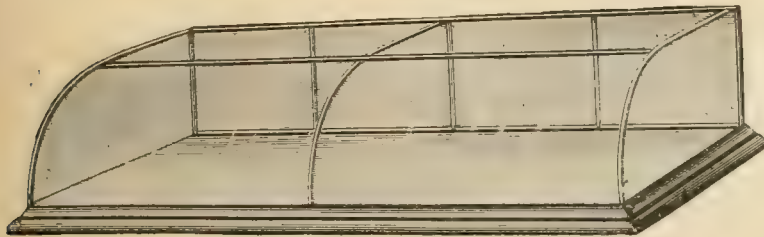
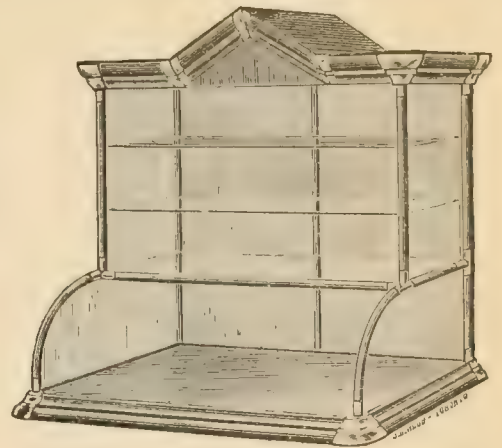
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**Standard Show Case Works,**

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Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.



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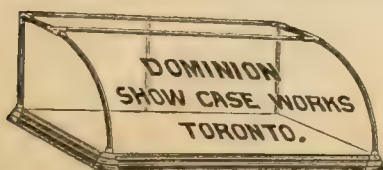
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Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

**Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.**



## PHARMACY ABROAD.

### JEWISH PHARMACIES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

It is reported that the Russian authorities have decided to reduce considerably the number of pharmacies under Jewish proprietorship in St. Petersburg.

### FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN.

The Society for the Amelioration of the Position of Women, of which Madame Maria Deraismes is the president, has decided to grant a sort of scholarship annually to a promising young girl of good conduct and slender means to enable her to go up for the examination which has to be passed in order to qualify persons to dispense medicines. In the opinion of Madame Deraismes every opportunity should be taken to increase the number of careers open to women who have to earn their own living, and among them none is more suitable than that of a druggist or apothecary, since the keeper of an apothecary's shop need not stir away from home. *Paris News.*

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.

—Arrangements for the eleventh International Congress of Medicine, to be held at Rome in 1893, are now being made. The Congress will be formally inaugurated on September 24, in the presence of the King of Italy, and it will close on October 1. Simultaneously with it, an International Exhibition of Medicine and Hygiene will be held, which will include sections on pharmacology, internal medicine, and hygiene. We are informed by the Secretary General that "apothecaries (? pharmacists), though not having degrees as M.D., will be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Congress, and especially in the section on pharmacology. All letters of enquiry should be directed to Professor E. Maragliano, Secretary General, Genoa.

### DANISH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.

The "Chemists' Assistant" question is a burning one in Denmark. The members of the Danish Chemists' Assistants' Association have just instructed their Executive to address a petition to the Legislature of the country and to the Minister of Justice, urging the necessity of several reforms in pharmaceutical legislation. In Denmark the "concession system" still obtains, and the number of qualified assistants who have no hope of ever becoming their own masters, for lack of money or influence wherewith to secure a concession, is alarmingly high. The assistants apparently stop short of demanding the abolition of the concession system, but they formulate half a dozen other demands, some of which appear to be much less defensible from an ethical standpoint. They demand, for instance, that an age shall be fixed by law at which pharmacists shall be compelled to retire from business, and that the government shall be obliged to keep a staff of assistants propor-

tionate to his takings, and that the law shall fix a progressive scale of salaries to be paid to assistants who have served a certain number of years. The other demands are the abrogation of the right of a chemist's widow to continue the business after the death of her husband, the abolition of branch-shops, the prohibition of subletting concessions, the establishment of a pension fund for disabled chemists and for the widows and minor children of pharmacists, and the representation of assistants on the Pharmaceutical Board of Control.

### "There Must be a Druggist 'Round Here.'"

A. B. DE GEURVILLE, PARIS, FRANCE.

The readers of the *Journal de Medicine de Paris* may believe me that if you wish to become rich in the United States you had better run a "drug store."† In order to convince my readers, let me narrate how I made the acquaintance of those immense, astonishing magazines yecept "drug stores,"‡ but which a Frenchman would correctly call "general depots for all merchandise."

When I landed in New York, the first person I met was my friend Wm. P., with whom I became acquainted in Paris, where he spent for four months of every year the money he had saved in the United States during the remaining eight. In France man lives but for pleasure; in America but for "business."‡ William promised to chaperon me around New York, and I did not regret confiding myself to him. Sunday we dined at the famous restaurant Delmonico—the Bignon of America. After an excellent dinner we went to "Central Park," which is situated several kilometers from the centre of the city. As we made our way to the railroad station William had a rose boutonniere whose beauty and fragrance made me envious. "What a pretty rose that is," said I. "Magnificent," said he; and, after a rapid glance at my buttonhole, "Ah, pardon my forgetfulness in not offering one, but it is not too late to mend that." He stopped and looked around. "Let's see; there must be a druggist 'round here." "A druggist," I cried; "are you ill?" "No, but we can buy roses there." "Roses in a drug store?" "Yes, let's go there." There was one a few steps distant. In the United States there is one on every corner, and they all sell flowers of delicious fragrance. We passed a couple of agreeable hours in "Central Park"—perhaps the greatest in the world, yet not great enough for [the thousands of lovers who there flirt and spoon† with astonishing freedom.

July is very hot, and hardly had we left the park when William declared that he was horribly dry. "Aren't you thirsty?" said he. "Yes, I could drink with pleasure." "Let's see," said William, very

coolly, "there must be a druggist 'round here." "What do you mean? Drink in a drug store?" "Yes." "What the— can you drink in a drug store— Hunyadi Janos?" "No," responded he, laughing, "I shall give you some delicious —." Of course there was a drug store near, and in it, as in all others, there was an immense marble counter at which were sold hundreds of American drinks based on "soda"—which is a species of Seltzer water strong and biting. The women revel in it and rarely miss a chance of being offered it. It costs five cents a glass. William ordered two glasses of "ice-cream soda." I don't feel myself equal to the task of describing this drink, but I will give the receipt. An enormous glass of fabulous thickness is half filled with vanilla ice-cream, and the attempt is then made to fill the remainder with "soda." You seize the brimming glass and drink, or rather eat and drink at once. The "soda" gas stings your nostrils, the "ice-cream" freezes your tongue, and the big lumps choke you just short of strangulation. Here these varied sensations are called "delicious." I found them horrible. After dining we went up "Broadway," the imposing street of the city.

"Will you smoke?" said William; "New York has the best cigars in the world." "I will try one with pleasure." "Let's see," said William, "there must be a druggist 'round here." "Cigars in a drug store?" "Certainly," said he; and sure enough we found in the nearest drug store excellent cigars. On my way back I remembered I had an important letter in my pocket. "Where's the postoffice?" said I. "There's no need of going; put it in the lamp-post box." "But I haven't any stamps." "Pshaw! There must be a druggist 'round here." Sure enough the druggist sold stamps, as he sold flowers, tobacco, cigars, wine, cognac, champagne, canes, pocket books, portfolios, candy, theatre tickets, razors, knives, matches, letter paper, perfumery, and I'm sure they would sell holy-water did church permit.

In the evening I had placed my shoes at my room door for the hotel boy to blacken, but this august individual scorns to blacken shoes, and I found them in the same condition as left. Towards eleven o'clock my friend called, and we went out together. We had not gone a hundred steps when, looking at my shoes, I remarked, "William, is there a druggist 'round here?" "Why?" "I want to get my boots blacked." "No," replied he, splitting with laughter, "that is the only thing in the universe you can't get in an American drug store."

This is why I advise my readers to make their fortune by investing in an American drug store.

Aniline Oil continues low in price, and only an understanding between the manufacturers of benzole, the raw material from which it is produced, is likely to bring about an improvement.

† From *Extra from the Journal de Medicine de Paris*, Dec. 1st, 1892, by Jas. G. Kiernan, M.D.  
‡ See original.—TRANSLATOR.



Now Ready.

Medium 24mo.

**THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA.**

7th Edition.

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With Medical References and a Therapeutic Index of Diseases and Symptoms.

By WILLIAM MARTINDALE, F. C. S., and W. WYNN WESTCOTT, M. B., London.

"Has become so established a favorite with both pharmacists and medical practitioners that it partakes of the character of a work of supererogation to dilate, at this stage in its history, upon its merits."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 12th, 1890.

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, W C., LONDON, ENGLAND.



**WE** are selling a better Abdominal and Uterine Supporter than the McIntosh, at less than half their price. They are made in either Brown (Russet) Leather or Dark Pebbled.

We are the largest producers of **HARD RUBBER TRUSSES** in America, and are making concessions in prices to quantity buyers.

Our **AIR CUSHION TRUSS PADS** are the latest evolution in scientific Truss Making.

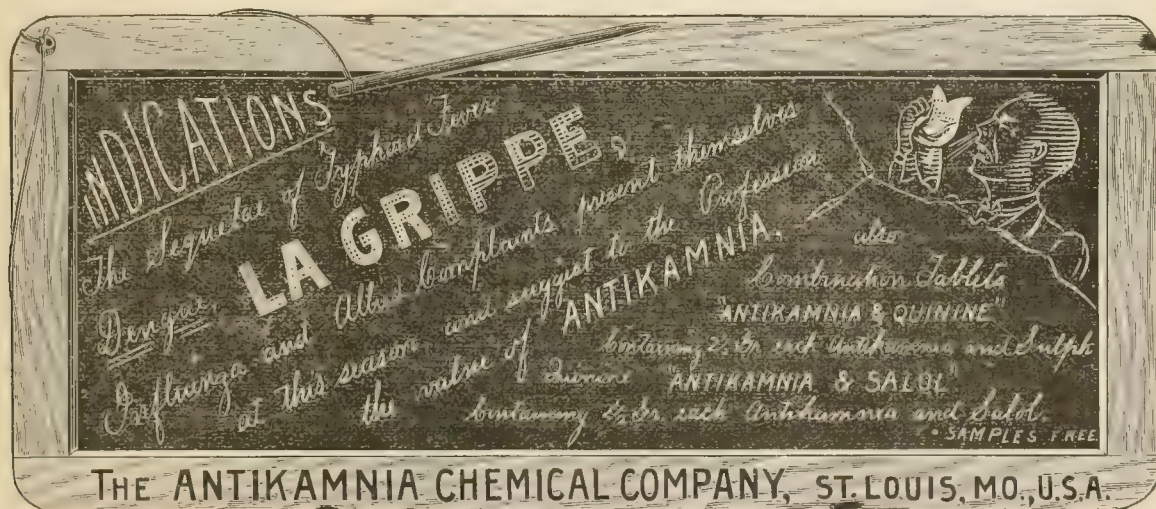
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**LICORICE****HIGHEST AWARDS :**

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| Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, | 1876 |
| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.  
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.  
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CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.  
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.  
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AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

**THE MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO.,**

218 North 22nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



## FORMULARY.

## POUDRE AUX FLEURS D'ITALIE.

This exquisite toilet powder has the following formula, according to *Der Seifenfabrikant*:

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Powder of musk rose.....    | 50 parts  |
| Powder of white rose.....   | 50 parts  |
| Jasmin powder.....          | 25 parts  |
| Powder of orange flower.... | 25 parts  |
| Powder of tuberose.....     | 25 parts  |
| Powder of jonquil.....      | 25 parts  |
| Orris powder.....           | 20 parts  |
| Clove powder.....           | 10 parts  |
| Ambergris.....              | 5 parts   |
| Musk.....                   | 5 parts   |
| Finest rice flour.....      | 700 parts |

Mix thoroughly and sift through silk. This powder, says our contemporary, "*ist theuer aber hochfein*," i.e., comes high, but is lovely.

## GIPSY "COMPLEXION WATER."

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Freshly-made rose water....  | 1 pint        |
| Freshly-made thyme water.... | 1 ounce       |
| Milk wort.....               | 2 small heads |
| Dock leaves.....             | No. 2         |
| Borax.....                   | 1 ounce       |

Bruise the fresh leaves with the borax, mix all the ingredients, allow them to macerate for forty-eight hours, then strain the liquid for use.

## GRAHAM'S CUCUMBER, ELDER FLOWER CREAM.

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Expressed oil almonds.....       | 5 parts |
| Saturated solution of borax..... | 1 part  |

Emulsify by shaking well together, then add to each pint one drachm of the following mixture of perfuming oils,

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Oil bergamot.....       | 1 drachm  |
| Oil lemon.....          | 2 drachms |
| Oil bitter almonds..... | 10 drops  |

Mix thoroughly.

## COMPOUND CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE.

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| R. Clove precip.....       | 12 ounces |
| Palv. myrrha Tky. opt..... | 2 ounces  |
| magies carbon pond.....    | 8 ounces  |
| " ess. scipt.....          | 6 ounces  |
| " cap. Jaspem. alb.....    | 2 ounces  |
| " bent. carbon.....        | 24 ounces |
| " a. t. ror.....           | 1 ounce   |
| " benzoic.....             | 1 ounce   |
| Ol. cardiph.....           | 4 drachms |
| Oil roses.....             | 1 drachm  |
| Ol. neroli. super.....     | 15 minims |
| Ol. cinnamon.....          | 1 drachm  |
| Ess. limon. super.....     | 1 drachm  |
| Ol. caryoph. super.....    | 1 drachm  |

M. Ft. Pulv. To be mixed thoroughly and passed through fine drum sieve several times.

## DENTAL LINCTURE OF MYRRH.

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| R. Macis opt. contus.....   | 3 drachms          |
| Gum myrrh, Turkey. opt..... |                    |
| cont.....                   | 14 drms. et 10 grs |
| Rad. krameria contus.....   | 14 drms et 10 grs  |
| Glycerine.....              | 2 ounces           |
| Spt. vini rect.....         | 48 ounces          |

## A NEW TOOTH SOAP.

Dr. Miller recommends the following as producing a pleasant and efficacious tooth soap. *Jour. Brit. Assoc.*

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Pure white soap.....      | 60 parts    |
| Tincture of krameria..... | 20 parts    |
| Precipitated chalk.....   | 22 parts    |
| Benzoic acid.....         | 3 parts     |
| Potassium chlorate.....   | 5 parts     |
| Borax.....                | 5 parts     |
| Saccharin.....            | 1 part      |
| Oil of cinnamon.....      | 0.025 parts |

## GARRISON'S MAGIC TOOTH PASTE.

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| White marble dust.....         | 2 ounces     |
| Pumice stone (fine powd.)..... | 1 1/2 ounces |
| Rose pink.....                 | 1 ounce      |
| Attar of roses.....            | 8 drops      |

Mix with honey as for a paste consistency.

## SALOL GLYCERINE.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| Salol.....    | 1 drachm  |
| Vaseline..... | 9 drachms |

Melt the vaseline and dissolve the salol in it, stirring constantly until cold.

Mr. A. Suchomel says this a good thing for the hands, lips, and inflamed skin.

## FOR BALDNESS.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| R. Gallic acid..... | 45 grains |
| Lavender oil.....   | 15 drops  |
| Vaseline.....       | 1 ounce   |
| Castor oil.....     | 5 drams   |

Mix. If the alopecia is consequent upon some severe acute disease—typhoid, etc.—the hairy parts are anointed with this pomade every evening; if the hairs yet present are very thin, it is best to cut them off either partly or entirely, before applying the ointment, because they will acquire their former strength again quickest when so treated.—*Merck's*.

## CONSERVATEUR, FOR DISEASES OF THE HAIR.

Take of

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Tinct. arnica..... | 10 drms |
| Glycerine.....     | 5 drms  |
| Spirit.....        | 10 drms |
| Water.....         | 60 drms |

## TONIC KOLA WINE.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fluid extract of kola.....    | 30 parts                       |
| Tincture of nux vomica.....   | 10 parts                       |
| Syrup of orange peel.....     | 100 parts                      |
| Malvoisie or sherry wine..... | sufficient to make 1,000 parts |

## COMPOUND CASTOR OIL PILLS. (Creta).

Take of

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Powdered colocynth pulp..... | 4 drms             |
| Powdered scammony resin..... | 4 drms             |
| Powdered gamboge.....        | 4 drms             |
| Calomel.....                 | 4 drms             |
| Castor oil.....              | 2 drms             |
| Socotrine aloes.....         | 8 drms             |
| Syrup.....                   | sufficient to mass |

Make 5-grain pills.

## FRENCH SYRUP OF BALSAM COPAIBA.

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Calcined magnesia..... | 2 1/2 drams |
| Yolk of eggs.....      | 4 drams     |

Triturate together and add

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Balsam copaiba..... | 5 1/2 ounces  |
| Simple syrup.....   | 10 1/2 ounces |

## BLUE MARKING INK.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Nitrate of silver.....          | 4 drachms    |
| Strong solution of ammonia..... | 1 1/2 ounces |
| Bicarbonate of soda.....        | 4 drachms    |
| Sulphate of copper.....         | 2 drachms    |
| Powdered gum arabic.....        | 6 drachms    |
| Distilled water.....            | 2 ounces     |

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the ammonia solution, and the other solids in the water. Mix the two solutions.

## CRIMSON MARKING INK.

Dissolve 1 ounce nitrate of silver and 1 1/2 ounces of carbonate of soda (crystal) separately in distilled water; mix the solution, collect and wash the precipitate on a filter; put the washed precipitate (still moist) into a Wedgwood mortar, and add to it tartaric acid 2 drams, 40 grains, rubbing together until effervescence has

ceased. Then dissolve 6 grains of carmine in 6 ounces liquor ammonia (—882), and add it to the tartrate of silver; then add white sugar, 6 drams; powdered gum arabic, 10 drams; and distilled water to 8 ounces.

## C. CHLORODYNE.

This is the name given at the Walajabad Mission Dispensary for a chlorodyne much used there in cholera cases (*Calcutta Medical Reporter*). The formula is:—

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Sp. menthae pip.....        | 2 drachms |
| Sp. camph.....              | 2 drachms |
| Sp. chloroform.....         | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. capsici.....         | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. zingib.....          | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. catechu.....         | 6 ounces  |
| Tinct. digitalis.....       | 1 ounce   |
| Acid. hydrocyanic. dil..... | 2 drachms |
| Glycerini.....              | 3 ounces  |
| Spt. vini rect.....         | 2 ounces  |

M.

20 minims in 1 drachm of water every fifteen minutes, until vomiting and purging stop.

When the cases come, Dr. W. Walker states that treatment is begun at once with 20 drops of the chlorodyne, in a teaspoonful of water, and if necessary the same amount is given every fifteen minutes; but it is seldom found that more than one or two doses are required. At the same time the usual specific treatment is carried out. The chlorodyne is also of great use for treating the diarrhoea and dysentery of children, but for adults the addition of tinct. opii 1 drachm to C. chlorodyne 3 ounces is beneficial, and in this case the digitalis may be omitted.

## On some of the Double Salts of Quinine, and especially on the Chorhydro-Sulphate of Quinine.

## I. THE CHEMISTRY OF CHLORHYDRO-SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MONS. E. GRIMAUX, at the French Academy of Sciences, November, 1892.

In a preceding note on this subject, I sought to establish that, in the basic salts of quinine the acid is united, not to the nitrogen of the quinoleic group, but to the azoate of the other group, probably of a piperidinic nature.

It seemed to me that the nitrogen of the quinoleic group might also be made to unite under the influence of an acid, and thus form double salts of quinine, with two different acids; salts which, hitherto, had not been prepared. The trials undertaken on this line, permitted me to obtain the chlorhydro-sulphate and the iodohydro sulphate, as also the corresponding phosphates.

The chlorhydro-sulphate is, in fact, a definite chemical compound and not a mere mixture. When left to itself in dry air, or when its crystalline crust is separated from the mother-waters and dried on porcelain at 100°C. of heat, it gives, on analysis, the same figure as does the total mass.

The chlorhydro-sulphate of quinine is very soluble in water: at 25 C.: one part





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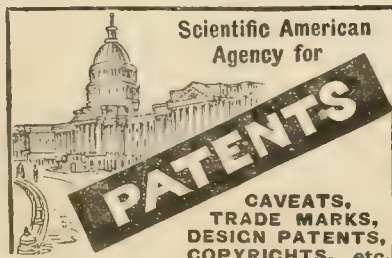
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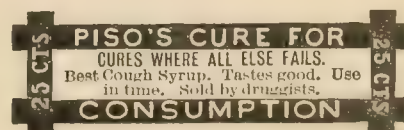
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of the anhydrous salt dissolves in 1.16 parts of water. It contains 74.2% of quinine; the medical sulphate ( $7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) contains 74.5% of quinine.

The hydrated salt fuses, at  $125^\circ\text{C}$ , resolving into a amber-colored liquid, which forms, on cooling, a gummy mass. Anhydrous, it turns brown in melting and its fusing point varies indefinitely between  $165^\circ$  and  $170^\circ\text{C}$ .

If we dissolve the basic sulphate of quinine by means of one half the quantity of hydrochloric acid we find that solution can be obtained only by the aid of heat to ebullition, and the use of 5 parts of water. On cooling, a certain quantity of basic sulphate is separated and the liquor retains chlorhydro sulphate. The salt, to a single molecule of hydrochloric acid, does not appear to exist here, or, in its solution at least, decomposes into basic sulphate and chlorhydro sulphate.

Following this report, Mr. E. Grimaux communicated to the Societe de Biologie (October 20th), the data upon the same subject which we brought together in the last number (44) of the *Tribune Medicale*, page 699.

Professor Laborde took occasion to forward to the Society a report, as follows of the results which he had obtained in his examination of the physiological action of the new quinine salt.

We understand that advantage has been taken of the process of manufacture of these double salts of quinine, by the original French Quinine Company founded by Pelletier in 1820.

## II. PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF CHLORHYDRO SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MONS. LABORDE.

The tests I have made, said Mons. Laborde, upon animals, of this new salt of quinine prepared by Mons. Grimaux, have exactly reproduced the symptomatic picture of the physiological and toxic action of quinine.

Characteristic, bilateral agitation of the head, in the Guinea-pig; inco-ordination; motor ataxia; analgesia, localized at first at the point of injection and afterwards becoming generalized; then, at a more advanced stage of the toxic influence, exhilaration and quinic stupor, and, if the dose reaches a toxic total, the phenomena and the processes of terminal asphyxia.

The doses through which these effects were induced, varied, in our experiments from 10 to 20 centigrammes, given in hypodermic injections to Guinea-pigs having an average weight of 100 grammes. Even with doses of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 centigrammes, we obtained the characteristic phenomena of agitation, inco-ordination or quinic intoxication.

But the point in which the new salt is especially distinguished from its simple anhydrous material, the sulphate, and the hydrochloride of quinine, is in the fact of its more rapid absorption, in which its effects are sensibly more prompt. This is probably due, other things being equal, to the much easier and greater solubility of the chlorhydro sulphate of quinine, as

compared with that of the single salts of that base.

From this point of view, the chlorhydro sulphate of quinine must be regarded as a precious medicament for administration in "Pelletier" capsules or for hypodermic employment, and it is a product, by the way, whose subcutaneous use, gives rise to no appreciable local irritation.

The chlorhydro sulphate of quinine seems to me to be called to render veritable services to therapeutics.—From *La Tribune Medicale*, November 10th, 1892. (Translated.)

## Solid Chloroform.

A discovery of great interest and of considerable importance to medical chemistry has recently been made by Professor Anschutz, of Bonn, in regard to the preparation of pure chloroform. The discovery, as described in the *Berichte*, shows that Professor Anschutz has succeeded in combining chloroform with the anhydrides of salicylic and cresotinic acids so as to produce solid and portable substances from which pure chloroform can readily be isolated. The discovery was made accidentally, as many chemical discoveries have been. In the course of preparing salicylide — i. e., salicylic anhydride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2$ , salicylic acid being  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ —by acting upon salicylic acid in toluene solution with phosphoryl chloride and subsequently washing with sodium hydroxide and water, Professor Anschutz had occasion to use chloroform towards the end of the process, and found that a compound of the chloroform with the salicylide was deposited in magnificent colorless crystals. This compound furnished not only a pure salicylide, hitherto only obtainable with difficulty, but it was found that none of the "usual impurities of chloroform" crystallized along with the compound. Professor Anschutz calls this compound salicylide-chloroform. The simplest formula is  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\cdot 2\text{CHCl}_3$ , but the molecule contains four of the salicylide radicles. A similar compound is obtained from the cresotinic acids, the ortho acid being the best to work with. In this case the compound may be represented by the formula  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\cdot 2\text{CHCl}_3$ . This compound contains 30.8 per cent. of chloroform, while the salicylide contains 33.24 per cent. Of the two the cresotinic compound is the more stable, being practically permanent in the air, whereas salicylide-chloroform slowly loses chloroform when exposed to the air. In both cases chloroform is given off steadily when the compounds are heated to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , although their melting points are considerably higher.

These solid chloroforms can readily be prepared, for all that is necessary is to add either salicylide or ortho-cresotinic anhydride to chloroform, when, after a day, the crystalline compound separates out, leaving out, as we have said, any impurity which may be present in the chloroform. Professor Anschutz states that in this solid the chloroform does not decompose,

as pure unalcoholized chloroform does, on exposure to light, and, therefore, that the new form should be of great advantage as an anæsthetic. A further advantage is the ease with which the compound may be prepared, and the fact that the anhydride residues after the chloroform has been driven off, can be used again and again by simply bringing them into contact with chloroform and allowing it to remain for twenty-four hours. It is apparent from the foregoing facts that we have in this discovery a process for the purification of chloroform, and also a means for storing and transporting the anæsthetic such as appears worthy of trial. Doubtless Professor Anschutz's results are based upon the use of the commercial chloroform of Germany, which had already undergone a purification process of some kind, so that it is not certain that the aromatic anhydrides will effect the complete purification of roughly-distilled chloroform. But it is decidedly beneficial to have such a simple means of purification as this when for any reason a pharmacist or physician should wish to produce an absolutely pure compound. We hope that the process will receive the attention of chloroform specialists, who have, perhaps, the best means for judging whether it is likely to become a commercial one or not. If the compound should be placed in the hands of anæsthetists there ought to be no difficulty in using it, the heat of a water bath sufficing to drive off chloroform from the solid.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## Limpid Hypodermic Solution of Extract of Ergot.

Biedert says, in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*, that if 10 cgm. of phenol be added to each gm. of extract of ergot and 5 gm. of distilled water, the solution will remain limpid indefinitely. His formula is:

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Extract of ergot | 10 parts |
| Distilled water  | 50 parts |
| Phenol           | 1 part   |

Mix.

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- "Diavolo," a bright cinnamon.
- "Emeralde," a brilliant emerald green.
- "Floxine," a brilliant light crimson.
- "Geranium," a pale geranium red.
- "Mascot," a medium moss green.
- "Marie," an indefinite moss green.
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### Schliffman's Asthma Cure.

Read change of advt. on page 17.

### Seasonable Specialties.

The London Drug Co. call the attention of the trade to some seasonable goods in their advt. in this issue. No doubt the demand for these lines will be very large and druggists should stock up.

### Fly Felts A Tempting Offer.

The very large demand for Davis' Fly Felts last season made it impossible to fill all orders as rapidly as the proprietors would have desired, but increased facilities for their manufacture will enable them to be on time for all orders this year. The popularity of these goods is unquestioned, and the popular price of 5 cents, makes them ready sellers. We would advise our readers to take advantage of the special offer mentioned on page 11. It means saving of money and increase of profits.

### New Sun No. 10.

A cash register on an entirely new basis is being offered by Messrs Kennedy Bros., Toronto. The "New Sun No. 10" Self-Adding Cash Register and Indicator, as per advertisement in another column, is the very latest, and from present indications, it is likely to be the most popular machine on the market. It is by all odds the most simple key machine in existence, and the price is away below anything yet offered. Druggists should make enquiries from the agents who will cheerfully answer all questions.

### Worth Looking After.

We would call particular attention to the full page advt. of Botts' "Extract of Malt" and "Wine of Malt" and the inducement there offered (page 7) to the enterprising druggist. These preparations are meeting with great favor from the medical profession wherever introduced, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to the trade as amongst the best of their class. Mr. Bott being a practical maltster of many years' experience and filling the position of manager of one of the largest concerns in Canada, is presenting to the public two preparations which have, few, if any equals on this continent, and whenever once used in a locality the demand is sure to increase. Be the first to send for samples for distribution to your physicians.

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### American Art Printer.

The American Art Printer for February, is of unusual interest and beauty. As a sample of the typographer's art it stands foremost in the ranks of journalism—and both in the matter of its selections and engravures, is not outdone by anything in its sphere.

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### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

English pharmacy will be represented at the International Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held at Chicago during the World's Fair, by Messrs. Carteighe, Schacht, Moss, Paul, and Inglis Clark. Mr. Carteighe is the well-known President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and proprietor of one of the best west-end dispensing pharmacies. Although a famous Alpine traveller, he has not done very much globe-trotting; but it is stated that this year he means to visit the Rocky Mountains, and possibly complete his American trip by journeying round the world. Mr. G. F. Schacht was the founder of the business of Giles, Schacht & Co., of Clifton, and his celebrated Liquor Bismuthi is known far and wide. Mr. John Moss, who pays his second visit to the States, is a wholesale manufacturing chemist and principal of John Moss & Co., Galen Works, Deftford. Formerly manager of the laboratories of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., he accompanied Mr. Lloyd Stacey on a trip through some of the principal States about 10 years ago. Dr. Paul is the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He is also a consulting and analytical chemist with large practice, and formerly edited several technical works of standard authority.

Dr. Inglis Clark is a partner in the celebrated Scotch firm of Duncan & Flockhart. It will be seen, therefore, that the party is thoroughly representative of all branches of pharmacy, and their report will be read with some interest. It is probable that the meeting will take place later than originally proposed, the month of May not being so suitable for a holiday period to European pharmacists as June.

Some remarkable experiments were performed and described by Prof. Dewar last week at the Royal Institution. Liquid air was the subject and liquid oxygen and nitrogen were also shown. It is well-known that Pictet and Cailletet liquefied these gases as far back as 1877, but under circumstances which it would be impossible to repeat in the public theatre. Prof. Dewar, however, has succeeded, and startling experiments were carried out before a brilliant audience with comparative ease. It is difficult to conceive what a temperature of  $-200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . is; that is a temperature double below the zero to what boiling water is above it. Absolute zero is only  $-274^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., so that some conception is obtained of the approximation to this ideal degree of cold. To obtain this remarkable degree of cold, Prof. Dewar employs nitrous oxide and ethylene. The latter liquifies comparatively easily, that is to say at  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., whilst, if allowed to evaporate slowly in the presence of its own liquid  $-145^{\circ}\text{C}$ . is produced, and at this temperature, under the pressure of 750 lbs. to the square inch, the oxygen and nitrogen of the air liquify together. To demonstrate this, Prof. Dewar has discovered a method of exhibiting these excessively volatile liquids easily at ordinary temperatures, by surrounding the tubes containing them with a vacuum. The vacuum employed is the well known Toricellian vacuum which is produced when the barometer tube, filled with mercury, is allowed to obtain its normal level. It has frequently been asserted, but without ocular evidence, that this vacuum contains the vapors of mercury. This was easily proved to be the case, when, at the low temperatures, the sides of the tube were clearly shown to be coated with a film of metallic mercury. The presence of carbonic acid was more difficult to separate, but, under increased pressure, it solidified—hitherto all efforts to solidify oxygen and nitrogen have been unsuccessful. Another point of immense interest was the fact that at these low temperatures there is little or no chemical action. Thus, as there is no vapor of oxygen, a spark will not glow as it does in ordinary oxygen. It has recently been shown that strong sulphuric acid has no action upon an alkaline carbonate at these low temperatures and will not even redden blue litmus paper.

Chemical factories in England are to be subjected to a more severe scrutiny than hitherto, according to the announcement recently made by the Home Secretary. There are also a number of extra appointments to be made of visiting inspectors, who will have increased powers, and more stringent regulations are to be devised.



# ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.**
- Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.**
- Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.**
- Why ? It stops falling of the hair.**
- Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.**
- Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.**
- Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.**
- Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.**

**DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.**  
536 Bloor St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



## NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of **Queen's Anti-Hairine**, **IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND**

**SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.**

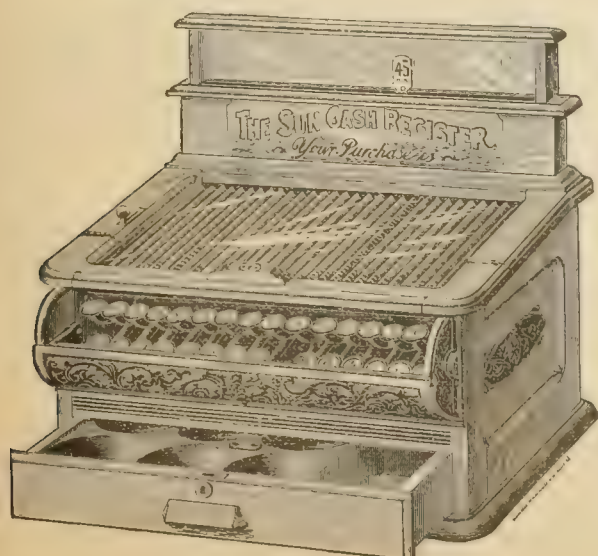
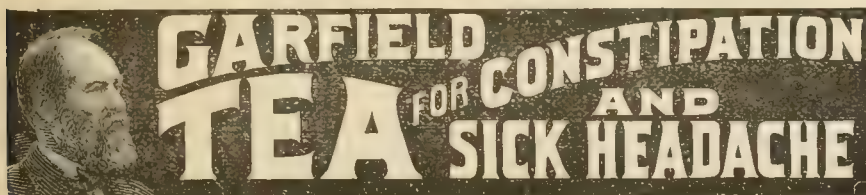
Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of **LADIES** who have been annoyed with hair on their **FACE, NECK and ARMS** attest its merits.

**GENTLEMEN** who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in **Queen's Anti-Hairine** which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of **Queen's Anti-Hairine** \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

**SPECIAL**—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of **Queen's Anti-Hairine**, we will present with a **SILK DRESS**, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

**REFERENCES:** The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## The "New Sun No. 10,"

SELF-ADDING

CASH REGISTER and INDICATOR.

The very latest, and most complete Machine on the market.

A perfect Key Machine at a Trifling Cost.

WE SELL REGISTERS FROM \$15 UPWARDS.

Write for particulars to

**KENNEDY BROS.,**

101 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

## Books for Druggists.

### Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

Crown 8 vo. 1s. 8d. (50c.)

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art, and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the subject.

### Practical Perfumery,

By AN EXPERT.

Cloth, 1s. 8d. (50c.)

Contains directions for the preparation of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed Formulæ and useful Advice regarding Labels, Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Hair Restorers, &c., &c.

### The Manual of Formulæ.

PRICE, \$1.50.

This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulæ, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Beverages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Reagents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect Powders, Papers, &c., &c.

Any of these books will be furnished post free on receipt of price, by the "Canadian Druggist," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.



The principal works at present under more or less supervision are the alkali works. Even in these, however, enormous difficulty is experienced in inducing men to wear the proper respirators when engaged in some of the most dangerous operations. There is plenty of scope for the invention of more comfortable substitutes than the uncomfortable and unsightly folds of flannel hitherto used for the purpose.

An exhibition of the drug and allied trades is announced to take place here, at the Agricultural Hall, in April. It is many years since a really good exhibition took place in London where chemists could have an opportunity of displaying. The last, I think, was that of 1884, held at the Crystal Palace, and was hardly a pronounced success, as in several important respects, it clashed with the Health Exhibition held at South Kensington. Several of the largest advertising firms have applied for space, whilst the soda water and photographic departments will be strongly represented. The marvelous increase in popularity which the photographic art has acquired amongst the ever increasing army of amateurs, has suggested the advisability of chemists taking it up as an adjunct to their business. From an ethical point of view, it is surely preferable to compete with the scientific apparatus-maker—the ordinary channel, in this country, for photographic goods—than with the hair-dresser. If the chemist himself is an amateur photographer, he will find this a most profitable extra, as his useful hints and advice will be valued and appreciated. It is by no means uncommon in our large country towns to find more than one of the druggists with a good display of photographic apparatus and accessories, and they usually admit that it is a very successful and profitable adjunct.

### The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from Page 10.)

shall use the title of "Chemist and Druggist," or "Chemist" or "Druggist," or "Pharmacist," or "Apothecary," or "Dispensing Chemist," or "Dispensing Druggist," or "Vendor of Medicines," of any kind in any part of the Province of Ontario, unless such person is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and unless such person has taken out a certificate under the provisions of section 18 of this Act, for the term during which he is selling or keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons or medicines, or vending medicines as aforesaid or assuming or using such title. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to prevent the compounding or sale of poisons by an apprentice of at least two years' standing who is registered as an apprentice and who is in the employment of a registered Chemist and Druggist under this Act. And nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the sale by a person not registered in pursuance of this Act of Paris Green and London Purple, provided the sale of such articles is not made within five miles of a drug store which is conducted and carried on by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist under this Act, and so long as such articles are sold in sealed packages distinctly labeled with the name of the article, the name and address of the seller and marked

"Poison" and a record of such sale is kept as required under the provisions of this Act.

9. Section 25 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"25. The several articles named in Schedule 'A' and any mixture or compound containing any of the said articles shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of the Act, and the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy may, from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in the resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Act; and may also from time to time by resolution declare that any article which is now or which may at any time hereafter be included in part 2 of said Schedule, shall be struck out of the second part of said Schedule and inserted in the first part thereof, and thereupon the said Council shall submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and if approved of, then such resolution and transfer shall be advertised in the 'Ontario Gazette,' and on the expiration of one month from the advertisement, the article named in the resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act, and the same shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, or such of them as may be directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

10. Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way apply to or affect the sale of any poison as aforesaid by any pharmaceutical chemist and druggist registered and carrying on business under the provisions of this Act, so long as such poison is mentioned or referred to in an order or prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner delivered to such chemist and druggist for the purpose of being filled, compounded or dispensed in the usual course of his business."

11. Section 31 as amended by 52 Vic. Cap. 25. Section 10 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "he shall not be required to pass the examination prescribed by the College of Pharmacy" where the said words occur in said amendment to Section 31, and there shall be inserted in place of the words so struck out the following: "he shall be at liberty to do so in places other than incorporated cities or towns in the Province of Ontario so long as he employs an assistant to manage or have charge of such business who is a legally qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and he shall be required to pass the final examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University."

12. Schedule "A," part one of the Pharmacy Act, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "Cyanide of Potassium, Oil of Savin, Oil Pennyroyal, Oil Tansey."

13. Schedule "A," part two of the said Act, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Cyanide of Potassium" and by adding thereto the following words, "Mercury and compounds thereof except Corrosive Sublimite."

14. The Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, is hereby amended by adding thereto the three following sections:

"35. Where the word 'Person' occurs in Sections 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of this Act, it shall extend to and include any Body Corporate," also

"36. No physician or medical practitioner in any incorporated city or town can become registered as a pharmaceutical chemist and carry on business as a chemist and druggist unless he ceases to practice as a physician or surgeon and unless he passes the final examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University and has in all other respects complied with the requirements of this Act; provided also that any medical practitioner who at the time of the passing of this Act is lawfully engaged in carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist under the provisions of this section, may continue so to do by registering and complying with all the other requirements of this Act." Also

"37. By-law No. , of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, passed by the Council of the said College in pursuance of sub-section three of sec-

tion four of the Pharmacy Act, is hereby amended in so far as the terms of the same are inconsistent herewith, and all such parts of the Act as shall be applicable to said By-law shall form part of same and shall be incorporated and read therewith.

This report was adopted as given above.

Mr. Petrie presented the second report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

It recommended that T. Crittenden be allowed to register since April, 1890, as apprentice. With regard to the application of Netty McKinnleyside, Eli W. James, W. J. Quinsey and Robert Morgan, it was recommended that they be permitted to register as requested, but the Committee thought the time had arrived when the Council should notify all chemists and druggists that no more such applications could be entertained. That Mr. McBeth, Manitoba, be allowed to take course and register, having applied for the privilege at the time when reciprocity was recognized by the Council with Manitoba. That the time served by A. H. Ross outside of Ontario, be not allowed. It was stated that the proposed amendments had been submitted to the Convention of Druggists in August last, and had been approved of by them. The Council was recommended, to have the amendments printed so that they may be thoroughly understood and endorsed by druggists generally.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Buchanan presented a report from the Infringement Committee, which recommended that the fee tendered by Mr. George H. Brown, manager of a drug business in Port Hope, be not accepted.

This was adopted.

Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, President of the Toronto Druggists' Association, was present, and the chairman invited him to address the Council. He briefly expressed the interests of druggists generally in the work of the Council, and favorably alluded to the proposed amendments to the Act.

The Council resumed at 10 p. m. in order to finish the business.

Mr. Slavin presented the report of the Executive and Finance Committee:

It recommended that for the ensuing year the salaries be as follows: Prof. Heebner \$2,000, an increase of \$200; Prof. Scott \$1250, an increase of \$100; Prof. Fotheringham \$850, an increase of \$100; Dr. Chambers \$800, an increase of \$200, on the understanding that he will provide his own assistant.

The report was adopted.

The services of the Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. Lewis, were very highly spoken of.

The Council adjourned finally at 11 p. m., to meet again at the call of the chair.

### Correction.

In the report of passed candidates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy given last month, Howard F. Cant was wrongly classified. His name should have appeared as No. 3 in first class honors, instead of in second class.

Even if it was as easy to get out of debt as to get in, there are those who wouldn't pay their bills.

As a matter of fact, we can learn more from our enemies than from our friends, if we only know how.



# Koff No More.

## Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

**COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,**

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

**R. & T. WATSON,**

Manufacturers, - - - Toronto, Ont.

*Every Druggist should handle*

—OUR—

**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**

—AND—

**Patti, 10c.**

**CIGARS.**

Send for sample order.

**FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.**

## "EXCELSIOR"

### Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.  
UNIFORM IN ACTION.  
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**WILLIAM J. DYAS,**

**STRATHROY, ONTARIO, - Sole Agent for Canada.**



**NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE  
CELEBRATED**

## "ESPERANZA"

**CLEAR HAVANA.**

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the Imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

**DRUGGISTS** handling this really first-class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

**B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,**

Sole Man'frs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

## J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

### Cigar Manufacturers

—: AND :—

### Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



## MINERVA

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### RICHARD 1st

**CIGARS.**

### FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

## J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

**MONTREAL.**



## Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been quite brisk and there is a certain snap about it that is most encouraging after the torpor that has existed for some time. The most prominent feature in the market has been the general advance.

Camphor is firm with an upward tendency.

Carbolic Acid is higher, and everything points to a further advance.

Chloride of Lime, very firm and rising.

Chlorate of Potash, much higher.

Ginger, E. I., doubled in price.

Insect Flowers, slightly dearer. All indications so far are that prices of powder will be about the same as last year.

Gum Tragacanth, dearer.

Saffron has doubled in price.

Buchu Leaves have doubled in price.

Mustard Seed, very firm.

Chloral Hydrate, advanced.

Soaps, Canadian, are all higher.

Quinine, unchanged.

Opium, unchanged.

Potass Bromide, firm at advance.

Potass Iodide, firm at advance.

Heavy Chemicals, all stiffening up.

Haarlem Oil has advanced.

Vanilla Beans, advanced.

Chloroform, advanced.

Lithia preparations, large advance.

Patent Salad Oil, sharp advance.

Sperm Oil, sharp advance.

Castoreum, 50% higher.

## English Market Report.

London, Jan. 28, 1893.

Business has by no means been brisk during the first month of the new year. Indeed, there is more or less general complaint of the slackness of trade, which is only redeemed by a fair amount of export demands. Some complication in the home trade has been caused by the all-round increase in the new railway rates; and although the various companies are slowly "climbing down," it has caused a good deal of annoyance and dislocation of trade.

Carbolic Acid has, owing to the threatened combination of makers, risen considerably in value, and all grades are quoted at higher rates. On the other hand, makers of Mercurials have lowered prices slightly so as to keep out some foreign calomel which has been freely offered. Tragacanth Gum is advancing owing to reports of scarcity. Opium, Quinine and Cinchona Bark are firm at previous rates. Cubebs are a trifle lower, but there is no immediate prospect of material reduction. Senega Root remains scarce and dear. Lycopodium is also dearer and Japan Oil of Peppermint has been moving upward for some time. The Soda Salts of the Alkali Union are firm and unchanged. Potash Chloride is also very steady at its recent advance. With regard to Quinine, it is interesting to note that for the first time during the last nine years, its quotations at the beginning and end of the year were the same.

## We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.*

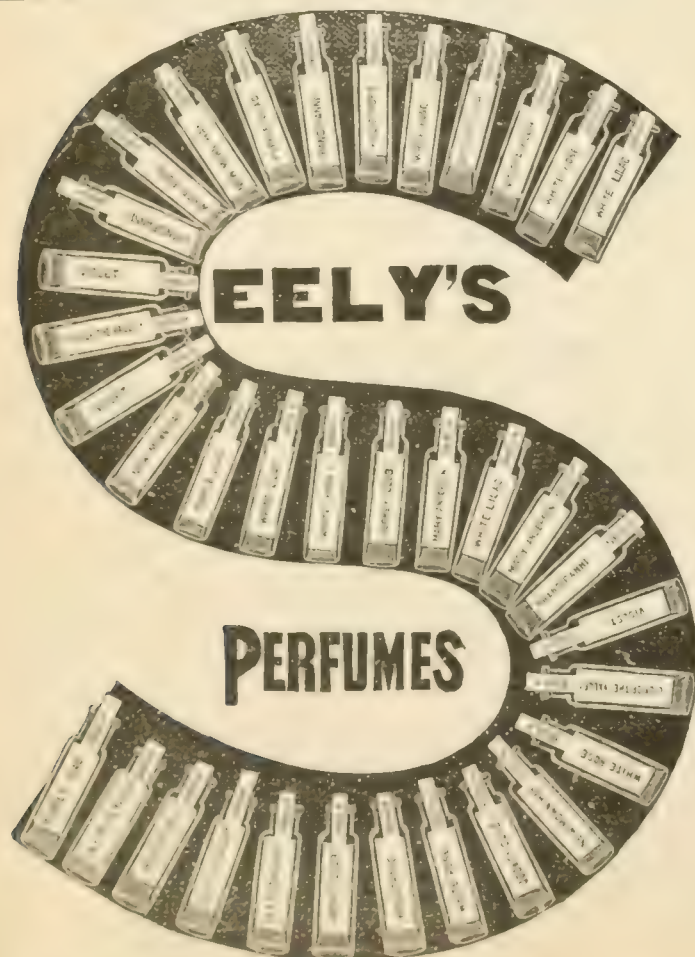
*Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.*

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS.**

**Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
London, - Ontario.**



## Thanking the Trade

*For its liberal patronage the past year, we wish to call attention to our removal into a new, larger and more convenient Laboratory.*

*We are now prepared to meet the increased demand for Seely's Perfumes and Toilet Articles.*

*Send for our Perfume List and Prices before ordering elsewhere.*

*Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, we remain,*

*Yours truly,*

**Seely Manufacturing Co.,**

**WINDSOR, ONT.**

DIME SIZE—Price, \$2.50 per Card—3 doz. on Card



# ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, = Hamilton, Ont.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING STAPLES:

CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS' English Confectionery.

WHITTAKER & CROSSMITH'S English Perfumes and Soaps.

W. R. TILBURY & CO.'S English Tooth Brushes.

F. MILLOT, Paris, French Perfumes and Soaps.

THOMAS FRERES, French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

ANGLO-FRENCH BRUSH CO., French Hair Brushes (solid backs)

H. R. SMILEY, Chicago, Counter and Dispensing Scales.

It is a well known fact that we are the largest Canadian dealers in **SPONGES.**

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 14 00 | 15 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....   | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 25   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Bardock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 1 00   | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb.....        | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRENE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, select, lb.....            | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, Ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 25   | 30   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16    | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA, lb.....               | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 6 50   | 7 50   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 1 10   | 1 25   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 1 25   | 1 50   | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Jay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafoetida, lb.....           | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 40   | 45   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                   | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 70     | 75     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 60   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    | 45    | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CAEMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 3 50  | 3 60  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 4 25  | 4 50  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



|                              |                                  |       |    |                                   |             |       |                                   |   |       |   |    |    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|----|----|
| Y & S                        | Purity, 100 sticks in box        | 75    | 75 | Unicorn, lb.                      | 38          | 40    | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 | 75    | 3 | 00 |    |
| "                            | Purity, 200 sticks in box        | 1     | 50 | 1                                 | 50          | 25    | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 | 40    | 2 | 60 |    |
| "                            | Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins         | 2     | 00 | 2                                 | 00          | 40    | BORAX, lb.                        |   | 9     |   | 10 |    |
| "                            | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins             | 1     | 50 | 1                                 | 75          | 15    | Powdered, lb.                     |   | 10    |   | 11 |    |
| "                            | Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2     | 00 | 2                                 | 00          | 2     | BROMINE, oz.                      |   | 8     |   | 13 |    |
| LUPULIN, oz.                 |                                  | 30    | 35 | RUM, Bay, gal.                    | 3           | 00    | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             |   | 20    |   | 25 |    |
| LYCOPodium, lb.              |                                  | 70    | 80 | Essence, lb.                      | 1           | 25    | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 45    |   | 50 |    |
| MACE, lb.                    |                                  | 1     | 20 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13          | 15    | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 | 50    | 1 | 60 |    |
| MANNA, lb.                   |                                  | 1     | 60 | Star, lb.                         | 35          | 40    | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 95    |   | 1  | 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.           |                                  | 9     | 10 | Burdock, lb.                      | 30          | 35    | Phosphate, precip., lb.           |   | 35    |   | 38 |    |
| Irish, lb.                   |                                  | 9     | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb.          | 6           | 7     | Sulphide, oz.                     |   | 5     |   | 6  |    |
| MUSK, Tonnage, oz.           |                                  | 46    | 00 | Cardamom, lb.                     | 1           | 25    | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              |   | 10    |   | 12 |    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.                |                                  | 21    | 25 | Celery                            | 30          | 35    | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   |   | 15    |   | 18 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 25    | 30 | Colchicum                         | 75          | 80    | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 | 00    | 1 | 10 |    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.                 |                                  | 1     | 00 | Coriander, lb.                    | 10          | 12    | Croton, oz.                       |   | 75    |   | 80 |    |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.              |                                  | 10    | 12 | Cumin, lb.                        | 15          | 20    | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   |   | 65    |   | 1  | 85 |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 22    | 25 | Fennel, lb.                       | 15          | 17    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         |   | 25    |   | 30 |    |
| OAKUM, lb.                   |                                  | 12    | 15 | Fennugreek, powdered, lb.         | 7           | 9     | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         |   | 15    |   | 20 |    |
| ONITMENT, More, lb. and 1/2  |                                  | 70    | 75 | Flax, cleaned, lb.                | 3 1/2       | 4     | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 | 50    | 9 | 00 |    |
| Citrine, lb.                 |                                  | 45    | 50 | Ground, lb.                       | 4           | 5     | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  |   | 7     |   | 8  |    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.             |                                  | 15    | 18 | Hemp, lb.                         | 6           | 6 1/2 | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 65    |   | 70 |    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.           |                                  | 22    | 25 | Mustard, white, lb.               | 9           | 12    | COPPERAS, lb.                     |   | 1     |   | 3  |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 25    | 30 | Powdered, lb.                     | 15          | 20    | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                |   | 75    |   | 80 |    |
| PITCH, black, lb.            |                                  | 3     | 4  | Pumpkin, lb.                      | 25          | 30    | Sulphuric, lb.                    |   | 40    |   | 50 |    |
| Bergumy, true, lb.           |                                  | 10    | 12 | Quince, lb.                       | 65          | 70    | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 | 00    | 1 | 10 |    |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash  |                                  | 2     | 25 | Rape, lb.                         | 8           | 9     | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. |   | 25    |   | 30 |    |
| Adhesive, y.l.               |                                  | 12    | 13 | Strophanthus, oz.                 | 50          | 55    | IODINE, lb.                       |   | 5     |   | 50 |    |
| Belladonna, lb.              |                                  | 65    | 70 | Worm, lb.                         | 22          | 25    | IOFORM, lb.                       |   | 6     |   | 00 |    |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.          |                                  | 80    | 85 | SEIDITZ MIXTURE, lb.              | 25          | 30    | Iodol, oz.                        |   | 1     |   | 30 |    |
| Lead, lb.                    |                                  | 25    | 30 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10          | 12    | IRON, by Hydrogen                 |   | 1     |   | 00 |    |
| POLY HEADS, per 100          |                                  | 1     | 00 | White, Conti's, lb.               | 15          | 16    | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           |   | 15    |   | 16 |    |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.           |                                  | 2 1/2 | 3  | Powdered, lb.                     | 25          | 35    | Sacch., lb.                       |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| White, lb.                   |                                  | 3 1/2 | 4  | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.         | 12          | 25    | Chloride, lb.                     |   | 45    |   | 55 |    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.         |                                  | 25    | 30 | SPERMACE, lb.                     | 50          | 55    | Sol., lb.                         |   | 13    |   | 16 |    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.           |                                  | 26    | 28 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.            | 75          | 80    | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            |   | 90    |   | 1  | 00 |
| Root, Aconite, lb.           |                                  | 22    | 25 | Venice, lb.                       | 10          | 12    | And Ammon., lb.                   |   | 75    |   | 80 |    |
| Althea, cut, lb.             |                                  | 30    | 35 | WAX, White, lb.                   | 50          | 75    | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 | 50    | 3 | 00 |    |
| Belladonna, lb.              |                                  | 25    | 30 | Yellow                            | 40          | 45    | Quin. and Stry., oz.              |   | 18    |   | 30 |    |
| Blood, lb.                   |                                  | 15    | 16 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped              | 5           | 6     | And Strychnine, oz.               |   | 13    |   | 15 |    |
| Bitter, lb.                  |                                  | 27    | 30 | Quassia chips, lb.                | 10          | 12    | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           |   | 50    |   | 55 |    |
| Blackberry, lb.              |                                  | 15    | 18 | Red Saunders, ground, lb.         | 5           | 6     | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 |   | 55    |   | 60 |    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.        |                                  | 18    | 20 | Santal, ground, lb.               | 5           | 6     | Hypophosphites, oz.               |   | 20    |   | 25 |    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.  |                                  | 20    | 25 | <b>CHEMICALS.</b>                 |             |       | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 40    |   | 45 |    |
| Canada Snake, lb.            |                                  | 30    | 35 | Acid, Acetic, lb.                 | 12          | 13    | Syrup, lb.                        |   | 40    |   | 45 |    |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.           |                                  | 15    | 20 | Glacial, lb.                      | 45          | 50    | Lactate, oz.                      |   | 5     |   | 6  |    |
| Colchicum, lb.               |                                  | 40    | 45 | Benzoic, English, oz.             | 20          | 25    | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         |   | 15    |   | 16 |    |
| Columbo, lb.                 |                                  | 20    | 22 | German, oz.                       | 10          | 12    | Phosphate series, lb.             | 1 | 25    | 1 | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 25    | 30 | Boric, lb.                        | 20          | 25    | Sulphate, pure, lb.               |   | 7     |   | 9  |    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.               |                                  | 38    | 40 | Carbolic Crystals, lb.            | 30          | 38    | Exsiccated, lb.                   |   | 8     |   | 10 |    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.        |                                  | 20    | 25 | Calvert's No. 1, lb.              | 2           | 10    | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         |   | 80    |   | 85 |    |
| Cumina, powdered, lb.        |                                  | 13    | 14 | No. 2, lb.                        | 1           | 35    | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          |   | 85    |   | 90 |    |
| Dandelion, lb.               |                                  | 15    | 18 | Citric, lb.                       | 65          | 70    | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         |   | 13    |   | 15 |    |
| Elecampane, lb.              |                                  | 15    | 10 | Gallic, oz.                       | 10          | 12    | Carbonate, lb.                    |   | 7     |   | 8  |    |
| Galangal, lb.                |                                  | 15    | 18 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.         | 30          | 35    | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| Galbanum, lb.                |                                  | 22    | 25 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-    |             |       | Red, lb.                          |   | 7     |   | 9  |    |
| Gentian, lb.                 |                                  | 9     | 10 | tles doz                          | 1           | 50    | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      |   | 4     |   | 5  |    |
| Ground, lb.                  |                                  | 10    | 12 | Lactic, concentrated, oz.         | 22          | 25    | In packages, lb.                  |   | 6     |   | 7  |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 13    | 15 | Muriatic, lb.                     | 3           | 5     | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             |   | 40    |   | 45 |    |
| Ginger, African, lb.         |                                  | 11    | 12 | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 18          | 20    | Carbonate, oz.                    |   | 30    |   | 35 |    |
| Po., lb.                     |                                  | 13    | 15 | Nitric, lb.                       | 10 1/2      | 13    | Citrate, oz.                      |   | 25    |   | 30 |    |
| Jamaica, belad., lb.         |                                  | 25    | 28 | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 25          | 30    | Iodide, oz.                       |   | 50    |   | 55 |    |
| Po., lb.                     |                                  | 28    | 30 | Oleic, purified, lb.              | 75          | 80    | Saliylate, oz.                    |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| Ginseng, lb.                 | 3                                | 00    | 3  | 25                                | Oxalic, lb. | 12    | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             |   | 55    |   | 60 |    |
| Golden Seal, lb.             |                                  | 75    | 80 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.          | 1           | 00    | Carbonate, lb.                    |   | 18    |   | 20 |    |
| Gold Thread, lb.             |                                  | 90    | 95 | Dilute, lb.                       | 13          | 17    | Citrate, gran., lb.               |   | 40    |   | 45 |    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb. |                                  | 12    | 15 | Pyrogallie, oz.                   | 32          | 35    | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          |   | 1 1/2 |   | 3  |    |
| Indian Hemp                  |                                  | 18    | 30 | Salicylic, white, lb.             | 1           | 80    | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       |   | 5     |   | 7  |    |
| Ip.                          |                                  | 2     | 90 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.            | 2 1/2       | 2 3/4 | MENTHOL, oz.                      |   | 30    |   | 35 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 3     | 10 | Bottles, lb.                      | 5           | 6     | MERCURY, lb.                      |   | 90    |   | 95 |    |
| Jalap, lb.                   |                                  | 55    | 60 | Chem. pure, lb.                   | 18          | 20    | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 | 25    | 1 | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 60    | 65 | Tannic, lb.                       | 90          | 1     | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          |   | 1     |   | 00 |    |
| Kava Kava, lb.               |                                  | 40    | 90 | Tartaric, powdered, lb.           | 40          | 45    | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 | 15    | 1 | 20 |    |
| Licorice, lb.                |                                  | 12    | 15 | ACETANILID, lb.                   | 90          | 1     | With Chalk, lb.                   |   | 60    |   | 65 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 13    | 15 | ACONITINE, grain                  | 4           | 5     | Iodide, Proto, oz.                |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| Mandrake, lb.                |                                  | 13    | 18 | ALUM, cryst., lb.                 | 1 1/2       | 3     | Bin., oz.                         |   | 25    |   | 30 |    |
| Masterwort, lb.              |                                  | 16    | 40 | Powdered, lb.                     | 3           | 4     | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 | 30    | 1 | 35 |    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.       |                                  | 30    | 35 | AMMONIA, Liqum, lb. 880           | 8           | 10    | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             |   | 70    |   | 75 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 35    | 40 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.            | 65          | 75    | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         |   | 50    |   | 55 |    |
| Parcira Brava, true, lb.     |                                  | 40    | 45 | Carbonate, lb.                    | 12          | 13    | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 1 | 40    | 1 | 50 |    |
| Pink, lb.                    |                                  | 75    | 80 | Iodide, oz.                       | 35          | 40    | Muriate, oz.                      |   | 1     |   | 40 |    |
| Parsley, lb.                 |                                  | 30    | 35 | Nitrate, crystals, lb.            | 40          | 45    | Sulphate, oz.                     |   | 1     |   | 50 |    |
| Pleurisy, lb.                |                                  | 20    | 25 | Muriate, lb.                      | 12          | 16    | PHENIN, Saccharated, oz.          |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| Poke, lb.                    |                                  | 15    | 18 | Valerianate, oz.                  | 55          | 60    | PHENACETINE, oz.                  |   | 50    |   | 55 |    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.     |                                  | 18    | 20 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                | 16          | 18    | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain       |   | 5     |   | 6  |    |
| Rhatany, lb.                 |                                  | 20    | 30 | ANTHELEN, oz.                     | 1           | 00    | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 | 00    | 1 | 10 |    |
| Rhubarb, lb.                 |                                  | 75    | 2  | ARISTOL, oz.                      | 2           | 00    | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   |   | 90    |   | 1  | 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.      |                                  | 40    | 45 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.      | 25          | 30    | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      |   | 55    |   | 60 |    |
| Cut, lb.                     |                                  | 50    | 55 | Fowler's, sol., lb.               | 13          | 15    | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           |   | 35    |   | 40 |    |
| Senega, lb.                  |                                  | 55    | 65 | Iodide, oz.                       | 35          | 40    | Bicarbonate, lb.                  |   | 15    |   | 17 |    |
| Squill, lb.                  |                                  | 13    | 15 | White, lb.                        | 6           | 7     | Bichromate, lb.                   |   | 14    |   | 15 |    |
| Stramonium, lb.              |                                  | 22    | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 ozs., oz. | 7           | 00    | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         |   | 25    |   | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                |                                  | 25    | 27 | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40          | 45    | Bromide, lb.                      |   | 37    |   | 40 |    |
|                              |                                  |       |    |                                   |             |       | Carbonate, lb.                    |   | 14    |   | 16 |    |



|                                    |      |      |                                    |       |       |                             |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....            | 20   | 22   | VERATRINE, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 25   | 27   | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....            | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....        | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.....                    | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.....                     | 13    | 6     | Origanum, lb.....           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....            | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....                  | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.....               | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>             |       |       | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32   | 35   | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....       | 75    | 80    | Pimento, lb.....            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                     | 50    | 60    | Rhodium, oz.....            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Rose, oz.....               | 6 50 | 7 50 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35   | 40   | Rec't, lb.....                     | 65    | 70    | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....         | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rue, oz.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Ozs., oz.....                      | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.....                       | 50    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                      | 90    | 1 00  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.....                   | 1 80  | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....   | 90   | 1 00 | Capicum, oz.....                   | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb.....             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                   | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.....                | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.....                     | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.....                   | 1 60  | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>          |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                     | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.....                | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                     | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.....                  | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....                  | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.....                  | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....                | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....              | 30   | 55   | Fennel, lb.....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 61   | 65   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....        | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.....                  | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal.....               | 58   | 60   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....      | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.....                      | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.....                  | 28   | 30   | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....       | 2½   | 4    | Wood, lb.....                      | 70    | 75    | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....         | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....   | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |
| TAKTAR EMETIC, lb.....             | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPEARMINT, gal.....         | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....     | 60   | 65   | Lemon, lb.....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 65   | 68   |

## The Standard Brands.

MILLIONS · OF · EACH · BRAND  
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" { S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE &amp; CO.,

Montreal.

The F. F. Dalley Co. of Hamilton,  
(LIMITED)

123-125-127 James-St. North,  
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

## Specialties :

Hirst's Pain Exterminator.  
May Apple Blood Syrup,  
May Apple Liver Pills.  
Dr. Cazeaux's Female Life Pills.  
Dalley's Family Salve.  
Dalley's Family Pills.  
Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.  
Dalley's Cholera Mixture.  
Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.  
Dalley's Eye Salve.  
Dalley's Black Oil.  
Dalley's Gargling Oil.  
Dalley's Condition Powders.  
Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.  
Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.  
Spanish Blackings.  
Ladies' Shoe Dressings.  
Waterproof Blackings.  
Silver Cream Baking Powder.  
Dalley's Baking Powder.  
Dalley's Pure Mustards.  
School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)  
Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)  
Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.  
Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.

Send for Prices—which are Low.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Pains, Rush of Blood to plexion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Skin ach, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every ease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, ½ gross \$1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.





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It is called *NOTOBAC* and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

## DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. *NOTOBAC* stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following :

Gentlemen :

Commenced using Notobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notobac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-91.

**NO  
TO  
BAC.**

(Registered Trade Mark)

Dear Sirs :

I loved tobacco for 20 years ; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,  
C. J. MANNING.

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Gentlemen :

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notobac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notobac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

Sterling Remedy Co. :

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notobac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

## We will Advertise for you !

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

**We guarantee that three boxes of NOTOBAC, used according to directions, will cure any case.**

*NOTOBAC* is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

## THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY :—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

An extract from a letter written by  
Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to  
their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

*Strong Cobb*

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.



# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, MARCH, 1893.

No. 3.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,  
LONDON, N.

### The Sale of Proprietary Medicines Containing Poison.

The proceedings taken against a dry goods firm in Toronto some time ago for violation of the Ontario Pharmacy Act have created a feeling of anxiety amongst the trade as to how far the decision of the courts in the matter of the sale of Proprietary Medicines containing Poisons may effect druggists. The decision of the Magistrate in the case cited was that, as the article sold contained poison, and as the vendor was not entitled to sell poisons under the Act, that it was clearly a breach of the Pharmacy Act. Now, under this same Act provision is made that Chemists or Druggists may not sell certain Poisons named in "Schedule A" of the Act without registration and obtaining the signature of the purchaser. If a Proprietary Medicine therefore, contains any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule, is not the druggist obliged to comply with the law as to registration and sale of such medicine, or leave himself open to prosecution? But who is to say authoritatively that the medicine contains such a poison? Is the druggist to take the responsibility that properly belongs to the law-maker?

The case of a sale of Chlorodyne by a dealer is now exciting the interest of druggists in England, and the decision, which has been sustained on an appeal taken to a higher court, that the fact of its being a "patent medicine" did not permit of its being sold except by a registered chemist, is considered conclusive as to its relation to general stores, but the question has also been raised there as to whether it may be sold by a chemist un-

less the regulations relating to the sale of poisons are adhered to. The defendant's counsel in the case contended that no proprietary medicine containing poison could be sold even by a chemist unless registered in the Poisons-book. One of the Judges held that an entry should be made showing the sales of these medicines, overlooking the fact that no provision was made in the Act for any sales of such preparations.

The decision of the lower court, however, as we have before stated, was sustained, and it is probable that general dealers will be more chary in handling these goods in future.

The question is with us, however, an open one as regards the registration by druggists, and we should like to see some measures taken placing beyond doubt the responsibility of saying what medicines should be labelled poison and, if any should be registered, that such should be designated. This can be done only by the passing of an amendment or addition to the Pharmacy Act, or else the Provincial Government assuming the responsibility. Legislation may prove in many cases a boon to the man who seeks protection in his individual calling, but this is a case where legislation places him in a position of uncertainty, and requires continual amending.

### Notes on Practical Pharmacy

JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

Read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

**GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.**—The best method of preserving these from the decomposing action of the air is to enclose them, separately, in small, wide-mouthed dry vials; tightly cork, dip cork and top of bottle in melted paraffin, and cool, when the contents will be perfectly sealed. The formula of Prof. Remington (*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*, 1892, p. 457), gives very good satisfaction. The practice of wrapping glycerin suppositories in paraffin paper or tin foil is objectionable, mainly for the reason that ignorance may lead a user to insert suppository, wrapper and all.

**SPONGE-CLEANING.**—After beating to separate mineral impurities as much as possible, macerate in dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve lime salts, wash in cold water, knead thoroughly by hand with green soap in hot water, rinse, immerse in a 1:20 carbolic acid solution and keep for use. This is the plan followed by Dr. Gersten, who says, in his well-known

work on surgery, that sponges once used in an aseptic operation can be used again. Carefully wash out with green soap and hot water to remove fibre and blood, and then immerse in a 1:20 carbolic acid solution is all-sufficient.

**GARGLES.**—If there is any value at all in the antiseptic theory it should be carried out thoroughly. Gargles are often used in infectious conditions of the throat, and it is a logical necessity that where water is specified in their making, distilled or boiled water should always be used, whether specified by the physician or not. In the writer's experience, fluid extract of sumach has wholly replaced the older infusion of sumach, made from the berries, that used to be the delight of many physicians to prescribe in gargles.

**HAMMOND'S MIXTURE (modified).**—The original formula for Hammond's Mixture called for pyrophosphate of iron and diluted phosphoric acid. The meta-form of the acid was usually recommended. Upon suggestion, some two years ago, the physicials of the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital tried the official diluted ortho-phosphoric acid and phosphate of iron, in place of the meta-acid and pyro-salt usually used, with very excellent results; and the mixture, as modified, has been daily employed ever since. The modified formula is:

Take of

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Strychnine sulphate.....             | 2 grains      |
| Iron phosphate (U.S.P., '80).....    | 300 grains    |
| Dilute phosphoric acid.....          | 5 fl. drachms |
| Syrup of ginger.....                 | 4 fl. ounces  |
| Syrup of lemon.....                  | 4 fl. ounces  |
| Water, a sufficient quantity to make | 1 pint.       |

Mix by dissolving the solids in the water, which should be boiling hot, add the acid, and then the syrups.

Dose—One to two teaspoonfuls.

**COPPER ARSENITE MIXTURES.**—Copper Arsenite is now being more or less used in diarrhoea, and occasionally it has been ordered in mixture form, instead of the usual pill. In such cases it is advisable to add a few drops of diluted hydrochloric acid, to dissolve the arsenical salt, or if the mixture be alkaline the compound will be dissolved. Attfield states that it is wholly insoluble in water. Whether dilute HCl affects the chemical character of the arsenite is unstated by Attfield, but even if it does, it would be a most dangerous procedure to dispense the mixture simply holding it in suspension.

**OINTMENT BLOCK.**—Quite a bright idea is this new ointment slab or block made of a number of sheets of parchment



paper, backed card board. The object of this block is that an ointment can be made upon the top sheet of the layer, the sheet removed and thrown away, and the slab will be ready for another ointment; thus doing away with the usual ointment slab and its frequent cleaning. Practically however, there will be found several objections to its use. First, with a stiff ointment it will be hard to thoroughly admix ingredients; second, ointments may be smeared over its sides and spoil the lower sheets, and third, the parchment paper may decompose chemical products mixed on it. Upon this sample "block," I have made some iodine ointment, and you will notice that the iodine has decomposed the paper. Still, the "block" is an ingenious idea and may find a certain application in the making of ointments.

**GELATIN CAPSULES.** Within the past few years the usage of gelatin capsules has greatly increased, and the reason is not far to find, in that through them many efficient but unpleasant substances can be exhibited without offending the most delicate of palates. Among the more common products used at the present time, there may be mentioned: Terebene, oil of turpentine, oil of gaultheria, creasote, either alone or with cod-liver oil, copabia, oil of sandalwood, apiol, and others. The capsules are filled with a minim graduate and then capped in the way described by Mr. C. Carroll Meyer, before the College Meeting in December, 1891. The capsules referred to are the familiar medium-hard, empty containers, with removable caps.

### Melting Points.

H. A. D. JOWELL.

The melting of a body is one of the most useful criteria of its purity, and for this reason the physical constant is of great value both to pharmacists and chemists—to pharmacists in determining the purity of waxes, fats, fatty acids, &c., and to chemists for various organic substances as alkaloids and their salts.

There are three methods in use for determining melting points: (1) using a capillary tube; (2) placing the substance in a narrow test tube, and inserting the thermometer into the tube and substance; (3) placing the substance on the surface of the mercury, the temperature of which is registered by a thermometer placed in the mercury.

The capillary tube is the official method for taking melting point of cerea flav. The wax is first melted, and drawn into the capillary tube, the capillary tube attached to the thermometer and the whole placed in water, and water slowly heated and the temperature of fusion noted. I consider this a bad method in principle, because it involves melting the substance first, which is very objectionable. For powders and substances which are valuable this method is the *capillary method*. Many think have been suggested for the bath, water, of course, only being of use

up to 100°, and thus being inapplicable in most cases. All have advantages and disadvantages.

Strong sulphuric acid is my favorite bath, and, provided care be taken, is very satisfactory up to about 300° C. The only danger is that of breakage, and a test tube full of strong sulphuric acid at 200° is not an appreciated application to the experimenter; otherwise it answers the purpose excellently. It heats up regularly and at a very good speed; blackens only slowly, and then may be bleached effectually by adding a crystal of potassium or ammonium nitrate, and does not require renewal until a considerable time has elapsed. Paraffin is preferred by some, but it blackens very quickly, is solid at ordinary temperature, and does not heat up so nicely as acid. There is not very much to choose between receiving hot paraffin or sulphuric acid in your lap. Glycerine is not at all suitable, it gets black so very quickly, and the same objection applies to phosphoric acid.

With ordinary care, sulphuric acid is safe, and is, I think, most suitable, answering equally well for low as for high temperatures.

This is the method used generally for organic substances.

The second method is one which is claimed to give more accurate results.

A suitable test tube is taken, and the substance, in a state of division, introduced. Sufficient of the substance is taken, so that when fusion has taken place the bulb and portion of the stem of the thermometer will be immersed in the liquid. The test tube is immersed in a bath, and the thermometer inserted in the test tube, and the bulb surrounded by the substance.

The bath is then slowly heated up, and the substance stirred by either platinum stirrer or the thermometer, and the temperature of fusion noticed. A correction must then be made in the usual manner for cool column. This method is inapplicable in cases where quantity of material at disposal is small as in organic work, but it appears to me that it would be a better method for taking the melting point of fats and waxes than the capillary tube method.

The beeswax would be introduced in very fine shavings, and the bulb of the thermometer inserted and surrounded by these shavings; on slowly heating up and stirring with thermometer bulb the exact temperature of fusion would be easily read. Certain physicists claim that this is the only method that gives the melting point accurate.

The apparatus required is within the reach of every pharmacist.

The third method is one not very much used. A beaker of mercury is taken and the thermometer inserted in the mercury, and the substance in small quantity placed on surface of mercury; on slowly heating the mercury the substance melts, disappears, and the temperature of fusion is read off. The disadvantage of this is that the mercury does not heat up nicely—too quickly and not uniformly—and thus very often one

does not get a correct reading. Correction must be made for the cool column.

In future every pharmacist will have occasion to take melting points of certain of his drugs to be satisfied as to their purity. Alkaloids in particular—where the purity varies so in every sample—serious results may happen if the pharmacist is not careful to always take the melting point of every new sample that he purchases. The operation requires only ordinary care, and the apparatus is exceedingly simple.

I should suggest that for waxes, fats, &c., the second method be used, and for substances like alkaloids, salicylic acid, &c., the capillary tube method be employed.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

### Crystallized Knowledge—Classification of Preparations.

**Solids.**—Abstracts, confections, cerates, extracts, masses, ointments, papers, plasters, pills, powders, resins, suppositories, triturations, troches.

**Liquids.** Colloids, decoctions, elixirs, fluid extracts, glycerites, honeys, infusions, liniments, mixtures, muclages, oleo-resins, oleates, solutions, spirits, syrups, tinctures, vinegars, wines, waters.

**Semi-Solids.**—Confections, cerates, extracts, liniments, oleates, ointments, plasters, suppositories.

**Comparison of Weights and Measures.**—Metric and apothecaries: Gram equals 15.5 grains; 0.1 equals 1.5 grains; 0.01 equals .15 (or 1-6) grain; 0.001 equals .015 (or 1-64) grain; 1 grain equals .06 gram; 1 dram equals 4.0 grams; 1 ounce equals 32.0 grams; 1 cubic centimetre equals 15 minims or  $\frac{1}{4}$  fluid dram (approximately).

**Young's Rules for Dosage.**—Add twelve to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is one. Thus for a child two years old, two plus twelve divided by two equals one-seventh.

#### AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drams.
2. Of all poisonous tinctures, five to twenty minims, except tincture of aconite, digitalis and nux vomica, which is one to 5.
3. Of all wines, from one-half to 1 dram, except wine of opium, colchicum rad., which is 5 to 15 minims.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give one half grain, except extract of calabar bean and cannabiss indica, which is one-sixteenth to one-quarter grain, extract belladonna, one-quarter grain.
5. Of all diluted acids, from 5 to 20 minims, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.
6. Of all waters, 1 to 2 ounces, except aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is 10 to 30 minims.
7. Of all syrups, 1 dram.
8. Of all mixtures, one half to 1 fluid ounce.
9. Of all spirits, one-half to 1 ounce.
10. Of all essential oils, 1 to 5 minims.—*Indiana Pharmacist*



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ESTABLISHED 1855-33 YEARS.

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Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

*No. 90 Catalogue (5th edition) and New Pharmaceutical List, both just off the press.*

HEIGHT 9 3/4 IN.  
3 1/2 IN. SQUARE  
CONTENTS 1 1/4 LBS.  
OR ABOUT 100 DOSES.

This Filled Fountain Bottle **FREE**

WITH THE FOLLOWING  
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**FRENCH'S**

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

**CELERY and CAFFEINE-BROMIDE.**

|   |        |         |
|---|--------|---------|
| 1 Doz. 50c. size .....  | \$4.00 | Total   |
| 1/2 Doz. 75c. size @ \$6.00 .....   | 3.00   | \$7.00  |
| The 1 doz. 50c. size Retail for ..  | \$6.00 |         |
| The 1/2 doz. 75c. size Retail for ..  | 4.50   |         |
| The contents of the Filled Fountain Bottle retail at 10c. a dose or about ..... | 10.00  | Total   |
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**THIS PREPARATION** being entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations now on the market, will interest your Physician, please your Customers, and advertise your Business; because those who try it will immediately notice that it is Entirely Different and Nicer than that which they have been getting elsewhere, and they will not only come back for it themselves, but will recommend it to their friends.

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EXQUISITE,  
AIDS DIGESTION.**

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6 d. Bottles; 1/- Bottles; and in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles.

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IS THE FINEST  
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**MONTREAL.**

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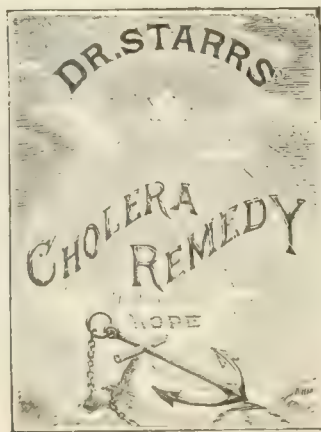
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NOVELTIES in the world.

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We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.



**Recommended by Physicians  
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of **CHOLERA SYMPTOMS** enclosed with each bottle.

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Iris Blanc.

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**Rogers & Gallats'**  
Sachets.

*In 5 oz. bottles.*

Marachale.

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**Pinaud's Perfumes.**

*In 8 oz. bottles.*

Aurora Tulip.

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**Lubin's Perfumes.**

*In 27 oz. bottles.*

Frangipani.

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Guards Club.

Jockey Club.

Lilas

Lily of the Valley.

Marachale.

Marie Stuart.

Night B. Cereus.

Ocean Spray.

Opoponax.

Stephanotis.

Sweet Briar.

Violet.

White Rose.

Widow Machree.

Wood Violet.

Ylang Ylang.



Special Prices on Import Orders.



## TRADE NOTES.

Dr. Collver, of Otterville, Ont., has sold his drug business.

J. G. King, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. J. Wilson, druggist, of Kingston, Ont., died this month after a brief illness.

The firm of Hicks & Gaetz, druggists, of Red Deer, Man., has been dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by H. H. Gaetz.

J. A. Harte, who has one branch drug store on St. Catharine st., Montreal, is about opening an additional one towards the west end of the same street.

R. F. Greer, who sold out his drug business at Oxbow, Man., a short time ago to Harris & Co., has now purchased the business of Duncalf & Co., at Morden, Man.

The interest of the druggists of Toronto, will likely be attracted towards the Court sometime this month, as W. B. Montgomery, corner Yonge and Gerrard sts., of that city, has, it is stated, entered a suit for libel for \$5,000 against his neighbor on the opposite corner, E. A. Goodman.

The U. S. Customs officers at St. Albans, Vt., recently made a seizure of \$300 worth of drugs, principally phenacetine and sulfonal, which had been expressed to the border by the wife of a druggist in business at Montpelier, Vt., and which it was claimed were to have been smuggled into the United States.

We regret to know that, owing to ill-health, Mr. B. Jackes, who has carried on the drug business on Yonge st., Toronto, has been obliged to sell out and retire from retail drugs. The business has been purchased by R. W. Boyle, corner Yonge and Grosvenor sts., who has also secured the branch Post Office lately in W. B. Montgomery's store, corner Yonge and Gerrard sts.

The list of regularly licensed licentiates of pharmacy in British Columbia under the Pharmacy Act of 1891 is published in the *Gazette*. There are 30 druggists in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 7 in Westminster, 4 in Nanaimo, and 1 each in Kamloops, Ainsworth, Chilliwack, Esquimalt, and Vernon. Quite a number of additional drug stores have been opened since the list was compiled.

Samuel D. McCay, a Norwich, Ont., druggist, was convicted and fined in October last for having allowed liquor to be drunk, by a customer, on the premises. Contending that, under the Act, he had a right to give it for medicinal purposes, he asked the Common Pleas Divisional Court to quash the conviction. The court, however, unanimously refused so to do, holding that the druggist's act was a violation of the Liquor License Law. The judgment therefore means that liquor cannot, under any circumstances, be drunk in a drug store. At the conclusion of the judgment Lawyer Du Vernet asked the Court for leave to appeal, but this, how-

ever, can only be obtained by a certificate from the Attorney-General.

## Change of Management.

The continued ill-health of Mr. Jas. H. Pearce, who has for a number of years held the position as manager of the Toronto branch of the well-known house of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, has necessitated his complete retirement from business. The position has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. Waterhouse, who has had a large experience in the drug trade in England, and who at one time represented Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson in this country. We welcome Mr. Waterhouse amongst us and trust that the cordial business relations which have so long existed under Mr. Pearce's management with the druggists of Ontario will be continued and enlarged under the new regime.

## Manitoba Notes.

Again the Wholesale and Retail druggists of Winnipeg have met in a friendly contest on the athletic field, not the field of velvety green, but of ice in a game of Hockey.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in the contest and it drew a very large number of admirers of both sides to witness the match. It is evident, however, that Hockey is not the game of the wholesalers as they were unable to score a game while, the retailers put the puck through five times. The contestants were: wholesale, Mr. Martin, goal; Mr. Joe Wynne, point; William Bently, cover point; O. F. Lightcap, J. Leithead, W. Howes and E. Maddigan, forwards. For retailers, Mr. Campbell, goal; J. McCullough, point; A. Macdonald, cover point; A. E. Kelly, A. T. Andrews, C. Burridge and J. Leveque, forwards, all of whom at times made brilliant plays and elicited hearty applause from the spectators. An idea seemed to have taken hold of the minds of some of the clerks, that in order to complete and give finish to the pleasantness that the Hockey match had occasioned, an effort should be made to bring together round the festive-board all connected with the drug trade in the city, and to this end appointed Mr. Andrews, of J. F. Howard & Co., and C. F. Lightcap, of Martin, Rosser & Co., as a committee to arrange for a dinner. The arrangements being completed, invitations were issued on Friday evening, the 25th ult., and at 10 o'clock about fifty druggists sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by mine host, Mr. Grigg, of the Queen's Hotel. A band, which was in attendance, played several selections which charmed the ear, while the delicacies on the table surprised the palate. After the tables had been cleared and the usual patriotic toasts been honored, the chairman, Mr. Bartlett, addressed a few complimentary words to the committee, congratulating them upon the success that had attended

this their first effort at public entertainment—closing his remarks with the hope that this would be made an annual affair and called upon Mr. Rosser to propose the toast to the "Retail Drug Trade."

Mr. Rosser said, having lived in the society of the retail druggists for many years and having been the recipient of many kindnesses at their hands, and having in their ranks the honor of many valued friendships, all would understand with what pleasure he proposed this toast. He congratulated the retail druggists of Winnipeg, not only upon the harmony that prevailed in their ranks, but also upon the friendly feeling existing between the physicians and druggists and upon the recognition of the respective spheres of the physician and pharmacist, the one prescribing and the other dispensing. In concluding he trusted that the Retail druggist of Winnipeg would ever dispense courtesies and goodfellowship one to the other.

Messrs. Inman, Pulford and Colcleugh replied:

Mr. Inman, who had just returned from visiting cities in the South and East, contrasted the condition of the drug trade in some of the cities he visited with that of Winnipeg, showing that the trade here is in a much healthier condition than there and that the methods employed here were not so devoid of business ethics as there, and he returned to the city perfectly contented with the condition of the drug trade in Winnipeg.

Mr. Pulford expressed pleasure in the social gathering of the druggists of the city and hoped that much good would result and advocated an association for the city, meeting three or four times a year, not always at a banquet, but for friendly intercourse and to discuss trade matters when necessary.

Mr. Colcleugh replied briefly but appropriately.

Mr. Alex. Healy sang in very good voice.

The next toast, "Wholesale Drug Trade," was proposed by Howard Mitchell, who spoke of the great advantage to the retail trade of being able, through the wholesale trade of Winnipeg, to supply their wants from day to day, and wished the wholesale trade every success.

Mr. Bole, in a very neat manner, replied, thanking the retail trade, followed by Mr. Martin who, after thanking the retail trade for the generous support they gave the wholesale trade of Winnipeg, devoted the remainder of his remarks to an explanation of their defeat on the ice, which was rather amusing.

Mr. Wright, of Montreal, also replied.

"Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association," was proposed by Mr. Leithead and responded to by Messrs. J. F. Howard, Flexon and Prof. Hutton.

Mr. Howard was sure that the very large number of druggists around the board would convince all that the time had about arrived when the Association should provide for itself a teaching staff, either independent or in affiliation with



the Manitoba University, instead of as now in connection with Medical School. The finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition and would soon be in a position to assume the responsibility.

Mr. Flexton replied, and as college had been gone into pretty thoroughly, gave some reminiscences of his experience in the games of Hockey and Shinty in the old country.

Prof. Hutton thought the best interests of the Association lie in affiliation with the University and believes that could without difficulty be accomplished, as the University has power, without further legislation, to accept in affiliation such an association as the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Andrews then delighted the audience with the song "To-morrow will be Friday."

"Hockey Club" was enthusiastically received and replied to by Messrs. H. Mitchell, Kelly, Leithead and LeVique.

"Retail Drug Clerks" was proposed by Mr. E. Lightcap and responded to by Messrs. Wm. Campbell and J. Unsworth.

Mr. Cecil Parr rendered a guitar solo in a most masterly manner and was encored.

"Wholesale Drug Clerks," proposed by Alex. Campbell, was responded to by Mr. Lightcap and Mr. Wynne, jr.

"Base Ball Club," proposed by Mr. McDonald and responded to by Messrs. Rosser, Max, Benjamin and Rogers.

"Our Provincial Confreres," proposed by Mr. Martin, was replied to by Mr. Harrison, of Neepawa, who hoped that when the next annual dinner took place the scope would be enlarged, giving an opportunity for others of the Provincial Druggists to participate in its enjoyment.

A trio by Messrs. Parr, Andrews and E. Lightcap was the next break in the toast list and was so fully appreciated that a second number was demanded and given.

"The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. E. Howard and was championed most ably by Messrs. Bently, Knowlton and A. T. Andrews.

"The Press" and "Our Host" were the last toasts. The singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem brought the social evening to a close, all the druggists carrying away with them pleasing memories of the first Druggists' Dinner.

#### Hamilton Pharmaceutical Association.

A largely attended meeting of the P. A. H. D., was held in their rooms, King-st., E., on Thursday evening, March 9th.

The proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act were discussed clause by clause and exhaustive explanations given by Mr. Clark of all obscure points.

The general feeling of satisfaction with the Bill was expressed in the following resolutions which were carried unanimously:

1. Moved by Mr. A. Vincent, seconded by Mr. G. W. W. Davidson, that the members of this Association, having considered the "Amendments to the Pharmacy Act," a Bill to be presented at the coming meeting of the Legislature, fully approve of this Bill and agree to co-operate with those in charge of this Bill in order to have the same pass at the meeting of the Legislature, and we request the Hon. J. M. Gibson to give his support to the Bill and use his influence in the Legislature to have it pass.—Carried unanimously.

2. Moved by Mr. H. S. Case, seconded by Mr. Mark Mundy, that Messrs. Brierly, Gerrie, Harrison, Wild and Blaicher, constitute a committee to wait upon the Hon. J. M. Gibson and present the resolution of the members, requesting him to comply with the wishes of the Druggists of Hamilton.—Carried unanimously.

FRED. H. YAPP, Secretary.

#### Montreal Notes.

It is rumored that Dr. Desaulneirs, who recently established a drug store in St. Cunegonde, has come to grief at the instance of Kerry, Watson & Co., who, it is stated, are the principal creditors.

David Watson, jr., is himself again after his late severe illness. Mr. Blundell, who has been replacing him temporarily in the Lower Provinces, will shortly return to his post in Montreal, and Mr. Watson will shortly be on his old route to the great satisfaction of his numerous friends in that region.

It will be with great regret that every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance will hear that W. H. Griffith, chemist, of Sherbrooke, Que., is very seriously ill. Kerry, Watson & Co., very kindly sent a clerk to assist in the management of the store until one could be engaged. Too close application to business is probably to some extent the cause of Mr. Griffith's attack. The latest news from Sherbrooke stated that he was slowly improving. Proprietors of drug stores ought to realize by this time that the continual strain and anxiety on pharmacists renders it absolutely necessary that the necessary relaxation should be part of every prudent man's arrangement.

A case of poisoning by Dwight's Mixture, which is a popular diarrhoea remedy in the Province of Quebec, took place in Montreal a few days since. It was imprudently given to a young child, and, in all probability, the dose on the label was largely exceeded. This preparation, as is well known, is a compound of laudanum, camphor and rhubarb, and most druggists add to it a little capsicum. In the last cholera epidemic it was very successful and it has retained its reputation ever since.

Paris Green still retains its popularity as a poison with persons desirous of committing suicide. The other day a young man in a fit of jealousy actually took to

swallowing it dry. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital where prompt remedies were administered. It would be well for pharmacists to have a poison chart at hand near the dispensing counter. When people rush into a drug store shrieking out that a man has poisoned himself and demanding instantly an antidote, it is not always so easy to remember just what is the right thing to do. Even cool-headed doctors get a little mixed on such occasions.

The Montreal *Gazette* a few days ago had a leading article on the proposed new pharmacy legislation for Ontario. It came out strong against preventing general stores selling proprietary medicines. Perhaps it would be as well for the Ontario pharmacists not to attempt to draw the lines too tightly on their Act. There is always a danger of overdoing protection. Pharmacists certainly expect the legislature to help them to make money. As a rule most patent medicines are harmless enough with the exception of chlorodyne and one or two others and these can be put on the poison schedule as is chlorodyne now, in the Province of Quebec.

#### Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

From several communications which have reached me from Canadian pharmacists, the subject of an interchange of diplomas and registration of Colonial qualified men in this country has attracted considerable attention. More than one of my correspondents suggest that, as it is distinctly illegal to conduct a chemist's business in England without examination and registration, they would be incurring grave risks in attempting it, although holding Canadian diplomas. There is one point which has to be borne in mind, and which I emphasized in my remarks on the subject, viz: the only body which has power to prosecute is the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Society has quite enough work on its hands in keeping the trade clear of grocers and other ignorant, inexperienced, and unqualified persons, without wasting the funds of its members upon a Colonial pharmacist. Not long ago, the Irish Society conducted a prosecution against an English qualified man residing in Ireland, and, although they won the case, the action was so unpopular both with the Council and the licentiates, that it will not be repeated. A similar sentiment prevails very largely here and it would be criminally foolish of the Society to harass one or two confreres, who desire to establish themselves in the Mother Country, when the result of such policy might be to shut the door in the faces of the much greater number of Englishmen who annually seek openings in our Colonies.

A custom has been inaugurated by the Chemical Society of commemorating the death of a distinguished chemist by an address at an extra meeting. The date





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chosen is usually the first anniversary of the passing away of the hero. In this manner Hofmann, Stann, and now Kopp have been honored. Before a large and brilliant audience, Professor L. E. Thorpe, F. R. S., gave a sympathetic and eloquent address on the life and work of Hermann Kopp. As an old pupil of Kopp, Prof. Thorpe was happily chosen to pay the tribute, which was an affectionate one, to a giant in physical chemistry. But Prof. Thorpe was also particularly qualified to act the historian's part as he has in a great measure covered subsequently the larger part of Kopp's work, disproving some but confirming and strengthening much more. Kopp's great work was the application of specific gravities and specific volumes to the elucidation of molecular formulae. Considering the observations of physical constants were practically unknown when he first experimented, and that in consequence, he had to prepare his own apparatus as well as his pure chemicals, the discoveries of Kopp were striking and splendid. Lord Playfair, who occupied the chair, referred to his companionship with Kopp at Heidelberg over half a century ago, and some of the work upon specific heat, conducted by Joule and himself, was suggested by Kopp. As these memoirs are subsequently published in the Society's transactions, it seems a worthy custom thus to honor the great scientists who have passed away; and, if described in impartial manner, as much may be learned by their failures and mistakes as by their successes and brilliant discoveries.

In passing through a public analyst's laboratory the other day I noticed one or two new features that might be of use to those who indulge in a little analytical department of the shop. To economize space, nearly all the bulky apparatus such as Liebig's condenser, extraction apparatus, etc., were suspended by cords and pulleys attached to weights to a beam near the ceiling when not in use, these have only to be pushed upwards and they are quickly out of the way. A neat fume cupboard was arranged in front of a window, with glazed tiles at the bottom and a gas jet burning at the mouth of a chimney at the top to create a draught. The front and sides were of glass, which fitted quite airtight into the frames by means of a layer of baize-cloth on the glass and in the frame. The hot-air oven was also an ingenious apparatus, with some 8 or 10 tiny jets beneath, whilst air passed through the lower part on both sides and circulated through tubes over the jets and passed up the sides to little orifices at the top. Quite a gentle stream of air, kept at any even temperature, could be passed through with ease, and evaporation was much facilitated.

The recent appeal of the firm of grocers against a Magistrate's decision that chlorodyne could only be sold by chemists, has been given in favor of the Pharmaceutical Society. The principal point upon which the grocers claimed exemption was that chlorodyne was known as a patent medicine. Two legal decisions have now made

it clear that although these proprietary preparations have long been known in the trade as 'patents,' yet, the exemption in the Act in favor of patented articles, cannot apply to them. The Irish Society, almost simultaneously, have asserted the right of chemists alone selling Fellows' Syrup of the Hypophosphites. The right to sell poisons or poisonous preparations, which are put up in a popular manner, is stubbornly defended by outside traders, but the recent decisions will knock the bottom out of most of their contentions.

Many pharmacists who had joined in the unfortunate cry that the Pharmacy Act was a wretched failure, are beginning to find that it is more comprehensive than even its progenitors thought. It has already enabled judges to assert that no poison may be sold by any other person than a qualified pharmacist, or under his direct and responsible supervision; and now it throws its broad arms around all preparations containing poisons, which can reasonably be deemed poisons in large doses, and enacts that only pharmacists may sell them. Many of the most enterprising pharmacists in this country have favored the view that it was through the poison schedule that extension of the trade profits—as well as responsibilities—must come. *The Chemist and Druggist*, whilst not altogether sharing this view, is again pleading for the insertion of carbolic acid in the schedule, as the most dangerous article still remaining outside and the greatest source of accidents and suicides.

#### FORMULÆ.

*Liquor Croci.* Saffron, cut small, 1 oz.; rectified spirits, 15 ozs.; water, 5 ozs. Macerate at a gentle heat, strain and press. The proportion of saffron is the same as in the B. P. tincture, but the extraction is far more complete.

*Hazeline Cream.* Lanoline, 1 ozs.; soft paraffin, 4 ozs.; distilled hazeline, 2 ozs. Incorporate thoroughly.

*Aromatic Acetic Acid.* Oils of bergamotte, cloves, lavender, lemon and rosemary, of each, 2 drms.; rectified spirit, 4 ozs.; glacial acetic acid, 2 pints. A few drops of liquor croci gives a good tint.

*Cleansing Fluid.* Soft Soap, 8 ozs.; Borax, 4 ozs.; Fresh Osgall, 2 ozs.; Turpentine, 2 ozs.; Soft water to 4 pints.

### The World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The World's Congress of Pharmacists will afford fit occasion for a presentation by the pharmacists to the public, and especially to the medical profession, the chemists, the botanists, and others whose work is, to a degree, related to their own, such accounts of the status of their profession, their art, and its past and present, its relations and contributions to the welfare of man, and its requirements, as may promote an intelligent appreciation of the work they do.

Such an opportunity has never before been presented, for the work of the

International Pharmaceutical Congresses lie in other directions. The questions and subjects discussed in those congresses and the recommendations made and work done by them relate to measures which may be at once undertaken and accomplished in the direction of improvement and reform, or a nearer approach to international agreement in regard to pharmaceutical matters, and questions in which, as a rule, the public can take little interest, because of their purely technical nature and treatment. Historical accounts of progress made, presentations of a more general and popular character of the achievements, duties and aims of pharmacists, and their relations to their fellow men, would find no place in the International Pharmaceutical Congress, while the World's Congress of Pharmacists is specially designed to give expression to such reports, addressed, not to pharmacists alone, but to all others who may be interested.

Among the subjects upon which reports, papers or addresses are invited to be contributed to the World's Congress of Pharmacists, and to be published in its proceedings, are such as: Notable epochs in the progress of the art of pharmacy; the general subject of pharmaceutical education, or that of the regulation of the practice of pharmacy by law; the ethics of the practice of pharmacy and the relation of the pharmacists to the public; pharmacy at the time of Columbus, its present status, and the apparent tendencies as to its future development; the nature and objects of pharmacopœias; their proper scope; the pharmacopœias of the present; what an ideal pharmacopœia might be; pharmaceutical nomenclature, past, present and future; the relation of pharmacists to hygiene and sanitation, etc.

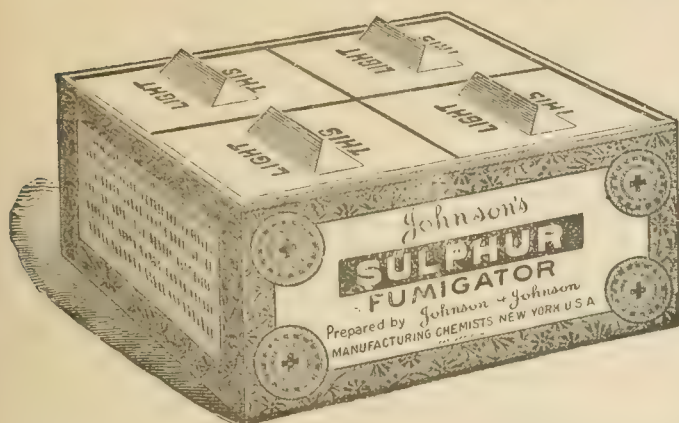
The object of the World's Congress of Pharmacists is not to entertain, discuss and adopt proposals for the attainment of international uniformity—this being the object of the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Each of the World's Congresses, under the auspices of the World's Columbian Exposition, will partake of this general and popular character, and the valuable reports, papers and discussions, which form their proceedings will be published. The volumes of the proceedings of the whole series of World's Congresses will form a striking and valuable contribution to the lessons of the great Exposition.

In view of the fact that the Exposition itself will naturally form the great attraction which will bring to Chicago visitors from all parts of the globe, and that these visitors will certainly wish to devote nearly all their time to the material exhibits in Jackson Park, the time devoted to the reading of papers and discussion in the several World's Congresses will be more limited than it would be under other conditions; but the published proceedings, containing all the valuable contributions made, will in most cases render lengthy discussion unnecessary,



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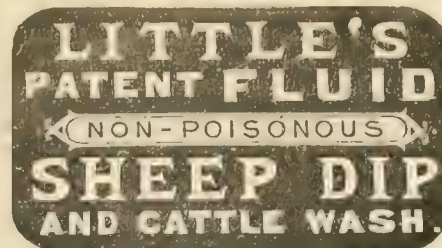
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Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
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Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

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infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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while historical and statistical accounts, which call forth discussion, are more conveniently considered after publication.

It is, therefore, proposed that the sittings of the World's Congress of Pharmacists occupy only one day; and that no more papers be read, or addresses made, than can be conveniently presented in that time, other accepted papers and reports to be read only by title, or by abstracts, to be afterwards published in the proceedings. *The Apothecary.*

### Formulas For Colored Fires.

Considering the numerous and constantly recurring inquiries for formulas for colored fires for tableaux, landscape illumination, and processions, a few approved formulas are here produced. It must be borne in mind that fires containing sulphur must never be burned indoors, for which purpose those with stearic acid or milk sugar usually are preferable.

In the four formulas first following (especially adapted for theatrical purposes) the shellac or stearic acid respectively are to be melted, the other substances, previously finely powdered and mixed, carefully introduced, and, after cooling, the mass is to be reduced to powder. Press the powder into proper paper cones.

*White Light.*—Stearic acid, 1 part; barium carbonate, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 13 parts.

*Green Light.*—Barium nitrate, 4 parts; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 8 parts.

*Red Light.*—Strontium oxalate, 1 part; lycopodium, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 13 parts.

*Red Light No. 2.* Strontium nitrate, 12 parts; shellac, 3 parts. This formula is said to produce a most brilliant effect, with nearly entire absence of smoke.

*Red Light No. 3.*—Strontium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, in coarse powder, 1 part.

*Green Light No. 2.*—Barium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

*Green Light No. 3.* Boric acid, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

*Yellow Light.*—Sodium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

*Blue Light.* Ammonio copper sulphate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

*Green Fire No. 4.* (Quick and brilliant). Barium nitrate, 40 parts; potassium chlorate, 36 parts; sulphur, 24 parts.—(Slow burning). Barium nitrate, 71 parts; potassium nitrate, 8 parts; sulphur, 21 parts.

*Red Fire No. 4.*—(Quick and brilliant). Strontium nitrate, 39 parts; potassium chlorate, 40 parts; sulphur, 18 parts; charcoal in fine powder, 3 parts.—(Slow

burning). Strontium nitrate, 68.5 parts; potassium chlorate, 9 parts; sulphur, 22 parts; charcoal, 0.65.

*Orange red Fire.* Chalk, 17 parts; potassium chlorate, 26 parts; sulphur, 7 parts.

*Blue Fire No. 2.*—(Quick and brilliant). Copper sulphate, 7 parts; calcium carbonate, 25 parts; potassium chlorate, 52 parts; sulphur, 16 parts.—(Slow burning). Copper sulphate, 6 parts; malachite, 22 parts; sulphur, 15 parts.

*Violet Fire.*—Calcium carbonate, 2 parts; malachite, 2 parts; potassium chlorate, 6 parts; sulphur, 2 parts.

*Purple Fire.*—Copper sulphide, 1 part; strontium nitrate, 14 parts; calomel, 14 parts; potassium chlorate, 15 parts; shellac, in coarse powder, 5 parts. On account of the mercury contained, this powder must not be burned in closed rooms.

### Laudrin's Process of Exhausting Cinchona.

#### MEDICUS.

These observations apply to the exhaustion of cinchona in pharmacy, for it is supposed by most people that the question as applied to the manufacturing chemist is no longer open to discussion. From a pharmaceutical point of view the complete extraction of the alkaloids of the bark is not all that is desired. As a basis for comparison the author selected a certain quantity of the cinchona succiruba of Java, and carefully analysed this bark by the modern methods. It was found to contain, in 1,000 parts, 75.92 of total alkaloids, 51.83 of crystallisable salts, and 21.27 of quinine sulphate. That is to say, those are the figures it yields with each of these respective objects in view. Some of the same bark was then extracted with boiling water, the treatment being continued to the complete extraction of the soluble constituents. The results were as follows: 64.42 total alkaloids; 43.49 of crystallisable salts, and 15.85 of quinine sulphate. This shows water to be far from a worthless menstruum, as some have supposed. Alcohol of 90 degrees was next employed, and the three figures obtained were respectively, 65.97, 45.71, and 18.27. Finally, water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, according to Dr. De Vrij's method, gave the following three series of figures, namely, 58.68, 39.61, and 13.88. These results may be discussed in a very few words. It will clearly be seen that alcohol scarcely extracts more alkaloids than water does, and is infinitely more expensive; the difference was only as 65.97 to 64.42 per 1,000. But the most astounding result of all is that the acidulated water only took up 58.68 out of a total of 75.92 per 1,000 contained in the bark treated! I cannot help feeling that there is some mistake here on the part of M. Laudrin, as he is in contradiction with generally received opinions in this respect. Another still more surprising fact is, that in spite of the low yield in his experiments, this pharmacist

prefers the acidulated water as a menstruum, because it requires much less liquid than either of the two others, and, when evaporated down to the weight of the bark treated, it affords an extract more readily soluble in most solvents, especially in water, and the flavor of the extract is much more natural than when prepared with boiling water or alcohol.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

### Chloralose.

This name is proposed by Hanriot and Richet for a body which they obtained from the combination of chloral and glucose, and with which they obtained excellent results as a hypnotic. They are of the opinion that M. Hefter, who had previously mentioned this substance, but who considered it very toxic, did not obtain it in a state of sufficient purity. For its preparation equal quantities of anhydrous chloral and dry glucose are mixed and heated to 100° C. for one hour. Upon cooling treat the thick mass with a little water and then with boiling ether. By removing the ether-soluble portions, adding water and distilling five or six times with water, until all the chloral has been driven off, a residue is obtained, which by successive crystallizations is separated into two bodies; the first of these, slightly soluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water and alcohol, is *chloralose*, and for the second, difficultly soluble even in hot water, which is probably the cause of its inactivity, the name *para-chloralose* has been proposed.—*Nouveau Remedes.*

BUTYLHYPNAL OR CHLORAL-ANTIPYRINE occurs in the form of colorless, light crystals, more or less bulky according to the degree of concentration of the mother-liquor. The odor recalls that of butyl-chloral, and the taste is bitter and disagreeable; it is very soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, benzin, and chloroform. Its solution is colored red by perchloride of iron and yields an abundant precipitate with picric acid. Under the influence of alkalis butylhypnal is decomposed into antipyrine, alkali formiate and propyl-chloroform. It promptly reduces solution of permanganate of potassium when heated, and but slowly in the cold.—(*Journal de Pharm. d'Amers*) *Amer. J. Pharmacy.*

INDIA Rubber articles (that have been on hand a long time, and have become hard and unsalable, may be softened and renovated by gently heating them, say to about 110° or 115° F., and while hot rubbing them with a little glycerin. This applies particularly to rubber tubing, bulb and fountain syringes, etc.

A SAINT LOUIS physician reports, according to the *Physician and Surgeon*, that there are no less than 20,000 persons in that city who habitually practise hypodermic injections on themselves, the great majority being women of the well-to-do classes.



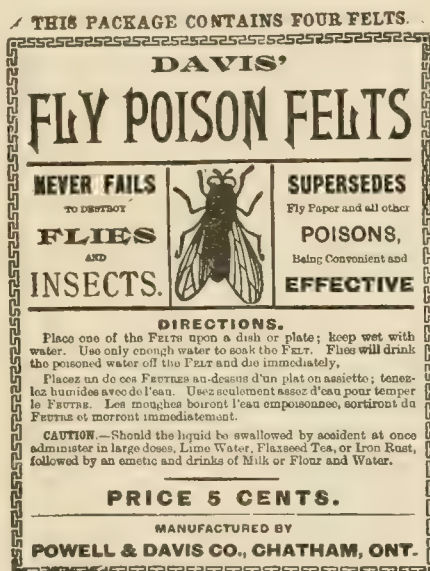
# TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

**Y**OUR ATTENTION is again directed to **DAVIS' FLY FELTS** for the Spring and Summer months. Our poison Felts are so well and favorably known in every Province of the Dominion we think it unnecessary to make extended remarks about their quality.

Hundreds of Druggists in Canada handled and pushed our Felts last year, and made money by so doing, the reason is clear—one customer pleased influences many others.

Last year's business was very satisfactory, exceeding by a very large percentage all previous years. Indeed, although we were fully prepared for a much larger business than the year previous, yet we found we had underrated the demand, and many of our orders were weeks behind in filling.

Please note our  
New Style of Wrapper  
illustrated  
on this page.



Each Package  
contains  
Four Felts.  
Price 5 Cents.

We think you should push our Felts, because we were the first firm in Canada to put up a Fly Poison Felt Package and sell at a popular price, 5 cents. Other firms, seeing our great success, imitated us in this regard. We have been told that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

We think you should handle and push our Felts because they prove satisfactory to all who handle them; you therefore cannot be an exception—and lastly, the profits are larger than that allowed by any of our competitors.

We are anxious to have booked as many orders as possible before our busy season. From May to August we are always rushed, therefore we make a special offer which must be sent before 1st April.

Four Boxes of Felts retail at \$20.00. Our price to 1st of April, **\$9.00**. Single Boxes as formerly, **\$2.50**. Orders for this offer must be sent direct to us, with name of wholesaler to whom goods are to be shipped.

Owing to possible visitation of cholera, we predict a much larger sale of fly poison than formerly.

Our Fly Felts are stocked by all the largest and enterprising Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Houses in Canada.

**POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**







# Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

## The New Fast Selling Cathartic.

### Do you keep them in Stock?

Mr. E. W. Boyle, Druggist, Dundas street east, says that the sale of the most popular pills on the market is being exceeded by that of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, and those using them are experiencing the greatest satisfaction. A lady customer of Mr. Boyle's states that she never recovered so easily from a severe attack of bilious headache as by the use of these lozenges. — *London Advertiser*, March 6, 1897.

Address—

Canadian Branch Dr. Eseljay Medicine Co.,

LONDON, CANADA.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

# PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, ESTABLISHED 1836, NEW YORK.

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Solutions of Iodine, Potassium, Lithium, Urea, and Uric Acid. Tincture of Cod Liver Oil, Sassafras, Valerian, and many others.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Made in the United States, and are the best of the kind.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquors, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 8 Sizes. Vaginal, 8 Sizes. Horses and Cattle, 8 Sizes. Horses and Cattle, Rectal, 8 Sizes.

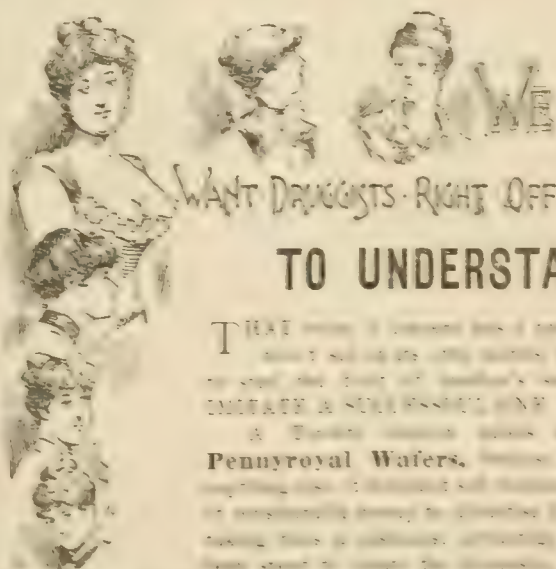
CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Caution to Buyer: New Articles and Imitations Commonly Sold.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.



### TO UNDERSTAND

THAT every woman who is desirous of understanding the nature and uses of the only medicine for the relief of the most common and distressing female ailments, should read the following instructions.

A French chemist, named Dr. Pennyroyal, has discovered a powerful and safe remedy for the relief of the most common and distressing female ailments, and has named it Pennyroyal Wafers.

Pennyroyal Wafers. These are small, round, white tablets, which are easily dissolved in the mouth, and are taken in the following manner:—One or two wafers are taken three or four times a day, after meals, and before going to bed. The wafers are not to be taken with food or drink, and are not to be taken with any other medicine. The wafers are not to be taken with any other medicine, and are not to be taken with any other medicine.

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



as it would be dissipated even by that moderate heat.

Ext. Cinchonæ Liquidum, percolated liquid evaporated at 180°.

Ext. Colchici, heat expressed juice to 212° (no chlorophyll) evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Ext. Colchici Aceticum, evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, heat strained liquors to 212° (no chlorophyll, much starch), W. B. evaporation.

Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, heat strained liquors to 212° (no chlorophyll, much starch), and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.16.

#### *Practical Method.*

Glycyrrhizæ 2 ozs. Aquæ Destillatæ 5 x., evaporate ad 5j.

Ext. Nucis Vomicae. Heat split seeds to 212°, then powder [steam first, slice, comminute].

Ext. Taraxaci. Heat to 212° (inulin, no chlorophyll), evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Glycerina. Acidi Carbolici, A. Gallici, A. Tannici, Aluminis, Boracis; very gentle heat, not exceeding W. B. Some heat advantageous to ensure complete solution.

Glycerinum Amyli. Heat with constant stirring till formation of a translucent jelly.

Glycerinum Plumbi subacetatis. Boil for a quarter of an hour, filter, evaporate until the water is dissipated.

Glycerinum Tragacanthæ. Coll. B. P. directions (but not translucent without very gentle heat).

Granulation [by heat only].

Magnesi sulphas effervescens. Dry at about 130°.

Sodii citro-tartras effervescens (not previously dried).

Sodii phosphas effervescens. Dry with loss of 60 p.c. weight.

Sodii sulphas effervescens. Dry with loss of 56 p.c. weight, and commence granulation of the mixed powders between 200° and 220°.

Infusa. 212°.

Infusum Calumbæ } cold.

Infusum Quassia } cold.

Infusum Chiratae } 120°

Infusum Cusparia } 120°

Oleum Phosphoratum. Heat the solvent oleum Amygdalæ in a porcelain dish to about 300°.

Pilula Phosphori. Mixed under water at 140°.

[Solution — Sublimation — separate studies.]

Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus.

Ammonii carbonas dissolved at 140°.

Suppositoria—melted variety—slightly warmed mortar and low temperature throughout.

The term "sufficient heat" may be interpreted by the words—"the least possible heat required."

Note specially, Suppositoria Acidi Tannici and Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Suppositoria Glycerini—slow evaporation over water bath down to a definite

weight so that each suppository may contain 70 p.c. by weight of glycerine.

Syrupus Ferri phosphatis. Dissolve without heat.

[An error due to the danger of using too much.]

The same remark applies to Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Comp. perfect solution must be effected, else the phosphates precipitate. Treated entirely in the cold, the sugar is with difficulty quite dissolved; moreover, it is in excess and by its deposition carries down the phosphates.

Tincture Quininae.—Dissolve the hydrochlorate with the aid of a little heat. Although Tinctura Aurantii is a sufficient solvent, yet this slight addition of heat is desirable and a better result is obtained.

Tinctura Quininae Ammoniata. Dissolve the sulphate in the spirit with the aid of a little heat and add ammonia. [B. P. directions.]

The heat here indicated is an unnecessary instruction.

Unguenta [to distinct and large a subject to form part of a general classification.]

General rule. Mix component parts in the order of their melting points, the highest to be taken first.

Hence there is an order in dispensing ointments which contain some or all of the following ingredients:

1. Cera.
2. Cetaceum.
3. Adeps.
4. Oleum.
5. Volatile oil or scent.

To this there is one notable exception—Paraffinum durum in combination with P. molle; the two should be melted together, to avoid the separation which otherwise inevitably occurs.

The official Unguenta and extemporaneous medical formulæ are prepared or dispensed by attention to the following melting points:

|                     |     |              |     |
|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Type for comparison | ... | Adeps.       | 100 |
| Oleum Theobromatis  | ... | 86° to 95°   |     |
| Acidum Carbolicum   | ... | 91.5°        |     |
| Paraffinum molle    | ... | 95° to 105°  |     |
| Paraffinum durum    | ... | 110° to 145° |     |
| Menthol             | ... | 110°         |     |
| Paraffinum durum    | ... | 110° to 145° |     |
| Cetaceum            | ... | 114° to 122° |     |
| Cera alba et flava  | ... | 146°         |     |
| Acidum Salicylicum  | ... | 134°         |     |

Volatilises without decomposition below 302°.

B. P. illustration with directions modified. Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Apply just sufficient heat to melt Cera flava: remove from source of heat and mix in Ol. Olivæ: then incorporate the ointment of mercury, and the mixture being nearly cold add the powdered camphor.

Unguentum Hydrargyri nitratis about 212° [questionable].

Try 180° for both melted portion and acid solution. Next morning, over the water-bath, warm but not remelt, and stir till cold. You may get nearer a citrine ointment than by the official temperature enjoined.

Unguentum Conii, evaporate the succus at 140°. This rapid review of the applications of heat chiefly concerns prepara-

tions; great processes may be treated in the same manner. Surely this is better than to plod through the British Pharmacopœia in alphabetical sequence, and to endeavor to commit to memory its unconnected paragraphs.

#### PHARMACOPŒIAL STRENGTHS.

There is yet a final section in the Syllabus which relates to the knowledge of the proportion of active ingredient or crude material in certain official preparations amounting in all to twenty-six substances. Laboratory work will not help here: such knowledge may be gained by constant reference and much observant dispensing.

It may be materially aided by a careful, self-made mechanical arrangement, two illustrations of which are here subjoined. These, for the sake of distinction, are called Schedule Diagrams, and the whole series contained in the Syllabus has been tabulated in the same manner.

#### BELLADONNA.

Belladonnæ Folia.

(1) Ext. Belladonnæ.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain. About 4 parts from 100.

(2) Succus Belladonnæ.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims. Juice 3. Spirit. Rect. 1.

(3) Tinct. Belladonnæ. Proof Spirit. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. 1 oz. to 1 pint.

Belladonnæ Radix.

(1) Atropina.

(2) Liniment Belladonnæ. 1 oz. to 1½ oz. fluid.

(3) Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholicum. Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain.

Atropina.

(1) Atropina Sulphas.

(2) Ung. Atropinae. 8 grains in 1 oz. [Spirit Rect. Adeps. Benz.].

Atropinae Sulphas.

(1) Liq. Atropinae Sulphatis. [Camphor Water.] 1 grain in 100 fluid grains.

(2) Lamellæ Atropinae. Discs.

[Gelatine and Glycerine.]

Weight,  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain each,  $\frac{1}{5000}$  grain Sulphate of Atropine in each.

Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum.

(1) Empl. Belladonnæ. 1 in 3.

(2) Ung. Belladonnæ. 50 grains in 1 oz.

#### LEAD.

Plumbi Acetas.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

(1) Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis.

Ung. Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis. [G. P. Subac. 1 in 6, about.]

(2) Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. [Goulard's Ext.]

5 ozs. to 1 pint.

(3) Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. Goulard, 2 drachms.

Sp. Vin. Rect., 2 drachms.

Aquæ Destillatæ, 19½ fl. ozs.

Dispensing formula:

Goulard + Sp. v. Rect. 50 m vi.

Aquæ Destillatæ ad 5j.



# Rubber Goods

—AT—  
RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

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¼ gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, \$1.00 per Box

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

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53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

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IMPORTER OF

**FINE FANCY GOODS.**

FRENCH,  
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and JAPANESE.

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It is my aim to import principally such lines of goods as are not sold by every body.

**ORIGINALITY & VARIETY**

are the chief characteristics of my stock.

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

Gray's Anodyne Liniment.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.

Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.

Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

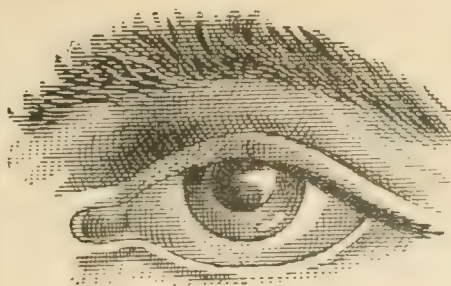
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Cure.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



## The Optical Institute

OF CANADA.

53 King Street, East, - TORONTO.

HAS been organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the fitting of glasses for the correction of defective sight due to *Errors of Refraction, Accommodation and Convergence*, enabling those taking a course to become *Practical and Skilful Opticians*.

Instructions by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

## Druggists.

## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for  
Scratches, Cuts, Galls, Sore Shoulders  
and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE :- Sample by mail, 25 cents.

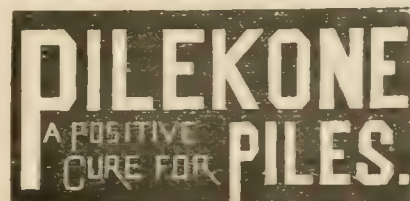
TO TRADE :- \$1.50 per doz., express prepaid

TERMS :- Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

**C. F. SEGSWORTH,**

6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.



**A Remedy of the Highest Merit,  
Effective and Reliable.**

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

**W. T. STRONG,**

Chemist and Druggist.

LONDON, ONT



PROPRIETOR,

**S. LACHANCE, Montreal.**

## Drug Store Fittings

A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

**THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL  
FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)**

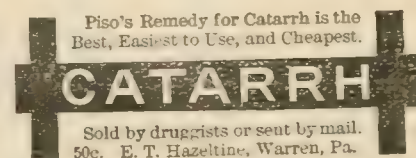
PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

## BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

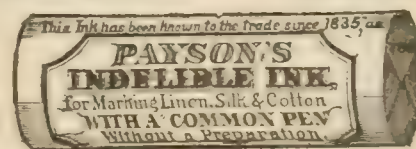
The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
And Most Reliable in the Market,

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

**W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.**



THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by The Davis & Lusk Co.,  
Montreal The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto



- (4) *Pil Plumbi cum Opio*  
Dose, 3 to 5 grains. (Opium 1 in 8.) (Lead Acetate 6 in 8.)  
Dispensing strength.  
Ingredients 7 + Excipient 1.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Lead Acetate            | 6 |
| Powdered Opium          | 1 |
| Conf. t. Rosa (Gallico) | 1 |

Beat into uniform mass.

- (5) *Suppositoria Plumbi Composita*. 3 grains in each, or 1 part in 5 [Opium 1 in 15.]

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Lead Acetate     | 3  |
| Powdered Opium   | 1  |
| Ol. Theobromatis | 14 |

Dispensing method (variation from B. P. directions). Slightly warm Ol. Theobromatis and divide equally between the Lead and Opium; mix intimately, and apply just sufficient heat and no more to allow the mass to be poured into the moulds.

- (6) *Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis*.  
12 grains to 1 oz. Benzoated Lard.

*Plumbi Carbonas*.

*Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis*.  
60 grains to 1 oz. Ung. Simplex.  
1 in 8.

*Plumbi Iodidum*.

- (1) *Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi*. 1 in 10.  
Special attention to be paid to using the lowest possible temperature.

- (2) *Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*.  
62 grains to 1 oz. Ung. Simplex.  
1 in 8.

*Plumbi Nitras*.

Used in *Plumbi Iodidum*.  
[*Plumbi Nitras* + *Potass. Iodid.*]

*Plumbi Oxidum*. Contained in  
*Empl. Plumbi*. *Empl. Saponis Fuscum*.  
*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*. *Plumbi Acetas*.

Eleven *Emplastra* contain Lead.

I have ventured to place before you hints on learning official pharmacy; should any student have drawn up a plan of his own, by all means let him keep it. Without constant, personal laboratory work, this and all other theories drop to pieces. Some definite method must be adopted if the learner would triumph over the Syllabus, and hereafter extend his knowledge far beyond these preliminary details.

If any better mode of studying the rudiments of pharmacy should be suggested, I would adopt that better mode instantly and without reserve.

One thing is beyond doubt, that our young pharmacists must know more about the art and applied science of pharmacy than they can on an average gain from a diligent discharge of their duties behind the counter, if they hope that their business should keep step with the progress of the age.—*Pharm. Journal and Trans.*

There is not an instance on record where inherited wealth beat inherited brains.

The wise merchant not only kills his mistakes, but also holds an autopsy over them.

## Pharmacy Examinations.

Believing that a comparison of Examination papers as submitted to students in others of the "Colonies" would be interesting to Canadian students we give herewith the papers for the last examination held at Sydney, N. S. W., and which we take from *The Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia*.

## FINAL EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER 7, 8, 9, 1892.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

*Examiner, —T. B. Mellorish.*

Recognise and describe specimens before you.

1. Wax:—What is it and how obtained? Describe the varieties of B.P. Name adulterants, if any, and tests for purity. Name B.P. Preparations containing wax.

2. Rhubarb:—Describe the different varieties of Rhubarb with botanical names, natural orders, habitats. What are the chief constituents? Name preparations, uses, and doses. Is there any adulterant of Rhubarb?

3. Bebeeru:—Describe the part used, with botanical name, natural order, habitat. Give uses and doses. What is the active principle? Name other B.P. plants belonging to the same order.

4. Give a list of vegetable astringents, and demulcents of the B.P. with their botanical names, natural orders, habitats and doses.

5. Olive Oil:—What is it obtained from? Name the parts used. Describe the process for obtaining it. Name the B.P. preparation of Olive Oil. What is Glycerine? Give its preparations.

6. Give the botanical names, natural orders, habitats, and the uses of the following:—Serpentary, Mulberry, Cubebs, Menthol, Scammony, and Assafetida.

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

*Examiner, —T. B. Mellorish.*

1. Transcribe in full the following, and give directions in English:—

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| R Balsam Copalib | 5 j 5 ij   |
| Pulv. col        | 9 ss       |
| Tr. Catechu      | 5 ss       |
| Sp. Ether Nit    | 50 ss      |
| Syrup. Simp      | 5 i        |
| Aq. Menth. Pip   | Ad. 5 ss M |

Ft. Mist. secund. art. Sign. Coch. mod. ij ex semicyath vin. aq. ter die hor 2½ post cib. sum.

State how you would make this mixture.

3. Transcribe in full, with directions in Latin:

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| R Hydrag. Subchlor | gr. 1      |
| P. Ipecac. Co      | gr. 1      |
| P. Antimonial      | gr. 1      |
| Suschar. Alb       | gr. 1 ss M |

Ft. pulv. i. Mittee tal dos no viij. Sign. Give one powder in a little honey or conserve every hour.

3 Transcribe in full, with English weights and directions:—

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| R Pulv. Rhei     | ʒ 6 |
| Pulv. Aloes Soc  | ʒ 3 |
| Pil. Coloc. Hyos | 2 M |

Ft. Pil. i. Mitte xxx. Sign. Sum. i omn. alt. nocte. s.o.s.

How much Hyoscyamus Extract in each pill.

1. Transcribe in full, with directions in Latin:

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| R Zinc. Sulph      | gr. xij      |
| Vin. Opii          | 5 ij         |
| Aq. Rosa et        |              |
| Aq. Dest. aa p. c. | ad. 5 xij M. |

Make an eye-wash. Sign: The eyes to be bathed with the wash night and morning, or oftener if required.

5. Transcribe in full, with directions in English:

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| R Pulv. Opii       | gr. xlv    |
| Ext. Belladon. Ale | 5 ss       |
| Ungt. Gallic       | ad 5 iss M |

Ft. Ungt. s.a. cujus. paulul, pro re nata applic. urgent ani prurigine.

6. Write in full Latin the following terms used in prescriptions:—"When required," "The following morning," "Now and then," "As much as you please," "After every loose stool," "On retiring to bed." And in full English:—"Altern. horis," "Mica panis," "Sum. tal.," "Coch-leatim," "Conserva," "Ultim prescrip."

## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner, —H. S. Brothwood.*

TIME ALLOWED FOR WRITTEN PORTION—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Define a chemical equation, a solid, a liquid, a gas, and combustion

2. How would you detect the presence of Salicine in adulterated Quinine?

3. Give an account of the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid in leaden chambers, illustrating the process by diagrams.

4. How would you show experimentally that Hydrochloric Acids consists of Hydrogen and Chlorine—(a) by analysis, (b) by synthesis?

5. What do you understand by the term latent heat?

Candidates will be required to do practical analysis.

## BOTANY.

*Examiner, —H. S. Brothwood.*

TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. What is the lowest order of plants having leaves and showing evident stems? How are they reproduced?

2. Define the terms, medullary, sheath, wood, duramen, cambium layer, and medullary rays; of what tissue is each composed?

3. Name some of the forms of subterranean stems.

4. Describe the formation of cells and their contents.

5. To what Natural Order do Glycyrrhiza, Hematoxylum, Ipecacuanha, Nux



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**BICARBONATE OF SODA**, BRUNNER, MOND & CO.'S  
**SODA CRYSTALS.**

**CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.**

**CREAM OF TARTAR**, CRYSTALS.

**TARTARIC ACID**, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.

**CITRIC ACID.**

**CARBOLIC ACID**, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

**GLACIAL ACETIC ACID**, 98/100 %.

**GLYCERINE**, GIBB'S DOUBLE DISTILLED,  
1260 S. G.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**, G. RESTUCCIA & CO., MESSINA.

**OLIVE OIL,**

**WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP.**

**INSECT POWDER** - E. STAFFLER & CO. - TRIESTE.

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

—ALSO—  
REPRESENTING IN CANADA

**FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,**  
LONDON.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.  
ORDERS SOLICITED.

## Wampole's Compound. Syrup of Hypophosphites.

**CHARACTERISTICS**—Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

**\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.**

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

**5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.**

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,**

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH :—36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.

## Druggists and Chemists.

PLEASE NOTE :—**DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, Proprietor GERMAN ASTHMA CURE, St. Paul, Minn.,** requests each Druggist (who has not already done so) to fill out the postal card that were sent them some time ago, and mail to him. He is confident that he will be the means of creating a demand on you for his remedy. Many Druggists who have returned the postal cards, advise him that he has either created a demand for the remedy or largely increased their sales for same. The goods are being liberally advertised throughout the Provinces, and Druggists need have no hesitancy in ordering a supply at once. Trade supplied by Jobbers at following prices :

50c. size, - \$4.20 per doz. } Usual Terms.  
Dollar size, - 8.40 "

Thus a liberal profit is realized, and it will pay you to order at once so as to not lose sales when called for.

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

**DR. C. L. COULTER'S**

**COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,**  
**THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.**

For the treatment of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formule for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
Price to Physicians, - 5.00

**The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,**  
Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Toronto, Ont.



"THE CHAMPION"

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

**KNICKERBOCKER**  
**Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**  
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.









# Get one of ADAMS' TUTTI-FRUTTI



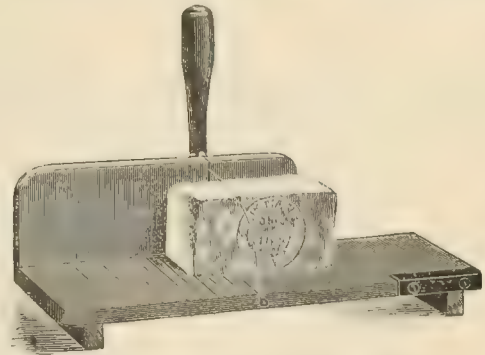
## THIS CASH BOX

*Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**ADAMS & SONS CO.,**  
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## "EXCELSIOR" Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.  
UNIFORM IN ACTION.  
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

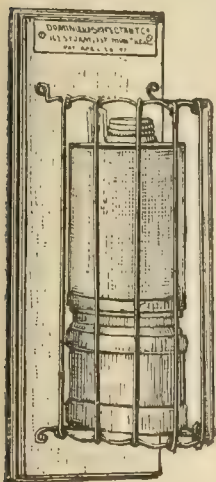
**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**WM. J. DYAS,**  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO, Sole Agent for Canada.



## The "OZONATOR"

with **SANITAS FLUID,**  
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

**PLEASANT, POWERFUL,  
CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC.**

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889, has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenus Aureus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

**LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.**

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.

"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHY,  
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

**Sanitas** { **Fluid** in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.  
**Powder** in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where Dyptheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of dyptheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and I consider its action upon micro organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

**THE DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., (Ltd.) Montreal.**  
93 St. James Street.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

**PUREST AND SWEETEST**

## Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.**

**Argoline Pomade.**

**Argoline Camphor Ice.**

**Argoline Cold Cream.**

**Argoline Camphorated.**

**Argoline Carbolated.**

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



## The Duty on Alcohol.

In Messrs. Stinson Bros. Co.'s weekly circular to the trade, that of Feb. 6th speaks of differential duties in alcohol for druggists manufacturing purposes, as follows:—

The present aspect of the Alcohol market overbalances all other things in matters relating to the Drug business. That is, we purpose devoting this Circular entirely to telling you what has been done, and what is proposed to be done, with a synopsis of the suggestions offered. It would be useless for the trade even to ask for what they ought to have, but our aim has been to ask for what we can get, and have this item put so nearly right as possible.

We have been, as you know, agitating this question for two years; have made a personal visit to the department, and have asked our friends for suggestions. We have pointed out that, while Alcohol is offered in bond to the vinegar makers at 47 cents, the poor man, who needs a pint of Alcohol to burn in a sick chamber, must pay at the rate of \$6.00 per gallon for it; that the existing regulation that Alcohol remain two years in bond before it goes into use for pharmaceutical and mechanical purposes, be abolished; that the import duty be reduced, as this being a grain producing country, we can make Alcohol about as cheaply here as elsewhere.

Now, the suggestion is that Alcohol should be sold the drug trade in small lots in bond; that they should pay a small license for same, and be able to procure it in lots not exceeding five gallons, which would give the retailer an opportunity of making his own preparations. That he on his part should keep a record of sales and preparations where it has been used, and give a statement under declaration to the inspector when called for. This, you see, is something such as the Poison Law existing in many countries. Another suggestion is that Alcohol for mechanical or pharmaceutical purposes be sold by the government, as methylated spirits is now, and under the same conditions. A license in bond would of course have to be taken out, but this would do away altogether with the abomination which we now have to use.

These suggestions have been sent to Ottawa, where they are in good hands. At same time, it is not too late if any of our friends have a more desirable scheme to bring forward, to let us know.

Yours faithfully,

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 6th, 1893.

The man who cares more for money than reputation is sure to lose both.

It is always short-sighted dealers who have the most trouble with long accounts.

We can accurately gauge a man's financial condition by his definition of charity.

## Ginger Climbing Up.

The ginger situation propounds an all absorbing question at present. Prices are advancing almost daily. The crops for the last five years brought only about three cents per pound to growers. Ginger is not grown on plantations, but in a crude way by the natives in the hill countries of Western Africa and Southern India. They sell their small packages—rarely exceeding a 100 pounds each—to traders, who, in turn, dispose of the root to the merchants on the coast. The aborigines being as shrewd, on the average, as white men in matters affecting their pockets, have seen that the collection of ginger did not pay them. Accordingly they have turned their attention to the collection of cocoanut oil, indiarubber and gum. The consequence is, that the crop season is at hand, with no ginger grown, cultivated or gathered, and no possibility of a fresh supply before next December or January. It is the opinion of an extensive operator in spices that, "with no ginger here, no ginger on the water or on the coast, there cannot but be a doubling up in price, and buyers of the article who want it should purchase liberally, as the prospects are that it will prove a better investment than government bonds." A word to the wise, etc.—N. Y. *Commercial Enquirer*.

## Window Cleaning.

I have been asked for a suggestion as to window cleaning. The very best way to do this work satisfactorily is to select a dull day or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window or it will be dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply with ammonia diluted with warm water. Do not use soap; use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners. Wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Do not use linen. Polish with tissue, or an old newspaper. Linen makes the glass linty when dry.—*Dry Goods Economist*.

## A New Substitute for Sugar.

At a recent meeting at Hanover, of the Brunswick-Hanoverian Branch Union for the manufacture of beetroot sugar, some interesting remarks were made on a new substance called "Valzin," which is expected to entirely supplant saccharine, and which may create a not unimportant competition with the sugar industry generally. The new substance was discovered by the Berlin chemist Bean, and is now being manufactured by Riedel, of Berlin, according to a patent process. It is 200 hundred times sweeter than sugar, but does not possess several unpleasant qualities which saccharine has. A number of distinguished scientific men

are now engaged in making trials with this substance.

## Creosotal.

This is the name which Professor Brisonnet, of the School of Medicine, Tours, gives to the body obtained by combination of carbonic acid and creosote (*Repert. de Pharm.*) The product is likely to be of considerable therapeutic value, for it is a neutral, bland, sweet oily liquid, without odor, non-irritating to the mucous membrane, and is readily borne by the stomach. It is made by acting upon sodium-creosote with chloro-carbonic acid,  $\text{COCl}_2$ , in alkaline solution. The creosotal separates and sinks to the bottom of the mixture. It is collected, washed with a weak cold solution of alkali, and any adhering water is driven off by a gentle heat. The specific gravity of the purified creosotal is 1.165; it is insoluble in water, glycerine and dilute alcohol, but soluble in all proportions of strong alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzine. A hundred parts of it are equal to 90 of creosote, yet it has been given in doses of 10, 15 and 20 grammes per day without disturbing digestion. In the intestines it is resolved into its components, creosote and carbonic acid, and creosote is found in the urine half-an-hour after a dose has been taken. Its use is indicated in tuberculosis and other diseases for which creosote is prescribed.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Only those of low instincts try to live high on other people's money.

## One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address—

THOMAS OZONE OIL,

Pavilion, New York

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,

Secy-Treas

## SITUATION WANTED.

BY GRADUATE OF O. C. P., situation as Manager or Head Clerk; good dispenser and counter hand, steady and strictly temperate. Address "Chemist," Rockwood, Ont



When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

## SEVEN REASONS WHY SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

186 Adelaide Street, West,  
TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising matter on application.

—:THE:—

London Label Works.

# KNOWLES & CO.



*Lithographers,  
Engravers and Printers*

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,  
Druggists' Containers,  
Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**

# Fly Papers.



**It will pay you** to give  
our papers and prices a  
careful consideration before  
placing your order for the  
coming season. Samples  
mailed on application.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

PRICES LOWEST.



**STAR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

**LONDON, ONT.**



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MARCH 15th, 1893.

## Pharmacy Act Amendments.

The proposed amendments to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, which were submitted at the last meeting of the Council, and which appeared in full in last month's issue, contain some very important clauses, many of which are of vital importance to the drug trade. No law or enactment of any nature can be, nor has ever been perfect. Circumstances will arise which shew that although the greatest pains may have been taken to make it as nearly suited to the particular requirements as possible, yet some new feature presents themselves, or some omission will be observed which may seriously hamper the working of such a law or statute. This is the experience of our pharmaceutical legislators. Those who framed the first Act of the kind for this Province in 1884, believed they had in it just what was required for the protection of druggists as well as the safety of the public. Subsequently it appeared that this Act was defective in many respects, and the Council in power in 1889 prepared amendments to it, and an Act founded on that of 1884, with which were incorporated the amendments of 1889, form the law under which we now exist. For some time past it has been felt that still further changes would have to be made before the Act now in force would meet all requirements. The questions which have arisen as to the sale of proprietary articles containing poisons, by others than druggists, the matter of physicians opening drug stores and carrying on—perhaps several of them in one city—without having to pass the same examination as a pharmacist, the question of a still more advanced curriculum for apprentices, and the increased amount of work which presents itself at every meeting of the Council, necessitating more frequent meetings, all these are matters which demanded immediate legislation, and these amongst others are in the amendments which it is proposed to ask the Local Legislature to grant at its coming session.

No doubt objections will arise, and some we observe have already arisen, to the passing of some of the minor points. A wholesale druggist, in a letter to the *Toronto Globe*, directs his attack mainly against what he terms the "injustice" of the clause providing that "voting for members of the Council shall be confined to retailers," and that graduates of the College, not in business on their own account, have not been given a vote. A physician from Peterborough attacks the clause providing that a "physician to practice pharmacy, other than in an incorporated city or town, is required to pass the final degree of Ph. M. B. of the University of Toronto, and employs an

assistant as manager, who is a legally qualified chemist, and preventing him carrying on a drug business in any such incorporated city or town. This correspondent wades into the obnoxious "patent medicine," the "overweening assumption," and "extravagant airs of druggists," and ends up by accusing Dr. McKay, M.P.P., of Ingersoll, of "treachery." We would recommend the druggists of this Province to read these letters carefully, and read "between the lines," and see if there is not that in both of them which will make them resolve to use all their efforts to further this proposed legislation.

At the annual dinner of the Boston Druggists' Association, held Jan. 24th, Secretary of State Olin presented the following prescription, which, we are told, "brought down the house," although the report does not state whether they adjourned down stairs to have it filled, or whether this disaster followed as a consequence of taking the medicine ordered:—

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| R Spiritus frumenti ..... | 5 iss |
| Sacchari .....            | 5 i   |
| Succi citrini .....       | 5 ii  |
| Aq. ....                  | q. s  |

Misce. Signa. "To be taken in one draught, according to circumstances."

## Change of Date for Examinations.

We learn that the Semi-Annual Examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will begin May 9th instead of 16th, as stated in the announcement. This has been done at the request of the students, who are anxious to learn the result of the Council examinations before the date of the examination of Toronto University for the degree of Ph. M. B., which will be held May 23rd.

## Paper Barrels.

Among the many uses to which paper has been put in later years none seem more curious than the vessels made to hold fluids. And just as one has grown accustomed to paper pails and basins, a new industry started up, in the construction of paper barrels. By means of ingenious machinery the pulp is carried along on an endless blanket which allows the water to drain off. As it thus goes on its way the pulp is deposited upon cylinders. In about four minutes there is enough collected upon one cylinder to make one barrel, upon which being the case, the cylinder is removed and the barrel body set away in a drying room, where it remains for one day. It is then dampened again, and, under hydraulic pressure, is shaped into the regular form. Again it is dried and receives the finishing touches.

Er.

The man who is always seeking an opportunity to prove that he knows something, is kept so busy that he never finds time to discover his ignorance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Pharmacy Act Amendments.

To the Chemists of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—The amendments to the Pharmacy Act are in your hands. For years you have wanted the protection these clauses will give you. They are practically just as they passed the Provincial Convention in August. You can judge whether they are in the interests of the retail trade or not. If they are to become law we need your active co-operation as we have never had it before. I would suggest as the most effective help you can give us,—Let every man interview or write to his local member asking his support, and, if possible, explain the clauses of the bill as they are straightforward and right and we court criticism. Let the chemists of every district, city and town get together and understand the amendments. Then pass a resolution endorsing the bill and send one copy of the resolution to Dr. Angus McKay, M.P.P., Ingersoll, Ont., and another to your local member. If possible appoint a committee of two or three from distant points and a large committee from points near Toronto, to be on hand when the bill comes up in committee and before the House. Notify me of the name of the secretary of your committee, and I will let him know when you should go to Toronto and where to meet. The House convenes sometime in March.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL,  
President College of Pharmacy.

## Mr. R. W. Elliot in the Globe.

To the Editor:

Since writing the above I notice that Mr. Elliot is again in the field to wreck our bill. In 1889 he opposed the amendments we all know have done so much good. He headed a deputation that waited upon the Government on the night before the day our bill was to come up in the House, and by a subtle argument that the Druggists had not been made aware of the nature of the Bill asked for time so as to call a convention of the trade in Toronto to pass upon it, and so delay action. They little supposed we would ever hear of their cunning trick until too late. But thanks to the early *Globe* train then running, we read the news in that paper, and by telegraphing and early trains we got together a deputation by 12 o'clock in Toronto just in time to spoil their game. But they very nearly succeeded. Well, we have had a convention this time and they all but unanimously passed in favor of the bill, and they were all retailers. Where was Mr. Elliot? That was the place for him to have attended if he wanted to help us, instead of writing letters to the public press to try and arouse the apprentices and public against us and our bill. I



## Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

## Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

1s 8d per oz.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

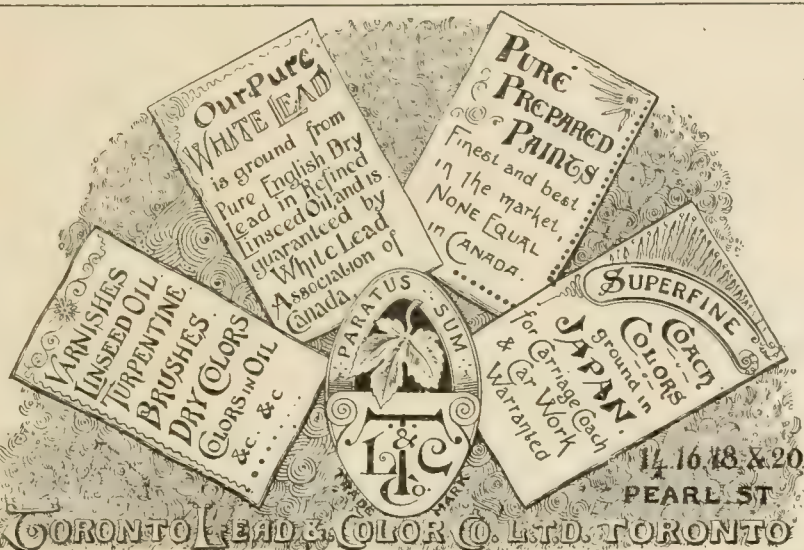
## OUR PAINTS

Are acknowledged  
as the

CANADIAN  
STANDARD

Our prices are Low  
and shipments prompt.

Every  
Package  
Guaranteed



We handle only  
the best qualities in  
all lines.

TRY OUR  
AMERICAN

PURE

Paris  
Green.

We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued:—

**\$3.60 per Gross,**

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

**\$9.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

**\$18.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FC CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

## Druggists - Attention!

THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

**The Ozone Specific** advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through THE TRADE exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for 1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

First Come, First Served.

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application.

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.,**

Business Office—5 Canada Life Building,  
TORONTO, ONT.



would be much surprised to learn of a single well-informed retailer of standing in Ontario who will endorse Mr. Elliot's letter to the *Globe*. If so, let him join forces with that gentleman and notify me and I will see that they are informed of the date when the bill comes up in committee, and I invite them honestly and above-board to meet us there, and not go sneaking (his own word) down to the House as they did before. We will answer them there.

I would suggest as a matter for thought, when Mr. Elliot has time,—Is there anything in the Pharmacy Act affecting the wholesale trade? If not, why should he interfere? Does he make his living out of the retail trade? If so, is it not most unwise of him to oppose a measure that they have so unitedly decided upon?

The ideas of Mr. Elliot in the *Globe* would entirely and completely destroy our College and Pharmacy Act, and make the urgency of organization on our part more imperative. Don't let anyone for a moment imagine that our historical foes are sleeping. As long as their financial interests are best served by opposing us they will oppose us. And if they succeed owing to our indifference we deserve defeat.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL,

President College of Pharmacy.

### College Matters

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR, My attention has been called to a letter in the February issue of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, purporting to have been written by a student of the College. This letter is a direct attack on the Professor of Latin Posology, &c., and on his lectures on physiology; an attack born and bred in that Shakespearean class of ignorance from which the writer thinks an awakening would indeed be the most utter folly.

The writer must be an advocate of the system of education in vogue during the last century, the whole aim and object of which was to jam enough *points* of knowledge (we cannot say *knowledge*) into the heads of the pupils to enable them to squeeze past the examiner literally "by the skin of their teeth."

Now, the object of the course of lectures at the O. C. P., and at every other well-regulated institution, is not simply to fit students for the final examination, but to give them thorough instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, and allied sciences; the examination being a secondary consideration, a test of competency in the main branches of study taken up during the course. No examiner can hope to cover in a short paper of six or eight questions, with a two-minute oral, the entire ground gone over by eight months' tuition. And instruction in the sciences allied to pharmacy, &c., most undoubtedly includes instruction in physiology.

The only fault with the course of physiology, as at present taken up by the College, is that it is *not extensive enough*.

The Colleges of Pharmacy of New York, Philadelphia, and, in fact, every leading pharmacaleducational institution in America, includes in its syllabus of work a course of several lectures on this important subject. And it is right that it should be so, and I sincerely hope that our own Council will see its way clear to map out a course for our Ontario College. The pharmacist of the present day should be an intelligent being, not a machine jammed full of percentage strengths and doses and guaranteed to produce the right ones when called for. He *should* know and *will* know too, if he has a spark of ambition, the action on the human system of every drug that he handles. And is not this an allied science with materia medica?

The ideal graduate, that "Student" apparently has in his mind's eye, is one who can take up a prescription, read it, and tell the dose of every ingredient called for in it, with the strength and mode of preparation of each; but here his knowledge comes to a standstill. If you question him further he will probably stare blankly at you, shake his head, and say that he doesn't know that, he hasn't been taught it, it isn't included in "The Course." And yet this ideal individual proudly styles himself "chemist and druggist" and claims to be on an almost equal footing with the medical man. It is rather hard on the medical man, is it not?

Pharmacy is spoken of as a profession; let us make it a profession. And the only way in which to do this is to go further than our examinations lead us, to instruct ourselves thoroughly in every branch of our calling.

SOORMA '92.

## REGISTRAR'S NOTICES.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

To the Druggists of Ontario:

DEAR SIR,—Your attention is called to Sections 11 and 12 of the Pharmacy Act, re the registration of Apprentices.

From June 1st, 1893, the registration of Apprentices will be dated only from the *day of receipt* of the Certificate of Educational Qualification and Contract of Apprenticeship.

ISAAC T. LEWIS,

Feb. 20, 1893. Registrar-Treasurer.

DEAR SIR,—A copy of proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act, as passed by the Council at the February meeting, was printed in last issue of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

It is particularly requested that every member will assist in every way possible to have these amendments brought under the favorable notice of the Member of the Ontario Legislature for your Electoral Riding; and further, that you will make all possible endeavor to have the same approved of by the Legislature at the coming session.

ISAAC T. LEWIS,

Feb. 20, 1893. Registrar-Treasurer.

## To Keep Carbonate of Ammonia in a Soluble Condition.

Upon exposure to a dry atmosphere the commercial salt is soon converted into the bicarbonate, which is white, quite insoluble, and opaque.

Moisten a sponge with strong ammonia water, put in the hollow part of the stopper of the salt mouth stock bottle. Moisten once or twice a year.

This creates an atmosphere of  $H_2O$ , and particularly ammonia gas, thereby keeping the salt firm, translucent, and of a strong ammoniacal odor.

The commercial salt contains, as we all know—

Ammonium Carbamate ( $NH_4 NH_2 CO_2$ ) Ammonium Acid Carbamate ( $NH_4 HCO_3$ )

The use of too much ammonia water would convert the whole into the normal Ammonium Carbonate Example:

$NH_4 NH_2 CO_2 + H_2O = (NH_4)_2 CO_3$   
(Ammonium Carbamate) Normal Ammonium Carbamate

And  $NH_4 HCO_3 + NH_3 = (NH_4)_2 CO_3$ .

This salt (the normal carbonate) is very pungent, and is not stable, neither is it the U. S. P. preparation.

I mention this to caution the pharmacist not to use the strong ammonia water too freely. The normal carbonate would do for baking purposes, but it is too ammoniacal for medicinal uses.

The object is to have an atmosphere containing small amounts of ammonia gas in the bottle, and then no decomposition can take place.

When the commercial carbonate is crushed and wetted with strong ammonia water it forms smelling salts which is this strong normal ammonium carbonate. If you wet this again with some handkerchief extract or essential oil of bergamot or lavender or lemon, etc., you have an elegant toilet preparation of perfumed smelling salts.—F. T. Green in *Pacific Druggist*.

A CLEVER chemist has invented an automatic sensitive paint, which is a bright yellow at the ordinary temperature, but upon being brought into a warmer atmosphere, it changes color gradually until at 220 degrees it becomes a bright red. It returns to its original color upon cooling, and may be heated with the same effect over and over. It is suggested that this paint may be used with advantage to detect a rise in the temperature of the frictional working parts of machinery.

THE practice of dentistry is of great antiquity, for as early as 500 B.C., gold was used for stopping teeth and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and it does not seem then to have been a new art. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the disease of the teeth and their treatment. In the writings of Martial (first century) a man is mentioned as either stopping or extracting teeth.



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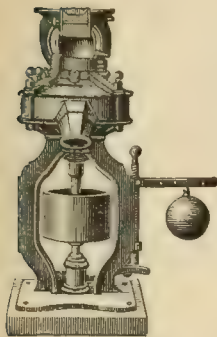
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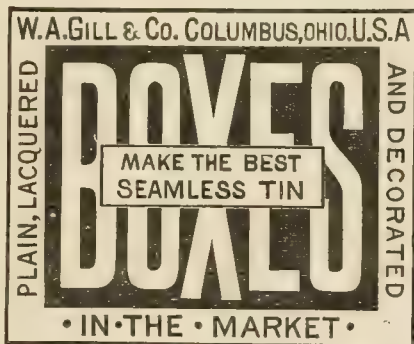
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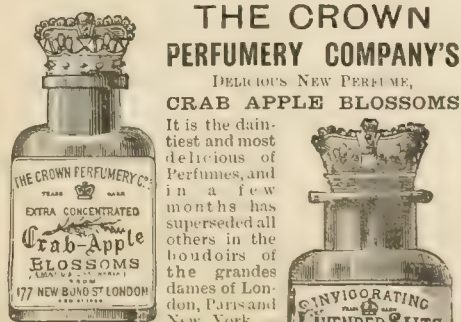
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## The Refilling of Prescriptions.

This by no means new subject has again lately been brought prominently forward in some of the journals, and pharmacists have been called upon to desist from this "censurable practice." Medical authorities have frequently discussed the evil without offering a suitable remedy, and pharmacists have felt that single-handed they could accomplish very little—in fact, that they would be following a suicidal policy if they should refuse to refill a prescription for a customer without being able to state some valid reason. The pharmacist has no right to assume that his patron is without intelligence, and that therefore he must be closely questioned as to his motives, etc., when asking for the renewal of a prescription. What patient would allow himself to be catechised by the pharmacist or his assistant upon questions which concern only himself, and how quickly he would resent any interference with his judgment in regard to taking medicine? In a few isolated cases, where the pharmacist has reason to fear that a powerful remedy is likely to be abused, he may with safety venture a suggestion to his patron, but as a rule those who have had a lengthy experience at the dispensing counter know full well that it is best not to discuss the prescription with a customer. Moreover, the physicians themselves have been largely instrumental in fostering this so-called "censurable practice," by telling their patients to have the medicine renewed and continued until their next visit. That this happens daily is acknowledged everywhere, and no one knows this better than the medical fraternity themselves. The remedy lies, then, solely with the physicians; let them shoulder the responsibility of telling their patients that their prescriptions dare not and shall not be refilled by the pharmacist without a written order, and we feel sure that apothecaries all over the country would cheerfully respect the special directions *Not to be renewed* of any physician. If, on the other hand, physicians do not care to assume this role toward their patrons, they must not expect pharmacists to play cat's paw and rake for them from the fire of personal discomfort the hot chestnuts of public displeasure. The large majority of pharmacists are anxious and willing to please their medical friends to any point consistent with honor and dignity, but who is to be benefited most by the non-renewal of prescriptions, the physician or the public? Is it really only from a high sense of anxiety for public safety that medical societies so severely denounce the pharmacist for renewing prescriptions, unauthorizedly, as they claim, or is it perhaps a more mercenary motive that sometimes governs the case? Very reputable physicians have candidly claimed that they were deprived of lawful fees by the indiscriminate renewal of prescriptions, and that therefore the pharmacist must refuse such renewals, which latter

is easier said than done. The custom of refilling prescriptions without a special order from the physician is an old and deeply rooted one, both in Europe and in this country, and it would be no easy task for the pharmacist to convince his patrons that it must cease for reasons of public safety. The physician occupying the position of medical advisor toward his patient, can readily give any instructions he may see fit, and this, we feel convinced, is the only key to the situation.—*Pharmaceutical Review*.

## Slating for Blackboards.

There are quite a number of ways of doing this class of work. The great secret of putting up a good blackboard is to use no oil of any description in any of the coats. If it is plastered or papered surface you wish to slate, first give it a coat of glue size, then rub it down lightly with fine sandpaper, then give it a coat of shellac varnish and lamp black enough to give it a fair body. If on wood omit the sizing. Then give two coats of either of the following:

1. Two quarts of alcohol,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound shellac, 12 drachms lamp black, 20 drachms ultramarine blue, 4 ounces powdered Rochelle salts, 6 ounces powdered pumice stone.

2. One gallon alcohol, 1 pound shellac,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound ivory black, 5 ounces emery flour, and 4 ounces ultramarine blue.

3. Take equal parts of pumice stone and red lead, and grind them in a mixture of turpentine and best varnish; add enough lamp black to make a dark color, then thin with turpentine until it is perfectly flat. Apply with a brush and blend over.

4. One gallon wood naphtha, 1 pound shellac, 4 ounces lamp black, 4 ounces ultramarine blue,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds soft water, 2 ounces pumice stone and powdered emery. The wood naphtha is cheaper than alcohol, and does as well.

5. One gallon shellac varnish, 4 pounds black manganese, 2 pounds soft water.

All the above must be kept well stirred while using them, and when you are through put what you have left in a bottle and cork it up, and it will keep for a long time. If, at any time, the slating is too thick, thin with alcohol.

## The Manufacture of Nitric Acid.

OSCAR GUTTMANN.

An elaborate account of the methods of manufacturing nitric acid in various countries was given, and diagrams of the retorts and receivers usually employed were exhibited. Peruvian nitrate of sodium is always used now, and as this frequently contains from 3 to 7 per cent. of chloride, some hydrochloric acid or chlorine is evolved. If over heating takes place hyponitrous acid is formed. To remove the latter and any nitrous acid, hot air is driven through the warm acid. The retorts are of cast

iron, preferably lined with acid-proof cement, the cover being specially protected in this manner as subject to the greatest action. The lower portion of the retort is always lead. They last from three to ten years, according to the quality and composition. Mr. Guttman uses retorts weighing several tons, capable of taking 14 or 15 cwt. charges at a time, and the whole operation is performed in about nine hours.

The receivers are of earthenware, of the old Woffl bottle type, but connected with a tower containing a large number of sieve-like earthenware plates, down which water slowly trickles. The chlorine escapes as a gas from the receivers, of which there are usually at least a dozen, arranged in steps, so that the overflow of one passes into the next, and so on. The remaining portion of the condenser is also of earthenware or glass-lined metal pipes. Mr. Guttman's improvements were: 1st. an arrangement between the retorts and receivers, by which hot air or compressed air could be passed in. 2nd. A socket arrangement in earthenware as substitute for the old receivers in which the acid drops off slowly at the bottom, whilst gases pass off at the top. By this means he had obtained exceptionally good results. No notice can be taken of specific gravity, as the quantity of hyponitrous acid is the most objectionable feature, and is not indicated. His highest result was an acid containing 99.39 per cent. of acids, of which 1.26 per cent. was hyponitrous, and the product distinctly yellow. The average result was really better with 96.5 per cent., of which only .1 per cent. was hyponitrous, and the acid quite white, boiling at 85° C. *Brit. and Col. Druggist*.

## Butylhypnal.

M. Bernin, in examining the analogies existing between butylchloral and chloral hydrate, made experiments in combining the former with antipyrin, and succeeded in getting a crystalline analogue of hypnal, which he calls butylhypnal. This substance presents itself in the shape of light, colorless crystals, more or less voluminous according to the degree of concentration of the solutions from which they were obtained. The odor is similar to that of butylchloral. It is soluble in 30 parts of cold water, and much more soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, benzin, and chloroform. Its taste is acid and pronounced. Its solution takes a deep red color with perchloride of iron, and it gives an abundant precipitate of rectangular lamellar crystals on contact with picric acid. Alkalies decompose it into antipyrin, alkaline formate, and propyl chloroform. It promptly reduces a hot solution of potassium permanganate, and, more slowly, a cold solution of the same salt. Its therapeutic qualities have not yet been properly tried, but everything points to powerful hyponotic properties. *Nat. Druggist*.

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## PHARMACY ABROAD.

**SALE OF POISONS IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.**—An ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled "The Druggists' Ordinance," has come into effect recently. The ordinance has been issued for the purpose of regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in the colony. A committee of the British Medical Association has recommended the Imperial Government to introduce into the ordinance a series of amendments, and most of them have been given effect to, but Section 14 of the ordinance, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be taken to extend to or apply to the sale of any patent, proprietary, or homœopathic medicines, does not yet meet the committee's views, and they are in communication with the Marquis of Ripon about the matter.

**A PHARMACOPEIA FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—The Department of Public Hygiene of Buenos Ayres have decided that an official Argentine Pharmacopœia is rendered necessary by the fact that the numerous medical men of different nationalities practising in the Republic all prescribe according to their national formularies, causing much confusion to dispensers and inconvenience and danger to the public. The Department has appointed the following committee to draw up the Pharmacopœia: President, Dr. Enrique del Arca; Members, Drs. Angel M. Centeno, Francisco de P. Lallave, Francisco Barraza, and Professors J. J. Kyle, Atanasio Quiroga, Miguel Puiggarí; Secretary, Dr. Tiburcio Padilla, jr. The committee has already begun work.

**PHARMACY IN BRAZIL.**—Mr. Adolf Ambros, an Austrian pharmacist, in writing to the *Pharmaceutical Post*, gives the following description of a Brazilian Pharmacy, which we copy from the *Chemist and Druggist*:

"The exterior of the pharmacies is generally a thoroughly elegant one. As a rule they have no show-windows, for, according to the custom of the country, the place of these windows is taken by doors, a shop having often three, four, or more entrances. The shop, decorated with great elegance, is mostly long and narrow, and traversed by a counter, which divides it in a small front and a large back part. The front part is for the public, and is decorated with small marble tables, velvet upholstered seats along the walls, and a multitude of patent medicine advertisements. The counter is covered with marble, and has a door admitting to the dispensing room. Specialties take up most of the space in the elegant wall-casings, but, in spite of all this show, the pharmaceutical instruments of the business are usually represented only by a pair of scales and a set of weights which would not in the least satisfy the requirements of a conscientious official commissioner.

"The French Codex is official in Brazil,

but I discovered that specimens of goods sold as 'chemically pure' at several pharmacies, when tested by the Codex, had no claim whatever to that description. The stock-room is mostly a chaos of various tins and vials. Only the larger pharmacies have a laboratory, and almost everything is imported ready-made from Europe. Syrupy and many other extracts are used everywhere, the art of pharmacy being thereby reduced to simple mixing and the melting of a few ointments.

"Shops open at 6 a. m. The German chemists close at 9 p. m., while the Brazilians keep open until 11 p. m. On the other hand, the German chemists have a regular night service, the Brazilians none. Night-prescriptions are charged 50 per cent. above the ordinary rates.

"Prescriptions are carefully copied in a book, a peculiarity of Brazilian prescribing being that the doctor makes it a habit always to add the patient's name to the prescription, no matter what the latter's complaint may be. Almost every pharmacy has its regular set of patrons among the medical faculty, and many medical men are in the habit of supplying their favorite pharmacist with a whole set of formulæ, and then prescribing under a corresponding number one of these to their patients, in order to compel the latter to go to the pharmacy indicated. This practice, it should be said, is illegal, although far from unusual. Bargaining for the price of prescriptions is the rule in all pharmacies.

"The position of assistants, considering their low educational standard, is not bad. They are generally in business all day long, with alternate Sundays off, but the duties are not exacting, and they have a fair chance of starting in business for themselves in the provinces, where, with half-a-dozen books bound in black and a cranky balance on an empty biscuit-tin, the 'Sor Boticario'—Mr. Pharmacist—is pretty sure of a high place in public esteem. Pharmaceutical societies do not exist in Brazil, and the only pharmaceutical paper published in the country is scarcely ever seen outside Rio.

"The consumption of proprietary medicines is astonishingly large, and advertisements relating to such goods are met with in the most distant settlements on the verge of the virgin forest. The patients are mostly French or American—the latter country only supplies a few kinds, but these in immense quantities. By the Brazilian law a pharmacist is compelled to give customers information (should they require it) regarding the composition, employment and therapeutical action of any patent medicine he sells (*sic!*), and in a country where the average chemist's own capacities are of the scantiest, and the bulk of his living is made by sale of foreign patents, that proviso probably does not a little to increase the sale of the latter, though probably it was meant to act the other way."

True success is not possible unless one is truly attached to his vocation.

## Present Business Methods.

"Friendship doesn't sell many goods now-a-days," remarked a salesman recently. This is true enough in one sense, but in another friendship plays just as great a part in commercial affairs as it ever did. That friendship that tied a merchant up to a particular house, or to a certain salesman in that house, and made him blind and deaf to any other concern, has largely passed away, but there still exist many instances of warm personal consideration between merchants and salesmen, founded on mutual esteem, and on benefits given and received in the course of business, that will secure trade for certain houses, other things being equal. A merchant will usually prefer to buy of a salesman whom he knows, in whom he has confidence, and with whom he is in sympathy, but he expects just as good treatment from him as from his rivals; in fact, this friendship is usually founded on the idea that the merchant can do a little better in one way or another with his particular house or salesman than with any other.

This change in the business methods of the country is due in part to its transformation from a new and thinly settled country to one in which the most advanced commercial ideas alone can rule, and partly to changes in the industrial interests of the entire country. In the early days anybody could make money retailing goods. Style was but little thought of. A merchant's stock was good until it was sold. The city and the surrounding country was being settled rapidly, money was plenty, and price was not of such great importance when everyone had money and felt certain that they would shortly be wealthy.

Now what is the state of affairs? There are more goods for sale than people must or can buy. Buyers have been taught to be cautious and critical, and economy is practiced of necessity by nine-tenths of the people. Competition hence becomes severe, and a merchant to be successful must be both wise and diligent in his purchases, and cannot afford to overlook the advantages which may be found by searching through an entire market. He must post himself on what is offered him by all the houses, and if one can make better prices on any line of goods he must avail himself of the opportunity. Not only is his competitor likely to do so, but his customers are much better posted on prices than formerly through the catalogues now so freely distributed by the large city stores. His best friend in business is that one which will make him the lowest prices, or in some way enable him to make the most money. So that selling goods is not a matter of friendship nowadays, but is strictly business, as it ought to be.—*Exchange.*

It takes 100 cents to make a \$, and yet a cash penny is often better than a dollar credit.



PEBBLE SPECS FOR \$9.00 DOZEN.

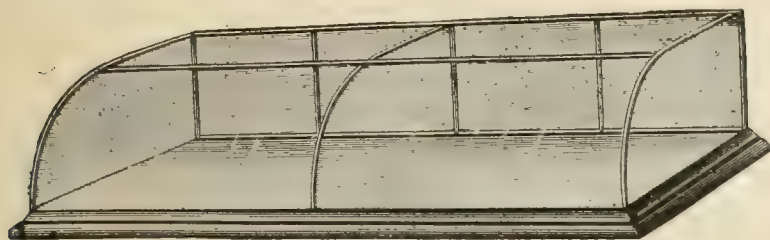
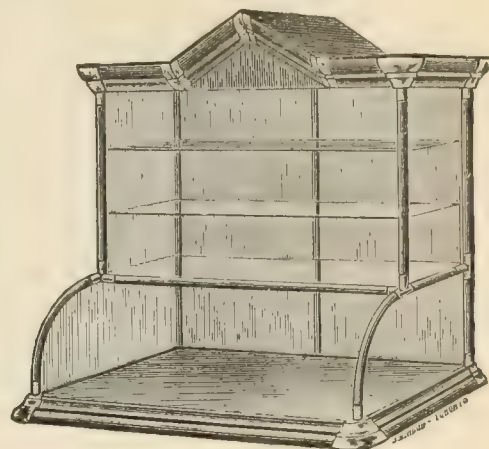
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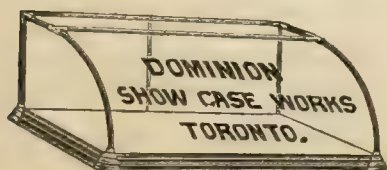
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## SELECTIONS.

**A NEW HYPNOTIC.** Hanriot and C. Riche, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences, describes the properties of chloralose, a compound formed by the interaction of anhydrous chloral and glucose. The crystalline substance produced has a bitter taste, and is only sparingly soluble in water, is more active than chloral as a hypnotic, and by experiments made on themselves the authors find that doses of 8 to 15 grains can be given, but these are excessive, 3 to 6 grains being sufficient to induce a dreamless, quiet sleep, without any symptoms of fatigue, headache, or dyspepsia on waking. In certain cases, patients unable to tolerate chloral or morphine have obtained refreshing sleep with the help of chloralose.

— *Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

**PHENOLID** is a mixture of 58 parts antifebrin and 42 sodium salicylate.

†††

**CHAMPACOL.** Under this name Merck describes a kind of camphor obtained from champaca wood by distillation with water. After purification it melts at 86°–88° C., has the form of long white felted needles, has no odor when pure, but when kept in an impure state becomes liquid and develops the agreeable odor of champaca wood.

— *Merck's Jahresbericht.*

†††

**ALANGINE.** This is the name given by Schuchard to an alkaloid obtained from the root of *Alangium Lamarkii* Twaites, a tree belonging to the Cornaceæ. The substance is also found, but in lesser quantity, in the bark. The substance is very bitter, and has not yet been obtained in a crystalline state. The bark and root of *Alangium*, according to Mehi-edeon Shereeff, are used as emetics in doses of 3 gm. in place of ipecac. In smaller doses it is sudorific and antipyretic. Nothing definite has been determined concerning the physiological and therapeutical qualities of the alkaloid.

†††

**EMULSION OF COAL TAR OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CRESYL.** The high price of cresyl induced M. Delahousse (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*), to replace this by an emulsion of heavy coal tar oil (huile lourde de houille) obtained by the following formula; coal-tar oil, (density 1.05), 50; pulverized colophony, 10; soda lye (sp. gr. 1.33), 6; green soap, 10. A syrupy liquid results having the odor of cresyl, and acting like it in the presence of water. This preparation contains about 740 gm. of coal-tar oil per liter, and is equal to cresyl in antiseptic and deodorizing properties.

— *American J. of Pharmacy.*

†††

**PREPARATION OF BROMIDE OF GOLD.** The bromide of gold is coming into favor abroad as a remedy in syphilis and certain neuroses, and it is useful to know how to prepare it extemporaneously, should a call be made for it. The following is the

process of M. Patrouillard, one of the foremost of French pharmacists:

Auric chloride (Au Cl<sub>3</sub>) ..... 1 gm.  
Potassium bromide ..... 1 gm.  
Sulphuric acid, c.p. .... 45 eg.  
Distilled water, sufficient.

Mix, and apply heat. Almost instantly the mixture takes on a deep red color, and the reaction proceeds rapidly, being complete in a few seconds. Let cool, and when cold agitate it with several charges of ether of 65°. At the fourth washing the aqueous solution will be almost totally decolorized. Unite the ethereal solutions, and add to the liquid a small amount of pure fused calcium chloride; agitate and decant. Evaporate the ether at a very low temperature. The product, provided you have been careful in your last dehydration, will be chemically pure bromide of gold.—*National Druggist.*

†††

**CREASOTE PILLS.** M. Limbo recommends the following process for these pills, by which he obtains a preparation, having the odor and taste of the creasote completely masked: The creasote is mixed with about twice its weight of pulverized gum arabic, and when the liquid has been well absorbed a few drops of glycerin are incorporated with the mass.

### Some Observations on the Clinical Uses of Papoid.

In a very able article in the *Doctor's Weekly*, Arch. Dixon, M. D., President Kentucky State Medical Society, "Ex-President Miss. Valley Med. Association, member American Medical Association, member Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, etc., etc., states:

"There are many members of our profession who, after years of trial, have almost lost faith in the Pepsins; and especially is this true in those cases of so-called atonic dyspepsia, in which Pepsin has been relied on and found wanting, and there are thousands of such cases which daily present themselves to physicians for treatment. Frequently the statement is made: 'Doctor, I have taken all sorts of Pepsin and without relief,' but the doctor says, 'here is a new preparation of Pepsin which, I am sure, will benefit you.' The patient takes his prescription and later on takes his Pepsin; he soon returns with the same old story; his digestion is no better, and he is feeling worse, if possible, than before. It is this result which, as I said previously, has caused a large number of the thinking members of our profession to lose faith in Pepsin, and they only continue to prescribe it in a routine sort of way, largely from habit, but more especially because they have been unable to find anything better. To such I say, try Papoid and you will not be disappointed. Herschell and Woodbury have pointed out that Papoid has greater digestive power than either Pepsin or Pancreatin, and can be used when Pepsin is contra-indicated or powerless. Experience has

proven this to be true, and it may be stated without the fear of contradiction that Papoid under the conditions indicating the use of Animal Pepsin will produce no results whatever. It may be further stated that *Papoid under Papoid conditions produces greater results than Animal Pepsin under Pepsin conditions!* Papoid is indicated in any case where there is a deficiency of the gastric juice, no matter from what cause; in gastric catarrh, acute or chronic; in cases of anaemia and general debility, productive of deficient blood supply; in chronic alcoholism, which is always accompanied by an excess of unhealthy mucus in the alimentary canal; in the vomiting of pregnancy and all irritable conditions of the stomach associated with pain and vomiting. In duodenal and intestinal indigestion, Papoid is infinitely superior to Pancreatin. These are no imaginary statements, but are based upon absolute results from practical experience, and from records that cover both negative and positive results."

### Pulverulent Medicinal Soaps.

Dr. P. J. Eichhoff recently recommended the use of this class of soaps because of the ease with which medicinal substances could be incorporated. By boiling soda solution and beef suet together a neutral soap is produced which is placed upon the market as a fine anhydrous although hygroscopic powder; this forms the basis for all of the soaps and is called neutral soap-powder base; by the addition of 2 per cent oleic acid and 3 per cent lanolin a base is obtained containing free or excessive fat; by the addition of 2.5 per cent. each of potassium and sodium carbonates an alkaline soap-powder base results. The following preparations may be incorporated with any one of the three bases: 20 per cent. pumice stone; 10 per cent. sulphur, balsam of Peru, chlorinated lime, chrysarobin; 5 per cent salicylic acid, naphthol, camphor, borax, pyrogallol, menthol, salol, tannin, thiol naphthalin; 3 per cent. benzoin, iodoform, iodol; 2 per cent. thymol, iodine, aristol, euophen, quinine sulphate; 0.2 per cent. cantharidin.—*Phar. Zeitung through Amer. Jour. Phar.*

### The Java Exhibition.

The exhibition of industrial and natural products of the Dutch East Indies, which is to be held at Batavia in the course of this year, promises to be a decided success. The agricultural section will include extensive exhibits of cinchona, including flowering branches as well as dried bark, indigo and other dyestuffs, spices, gums and resins, essential oils and medicinal drugs of native as well as European use. Prizes are offered for the best treatises on the cultivation of and commerce in cinchona, pepper, cubebs, vanilla, cloves, and cinnamon, and for the best project for the establishment of a cinchona factory in Java.



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*The Sequelae of Typhoid Fever*  
**LA GRIPPE**  
*Dysentery, Influenza and other complaints present themselves at this season and suggest to the Profession the value of* **ANTIKAMNIA**, *also*  
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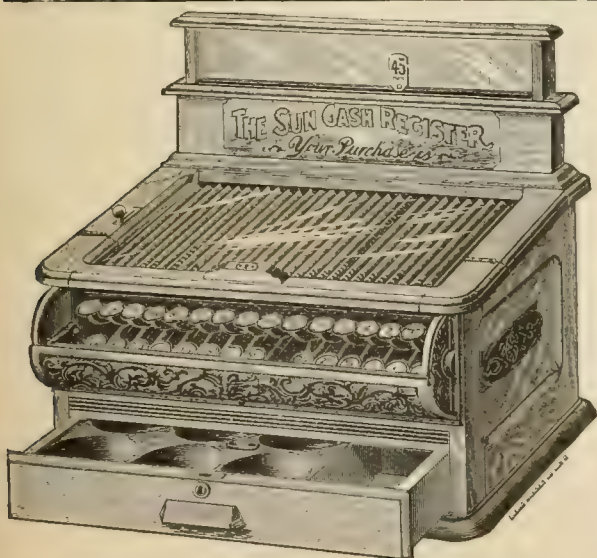
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| Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, | 1876 |
| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.  
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## FORMULARY.

## NON-STICKY COSMETIC CREAM.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Corn starch, in fine powder | 6 drachms  |
| Boric acid                  | 2 drachms  |
| Carbolic acid               | 30 drops   |
| Glycerin                    | 6 ounces   |
| Distilled water             | 4 ounces   |
| Perfume to suit             | 1 ounce M. |

Boil the corn starch with the water until a perfect paste is formed. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerin and add to the first mixture. Lastly add perfume. *Pharmaceutical Record.*

## NAPHTOL DENTIFRICE.

|                     |             |           |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Precipitated chalk  | each        | 7½ ounces |
| Boxwood or its root |             |           |
| Beta-naphthol       |             | 3 drachms |
| Powdered soap       |             | 2½ ounces |
| Powdered sugar      |             | 1½ ounces |
| Carmine             |             | 30 grains |
| Oil lavender        | } of each   | 1 drachm  |
| Oil lemon           |             |           |
| Oil bergamot        | } 30 minims |           |
| Oil gaultheria      |             |           |
| Oil rose            |             | 10 minims |

Mix according to art and sift. *Pharmaceutical Record.*

## HEIDER'S SPIRITUS DENTIFRICUS.

The *Zeitschrift Oestr. Apotheker Verein* gives the following:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Tincture of quinine | 2 gm.   |
| Tincture of myrrh   | 2 gm.   |
| Peppermint oil      | 30 eg.  |
| Aromatic spirit     | 100 gm. |

Mix and dissolve. *National Druggist.*

## PERFUMES FOR SOAP.

## BROWN WINDSOR BOUQUET.

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Oil lavender, mont blanc | 4 lbs. |
| Oil caraway seed         | 2 lbs. |
| Oil thyme, red           | 1 lb.  |
| Oil rhue                 | ½ lb.  |

Mix.

Use 1½ lbs. for 200 lbs. soap.

## GEMMAU.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Oil thyme, white         | 2½ lbs. |
| Oil lavender, mont blanc | 5 lbs.  |
| Oil caraway seed         | 2½ lbs. |
| Oil Marjoram             | 2 lbs.  |

Mix.

1½ lbs. for 200 lbs. soap.

## A NEW COMBINATION.

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Oil Palma Rose               | 2 lbs. |
| Oil lavender flowers, strong | 2 lbs. |
| Oil lavender spike, flowers  | 1 lb.  |
| Oil rhue                     | ½ lb.  |
| Oil anise                    | ½ lb.  |
| Oil palomier                 | 1 lb.  |

Carl Dorschner, in *Soap Makers' Gazette*.

## LIQVIR CASCARA AROMATIC.

## CASCARA CORDIAL.)

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Rhamnus purshiana, in No. |             |
| to powder                 | 100 grammes |
| Calmet magnesium          | 30 grammes  |
| Water                     | 100 c. cm.  |

Mix thoroughly and allow to macerate for 12 hours; then add 100 c. cm. of alcohol and percolate, and continue percolation with dilute alcohol until 400 c. cm. are received. Then with this percolate:

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Berberis aquifolium, gr. and | 37 grammes |
| Coriander seed               | 17 grammes |
| Glycyrrhiza root             | 2 grammes  |
| Oil anise                    | 1.3 c. cm. |
| Oil orange                   | 1.3 c. cm. |
| Oil cinnamon                 | 1.0 c. cm. |
| Angelica root                | 2.0 c. cm. |

To the percolate obtained from this

add enough dilute alcohol to make 400 c. cm., then add 400 c. cm. water and 400 grammes sugar. Dissolve the sugar by agitation. By this formula the bitterness of the cascara is masked and a pleasant-tasting, efficient preparation results—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

## STYPTIC COLLODION.

To a saturated solution of tannic acid in alcohol and ether in equal parts, add as much pyroxilin as the liquid will dissolve.

## FRAGRANT EFFERVESCENT PASTILS.

Directions for making effervescent pastils furnishing refreshing lemonades, were published a short while ago in the *Casop. Cesk. LeKarni*. One colored pastil is to be dissolved in a half-tumblerful of water, and then one of the white pastils is thrown in. They are made according to the following general formulas:

## RASPBERRY EFFERVESCENT PASTILS.

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Tartaric acid                 | G. 50   |
| Sugar                            | G. 50   |
| Mucilage                         | enough  |
| Make pastils                     | No. 32  |
| 2. Sodium bicarbonate            | G. 70   |
| Sugar                            | G. 30   |
| Raspberry ether                  | gtt. 25 |
| Cochineal coloring, mucilage, of |         |
| each                             | enough  |
| Make pastils                     | No. 32  |

In the same manner may be prepared effervescent pastils of lemon, orange, pine apple, raspberry and vanilla, employing the respective ethers, or, in the case of vanilla, the tincture. To color, use caramel for orange, crocus for pine apple, lemon and vanilla, and cochineal for strawberry. The proportion of fruit ether may be reduced as much as 50 per cent., the sugar in formula 1 may also be reduced to 30 grams.

## RAT PASTE WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Tartar emetic                    | 3.75 grammes  |
| Squill, powdered                 | 3.75 grammes  |
| Precipitated carbonate of barium | 7.50 grammes  |
| Any kind roasted meat            | 45.00 grammes |

## HARNESS POLISH.

## Take of

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Mutton suet            | 4 ounces  |
| Beeswax                | 12 ounces |
| Sugar candy            | 12 ounces |
| Soft soap              | 4 ounces  |
| Water                  | 4 ounces  |
| Indigo, in fine powder | 2 ounces  |
| Turpentine             | ½ pint.   |

Melt the suet, wax and sugar. Add the soap mixed with the water, and stir in the indigo. When thoroughly mixed stir in the turps. Lay it on with a sponge and polish with a brush. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

## SUBSTITUTE FOR MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.

The following mixture was recommended by Mr. H. D. Sykes, at the last meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, as a substitute for mucilage of acacia for technical purposes:

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Dextrin, white      | 6 ounces          |
| Acetic acid, dilute | 1 ounce           |
| Oil of cloves       | 10 drops          |
| Glycerin            | 1 ounce           |
| Water               | to make 16 ounces |

Mix the dextrin thoroughly with 6 ounces of cold water, add 8 ounces of

boiling water, boil five minutes, stirring constantly; add hot water sufficient to make 14 ounces. When it is cold, add the acetic acid, oil of cloves, and glycerin. The oil must be thoroughly mixed with the remainder.

## Improved Wine of Beef and Iron.

J. RALPH HALLEY.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Hydrated oxide of iron                 | 2 drachms  |
| Armour's fluid beef                    | 384 minims |
| Tincture citro-chloride of iron (N.F.) | 256 minims |
| Alcohol                                | 6 drachms  |
| California sherry wine                 | ad 1 pint  |
| Caramel, enough to color.              |            |

\*The magma of oxide of iron is made by precipitating solution of iron chloride (? tersulphate) with aqua ammonia, q. s., and washing the precipitate free of ammonia. The quantity of magma may be increased proportionately with the amount of wine made. Thus in making 3 gallons of wine of beef and iron, we use 2 ounces of magma.

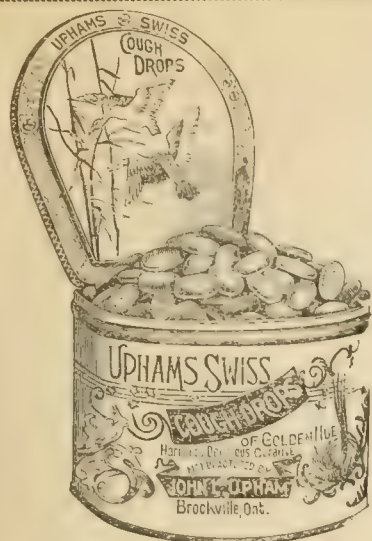
To the wine add the alcohol, hydrated oxide of iron, caramel and beef in succession. Shake well together and allow to stand with occasional agitation for 48 hours; then filter and add the tincture of citro-chloride of iron. The addition of about six drams of simple syrup is considered an improvement by some pharmacists.—Prize formula in *Pharmaceutical Record.*

## Sponges.

The exports of sponges from Tripoli were valued at 12,000l. in 1890, but at 36,000l. in 1891. The fisheries are entirely in the hands of Greeks, who carry on their industry by means of numerous small craft, employing a total of 700 fishermen. Fishing takes place in the summer months only, by four different methods—viz., machine-boats (*i. e.*, those which are provided with diving apparatus), Kangara-boats, or trawlers, harpoon-boats, and divers' boats. In the summer of 1891 there were twenty-one diving-machines in use. These, of course, secure the best sponges, as the divers have time to select and cut them, whereas the trawl nets and ordinary divers tear away the sponges from the bottom without examining them, and the harpoon-boats can only fish in comparatively shallow water. The value of dried sponges is from 15f. to 20f. an oke. They are mostly sent to Greece, but a few are bought on the spot for the London and Paris markets. The best sponges are found to the west of Tripoli, the quality becoming poorer towards the east. Diving is dangerous, as sharks abound, and diving beyond the proper limits often exhausts and proves fatal to the fishers. Sponge-fishers must take out a license, the cost of which varies from T3l. to T32l., according to the mode of fishing.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The fellow who intends to beat you out of his account don't care how sour your visage may be.





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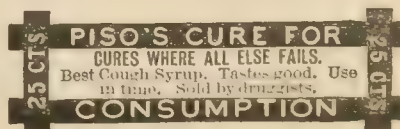
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## THERAPEUTICS.

## CHLORAL CAMPHOR GLYCERINE.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralblatt* gives the following as the formula of the remedy used, and recommended by Cavalazzi in the treatment of soft chancre.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Chloral hydrate | 5 parts  |
| Camphor         | 3 parts  |
| Glycerin        | 25 parts |

Mix the chloral and camphor together and triturate until a homogeneous liquid is formed. Add, all at once, the glycerine and bring to a temperature, in the water-bath, of 50° to 60° C.

As the camphor soon begins to separate, and fall as a precipitate, only a small quantity should be made at one time.—*National Druggist*.

## AN ANTI CHOLERAIC MIXTURE.

The most useful anti-choleraic mixture which Dr. B. W. Richardson has ever employed is one in which creasote is combined with opium, on the method first suggested by the late Mr. H. Stephens, and, quite independently, by Mr. Spinks, of Warrington. The formula is:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Creasote puri         | 12 minims |
| Tinct. camph. co.     | 6 drachms |
| Spirit. ether. chlor. | 4 drachms |
| Syrup. rheodes        | 2 drachms |
| Ft. mist.             |           |

The mixture—twelve doses. One fluid drachm, or a teaspoonful, to be taken every hour, or as may be directed, in half a tumbler of water.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## PREPARATION OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

In making solutions of mercuric chloride for surgeons' use it will be found a great convenience to have in stock the following concentrated solution:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Bichloride of mercury | 1 part    |
| Acetic acid           | 5 parts   |
| Water, q. s. to make  | 100 parts |

Mix and dissolve.

This solution even when exposed to the direct sunlight does not deposit calomel.—*National Druggist*.

## A POWDER FOR HYPERIDROSIS.

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Washed sulphur     | 30 grains |
| Powdered arrowroot | 4 ounces  |
| Salicylic acid     | 7 grains  |

This powder is to be dusted over the feet and between the toes, for the relief of hyperidrosis.—*L'Union Medicale*.

## AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

M. Dumontpallier, in the name of M. Marotte (*Rev. de Ther.*, Nov. 1892), mentions the following advantages of the use of this salt in the treatment of cholera: it produces a return of warmth and perspiration, also augments diuresis; one is justified in believing that it shows a way for the elimination of the toxic elements of this disease. The medicament should be prescribed in doses proportionate to the intensity of the disease, and the rapidity of the attacks in cachets or in liquid form. In addition to the medicament, a

mustard bath is of advantage.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

## SULPHORICINIC ACID, SULPHORICINATE OF SODA.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Societe de Therapeutique M. Adrian stated that sulphuric acid was gaining general favor with practitioners. He had found in the drug trade besides the sulphuric acid used by dyers two compounds—one sulphuric acid, an oily liquid obtained by treating castor oil with sulphuric acid and exactly neutralizing, and the other, sodium sulphuricinoleate, a soapy mass with alkaline reaction. The first alone should be used.

## ASTHMA AND EMPHYSEMA.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Stramonii foliorum | 48 grains  |
| Hyoscyami fol.     | 48 grains  |
| Belladonnae        | 96 grains  |
| Ext. opii          | 4 grains   |
| Ext. tobacco       | 80 grains  |
| Pot. nitratis      | 120 grains |
| Sodii arsenia      | 3 grains   |
| Aque               | 1 pint     |

Mix. Filter through paper.

Sig. Paper dipped in solution and smoke inhaled several times a day.—Dr. Steer.

## THYMOL AS AN ANTHELMINTIC.

Dr. F. M. Sandwith, of Cairo, informs the *Lancet* that he has used thymol in the treatment of the anchylostoma—a worm of the small bowel, very common in Egypt. He originally gave 90 grains of thymol in six wafers within six hours, but has now reduced the amount to 60 grains in two doses, accompanied by brandy. Even with this modified quantity anaemic patients are seriously collapsed for about four hours, the temperature falls about 2° F., and the pulse and respirations become correspondingly less frequent. But the treatment is fatal to the worms, and that is the experience with 200 patients. It is no better than santonin for ascarides, and useless for tapeworm.

## APPLICATIONS FOR BURNS.

A German hospital surgeon recommends (*Munch. Med. Woch.*) the following:

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Linseed oil | 4 ounces |
| Lime water  | 4 ounces |
| Thymol      | 6 grains |

Dissolve the thymol in the oil before adding the lime-water.

First wash the wound with lukewarm boric lotion, dry with absorbent cotton gauze, and apply the liniment; at the end of the second week dress the wound with the following ointment:

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Bismuth subnitrate | 2 drachms |
| Boric acid         | 1 drachm  |
| Lanoline           | 2 ounces  |
| Olive oil          | 1 ounce   |

Mix.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

According to *L'Union Medicale*, Nikowsky recommends the following treatment in burns:

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Tannic acid     | 24 drachms |
| Alcohol         | 24 drachms |
| Sulphuric ether | 24 ounces  |

Sig. Make a solution, and apply locally in cases of burns of the second or third degree. Wash the part with a solution

of boric acid, puncture the blébs, and apply by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the solution of tannic acid just named. Cover the part with cotton wadding.

## Chocolate Pastilles of Santonine.

In *L'Union Pharmaceutique* for January, Mons. V. J. Pequart gives a very practical paper on the preparation of chocolate pastilles, which is worth the attention of English readers.

Those powders, which are presented in the insoluble form, are simply massed with chocolate in a warm mortar in a similar way to that employed in beating pill mass. Care must be taken to regulate the temperature, which should not exceed 100° F., about 80° being quite high enough, for chocolate softens very readily with trituration, and a high temperature spoils it. If the powder be very bulky, or if the chocolate is poor in quality, a little cocoa butter must be added, about two parts of butter for each part of the powder. When a body capable of being dissolved, such as santonine, fatty substances are employed; this should be previously dissolved in cocoa butter. The following recipe for santonine pastilles is given:

## Take of

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Santonine    | 2 grms.  |
| Cocoa butter | 20 grms. |

## Dissolve and add to

Chocolate in paste at 80° F. 75 grms.

Divide into 100 gramme pastilles.

If desired, this formula can be modified by the substitution of castor oil for cocoa butter, in which santonine is even more soluble; but in this case it is necessary to add sugar to give the pastille consistence and flavor to disguise the castor oil. The formula proposed is:

## Take of

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Santonine  | 2 grms.  |
| Castor oil | 10 grms. |

## Dissolve and add to

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Chocolate paste at 80° F. | 80 grms. |
| Vanilla sugar             | 5 grms.  |

Divide into 100 pastilles.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The only merchant who is entitled to unlimited credit is the one who grants limited credit.

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of science, religion, etc. The work is a valuable one to the reader whose time is limited and who would keep pace with the leading topics of the day and the trend of current events. Published by the Current History Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., at \$1.50 a year.

#### Dominion Illustrated Monthly.

With the February number this magazine entered on its second volume which bids fair to be one of especial interest. The number before us contains many articles of merit from the pens of Canadian writers, amongst others being an article on J. G. Whittier, by A. M. Machar; Songs of the French Canadian Children, by George Stewart; Social Life Out West, by May Maxwell; A Red Girl's Reasoning, by E. Pauline Johnson; The Viking Hildebert, by Dr. H. F. Darnell, as well as other contributions from various authors. The engravings are good and numerous and make the magazine quite equal to many of the more pretentious ones. The subscription price is only \$1.50 per annum.

#### The Cosmopolitan

offers fifteen hundred dollars, in four prizes of one thousand dollars, three hundred dollars, one hundred dollars, one hundred dollars, respectively, for the four water colors which shall be chosen by a committee as may be submitted by the artists of the United States or Europe on or before twelve o'clock on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three. The subjects are to be selected from the life of Christ, taking those scenes which teach in the highest forms the lessons of love, patience, humility and forbearance, with fidelity, as far as may be, to the actual surroundings and conditions of the period. The treatment should be calculated for single-page reproduction in the *Cosmopolitan*, in size five by eight inches. The subjects to be suitable, as far as possible, for use in stained glass for church or cathedral. The originals for which prizes are awarded will become the property of the *Cosmopolitan*. The drawings should be shipped securely packed, and addressed: "Submitted to Art Committee, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York," and in the upper left-hand corner: "Not to be opened before first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three."

#### Arcadia.

The March number of *Arcadia* maintains the high standard of excellence for which this periodical has been noted ever since its first appearance. "The Popular Song" is an article devoted to a consideration of the causes that made a song popular. After reviewing equally popular but utterly diverse (in tune and sentiment) songs, he says: "From whatever point the question is viewed, the incongruity and the contradictory character of the composition known as 'the popular song' render any solution of the problem well-nigh hopeless." Mr. Henry Mott writes an interesting letter reminiscent

of the songs in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and the "Brides of Venice." Mr. Mott says (and we heartily agree with him) "That, while English songs that are written to be read have gradually attained the highest beauty, English songs intended to be sung have not reached the same perfection. The fault probably lies with the musical composers, who prefer 'nonsense verses' to poetry." "Music in New York" and "Music in London," bring the musical news of these two cities up to date; while "Music in Toronto" and "Music at Home" are bright and newsy. The World's Art is shortly reviewed; and the present exhibition of Montreal paintings is carefully criticised. Mr. Wm. S. Barnes contributes an essay on "The Philosophy of Tennyson," dealing especially with the poet's theistic views. Other careful and interesting articles follow.

#### Review of Reviews.

With the March number, the *Review of Reviews* as a distinct American publication completed its second year. Its rise to prominence and influence in so short a period is fully admitted in New York publication circles, as well as by experienced observers throughout the country, to be altogether without precedent. To many minds the relationship between the English and American *Review of Reviews* is something of a mystery. It is not strange that the public should imperfectly understand an arrangement so entirely unique. The truth is that the American *Review of Reviews* is a distinct periodical, edited absolutely by Dr. Albert Shaw and owned by a company of which Dr. Shaw is the president as well as the chief stockholder. But the vice-president of this company and the next largest stockholder in it is Mr. W. T. Stead, of London, who founded the English *Review of Reviews* and who edits and entirely owns that brilliant and far-famed London periodical. Under the terms of the perfectly intimate relationship existing between the English and American *Review of Reviews* each periodical has full access to duplicate copies and advance proofs of all the articles prepared for the other, and each is entitled to a duplicated set of all the illustrations devised by the art department of its trans-Atlantic colleague. Dr. Shaw has the fullest and freest liberty to use in any way he pleases, with curtailment or amplification, the materials supplied by Mr. Stead, and Mr. Stead has on the other hand the same liberty as regards the materials prepared for the American *Review of Reviews*. The American magazine has been, upon the average, some twenty or thirty pages larger than its English contemporary, and has therefore been enabled to make very extensive use of the English and foreign materials. Though different somewhat in their method, the two periodicals are harmonious in their general spirit. Each is adapted to circulation in its own country. It is well understood that the American

*Review of Reviews* has already risen in point of circulation to a rank with the three or four most widely circulated standard monthlies. Such success achieved in so short a time may well be considered a triumph of industry and of editorial instinct. The chief characteristic, perhaps, of the *Review of Reviews* is its amazing alertness. It never goes to press until all the other magazines are printed, and it gathers up the latest events of the world and presents them summarily, with abundant illustration and in a well-digested, succinct fashion that saves the clear time of the reader and carries him on a straight, clear line through the complexities of the month's events.

#### To Purify Pepsin.

There are many pepsins of low grade on the market, and while they have some medicinal value, they should be discarded as medicinal articles. It is presumed that the next pharmacopœia will give a more reliable test than that we have had, and that the standard of strength will be very materially raised. A method by which a low grade pepsin can be purified (fortified) becomes therefore quite a desideratum. For this purpose the following has been suggested: To an acidulated solution of pepsin, sulphate of soda is added at a temperature of 94° F. Saturated sulphurous acid is now added, so as to give the mixture a faint sulphurous odor; it is then kept at this temperature till all of the pepsin separates, care being taken to have sulphurous acid always present to prevent decomposition. The pepsin thus prepared is tolerably free from peptones, which latter remain in the sulphate of soda solution. When the precipitate is drained and pressed it yields a good active pepsin. It may be still further purified by a process of dialysis. For this purpose the dehydrated magma is dissolved in acidulated water, again treated with sulphurous acid as before, and the solution placed in a dialyser until the sodium sulphate and the more diffusible albumenoids are abstracted from the peptic solution. The solution can then be evaporated in vacuo, either to dryness or to a viscid liquid, which is spread on glass plates and scaled.

Good pepsin should be light in color, soluble in water, almost odorless, and should have a digestive power of 2,000 times its own weight.—S. in *Notes on New Remedies*.

THE use of surgeon's aprons made of rubber is becoming more common. They are antimony cured, fitted with pockets, and some of them reach from head to feet in front and back. Rubber is better than linen or other sorts of cloth, as it is not an absorbent, and washes off readily, and in cholera an article of this sort is absolutely indispensable.

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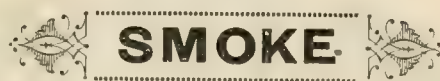
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| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....  | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 25   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 1 00   | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16    | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA, lb.....               | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 6 50   | 7 50   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.....  | 1 00   | 1 25   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 1 25   | 1 50   | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                   | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 75     | 80     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPRICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiaac, lb.....               | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    |       | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 3 65  | 3 75  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 4 50  | 4 75  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 80   |



|   |    |    |                                  |     |  |                         |    |                                  |                                 |             |              |    |    |
|---|----|----|----------------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----|----|
| Y & S Purity, 100 sticks in box                     | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb                      | 38  | 40   | Subcarbonate, lb        | 2  | 75                               | 3                               | 00          |              |    |    |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1  | 50 | 1                                | 50  | Valerian, English, lb true                 | 20                      | 25 | Subnitrate, lb                   | 2                               | 40          | 2            | 60 |    |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2  | 00 | 2                                | 00  | Virginia Snake, lb                         | 40                      | 45 | BORAX, lb                        | 9                               | 10          |              |    |    |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                              | 1  | 50 | 1                                | 75  | Yellow Dock, lb                            | 15                      | 18 | Powdered, lb                     | 10                              | 11          |              |    |    |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                  | 2  | 00 | 2                                | 00  | RUM, Bay, gal                              | 2                       | 25 | 2                                | 50                              | BROMINE, oz | 8            | 13 |    |
| LUPULIN, oz   | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb                      | 3   | 00   | 3                       | 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz             | 20                              | 25          |              |    |    |
| LYCOPodium, lb                                      | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz                    | 1   | 25   | 1                       | 50 | Iodide, oz                       | 45                              | 50          |              |    |    |
| MACE, lb  | 1  | 20 | 1                                | 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb           | 13                      | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb       | 1                               | 50          | 1            | 60 |    |
| MANNA, lb   | 1  | 60 | 1                                | 75  | Star, lb                                   | 35                      | 40 | Iodide, oz                       | 95                              | 1           | 00           |    |    |
| Moss, Iceland, lb                                   | 9  | 10 | Burdock, lb                      | 30  | 35   | Canary, bag or less, lb | 6  | 7                                | Phosphate, precip., lb          | 35          | 38           |    |    |
| Irish, lb   | 9  | 10 | Caraway, lb                      | 10  | 13   | Cardamom, lb            | 1  | 25                               | 1                               | 50          | Sulphide, oz | 5  | 6  |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz                                   | 46 | 00 | 50                               | 00  | Celery                                     | 30                      | 35 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz              | 10                              | 12          |              |    |    |
| NUTGALLS, lb  | 21 | 25 | 30                               | 35  | Colechicum                                 | 75                      | 80 | CHINOIDINE, oz                   | 15                              | 18          |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 25 | 30 | Coriander, lb                    | 10  | 12   | Cumin, lb               | 15 | 20                               | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb            | 1           | 00           | 1  | 10 |
| NUTMEGS, lb   | 1  | 00 | 1                                | 10  | Fennel, lb                                 | 15                      | 17 | Croton, oz                       | 75                              | 80          |              |    |    |
| NUX VOMICA, lb                                      | 10 | 12 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb          | 7   | 9  | Flax, cleaned, lb       | 3  | 4                                | CHLOROFORM, lb                  | 65          | 1            | 85 |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 25 | 27 | Ground, lb                       | 4   | 5  | Hemp, lb                | 6  | 6                                | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz        | 25          | 30           |    |    |
| OAKUM, lb   | 12 | 15 | Mustard, white, lb               | 9   | 12   | Quince, lb              | 65 | 70                               | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz        | 15          | 20           |    |    |
| ointment, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 75 | Powdered, lb                     | 15  | 20   | Rape, lb                | 8  | 9                                | COCAINE, Mur., oz               | 8           | 50           | 9  | 00 |
| Citrine, lb   | 45 | 50 | Pumpkin                          | 25  | 30   | Strophanthus, oz        | 50 | 55                               | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb | 7           | 8            |    |    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz                                     | 15 | 18 | Worm, lb                         | 22  | 25   | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb    | 25 | 30                               | Iodide, oz                      | 65          | 70           |    |    |
| PEPPER, black, lb                                   | 22 | 25 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb | 10  | 12   | White, Cont's, lb       | 15 | 16                               | COPPERAS, lb                    | 1           | 3            |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 25 | 30 | White, Cont's, lb                | 15  | 16   | Powdered, lb            | 25 | 35                               | ETHER, Acetic, lb               | 75          | 80           |    |    |
| PITCH, black, lb                                    | 3  | 4  | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb         | 12  | 25   | Spermaceti, lb          | 50 | 55                               | Sulphuric, lb                   | 40          | 50           |    |    |
| Bergundy, true, lb                                  | 10 | 12 | SPERMACE, lb                     | 50  | 55   | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz   | 75 | 80                               | EXALGINE, oz                    | 1           | 00           | 1  | 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, lbl cash                         | 2  | 25 | 3                                | 25  | Venice, lb                                 | 10                      | 12 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr | 25                              | 30          |              |    |    |
| Adhesive, yd  | 12 | 13 | WAX, White, lb                   | 50  | 75   | Wood, Guaiac, rasped    | 5  | 6                                | IODINE, lb                      | 5           | 00           | 5  | 50 |
| Belladonna, lb                                      | 65 | 70 | Yellow                           | 40  | 45   | Quassia chips, lb       | 10 | 12                               | IODOFORM, lb                    | 6           | 00           | 7  | 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb                                  | 80 | 85 | Red Saunders, ground, lb         | 5   | 6  | Santal, ground, lb      | 5  | 6                                | IODOL, oz                       | 1           | 30           | 1  | 40 |
| Lead, lb  | 25 | 30 | CHROMIUM, lb                     | 12  | 13   | Acid, Acetic, lb        | 12 | 13                               | IRON, by Hydrogen               | 1           | 00           | 1  | 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                | 1  | 00 | 1                                | 10  | Glacial, lb                                | 45                      | 50 | Carbonate, Precip., lb           | 15                              | 16          |              |    |    |
| ROSEIN, Common, lb                                  | 2  | 3  | 3                                | 4   | Benzoic, English, oz                       | 20                      | 25 | Sach., lb                        | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| White, lb   | 3  | 4  | 4                                | 5   | German, oz                                 | 10                      | 12 | Chloride, lb                     | 45                              | 55          |              |    |    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz                                 | 25 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Boracic, lb                                | 20                      | 25 | Sol., lb                         | 13                              | 16          |              |    |    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb                                   | 26 | 28 | 28                               | 30  | Carbolic Crystals, lb                      | 30                      | 38 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb            | 90                              | 1           | 00           |    |    |
| Root, Aconite, lb                                   | 22 | 25 | 25                               | 30  | Calvert's No. 1, lb                        | 2                       | 10 | And Ammon., lb                   | 75                              | 80          |              |    |    |
| Althea, cut, lb                                     | 30 | 35 | 35                               | 40  | No. 2, lb                                  | 1                       | 35 | And Quinine, lb                  | 1                               | 50          | 3            | 00 |    |
| Belladonna, lb                                      | 25 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Citric, lb                                 | 65                      | 70 | Quin. and Stry., oz              | 18                              | 30          |              |    |    |
| Blood, lb   | 15 | 16 | 16                               | 18  | Gallic, oz                                 | 10                      | 12 | And Strychnine, oz               | 13                              | 15          |              |    |    |
| Bitter, lb  | 27 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb                   | 30                      | 35 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb           | 50                              | 55          |              |    |    |
| Blackberry, lb                                      | 15 | 18 | 18                               | 20  | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-             | 1                       | 50 | Ferrocyanide, lb                 | 55                              | 60          |              |    |    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb                                | 18 | 20 | 20                               | 25  | cles doz                                   | 1                       | 50 | Hypophosphites, oz               | 20                              | 25          |              |    |    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb                          | 20 | 25 | 25                               | 30  | Lactic, concentrated, oz                   | 22                      | 25 | Iodide, oz                       | 40                              | 45          |              |    |    |
| Canada Snake, lb                                    | 30 | 35 | 35                               | 40  | Muriatic, lb                               | 3                       | 5  | Syrup, lb                        | 40                              | 45          |              |    |    |
| Cohosh, Black, lb                                   | 15 | 20 | 20                               | 25  | Chem, pure, lb                             | 18                      | 20 | Lactate, oz                      | 5                               | 6           |              |    |    |
| Colchicum, lb                                       | 40 | 45 | 45                               | 50  | Nitric, lb                                 | 10                      | 13 | Pernitrate, solution, lb         | 15                              | 16          |              |    |    |
| Columbo, lb   | 20 | 22 | 22                               | 25  | Chem, pure, lb                             | 25                      | 30 | Phosphate scales, lb             | 1                               | 25          | 1            | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 25 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Oldic, purified, lb                        | 75                      | 80 | Sulphate, pure, lb               | 7                               | 9           |              |    |    |
| Coltsfoot, lb                                       | 38 | 40 | 40                               | 45  | Oxalic, lb                                 | 12                      | 13 | Exsiccated, lb                   | 8                               | 10          |              |    |    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb                                | 20 | 25 | 25                               | 30  | Phosphoric, glacial, lb                    | 1                       | 00 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb         | 80                              | 85          |              |    |    |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb                               | 13 | 14 | 14                               | 15  | Dilute, lb                                 | 13                      | 17 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb          | 85                              | 90          |              |    |    |
| Dandelion, lb                                       | 15 | 18 | 18                               | 20  | Pyrogallie, oz                             | 32                      | 35 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb         | 13                              | 15          |              |    |    |
| Elecampane, lb                                      | 15 | 10 | 10                               | 12  | Salicylic, white, lb                       | 1                       | 80 | Carbonate, lb                    | 7                               | 8           |              |    |    |
| Galangal, lb  | 15 | 18 | 18                               | 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb                      | 2                       | 3  | Iodide, oz                       | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| Gelsemium, lb                                       | 22 | 25 | 25                               | 30  | Bottles, lb                                | 5                       | 6  | Red, lb                          | 7                               | 9           |              |    |    |
| Gentian, lb   | 9  | 10 | 10                               | 12  | Chem. pure, lb                             | 18                      | 20 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb      | 4                               | 5           |              |    |    |
| Ground, lb  | 10 | 12 | 12                               | 15  | Tannic, lb                                 | 90                      | 1  | In packages, lb                  | 6                               | 7           |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 13 | 15 | 15                               | 18  | Tartaric, powdered, lb                     | 40                      | 45 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz             | 40                              | 45          |              |    |    |
| Ginger, African, lb                                 | 11 | 12 | 12                               | 15  | ACETANILID, lb                             | 90                      | 1  | Carbonate, oz                    | 30                              | 35          |              |    |    |
| Po., lb   | 13 | 15 | 15                               | 18  | ACONITINE, grain                           | 4                       | 5  | Citrate, oz                      | 25                              | 30          |              |    |    |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb                                 | 25 | 28 | 28                               | 30  | ALUM, cryst., lb                           | 1                       | 3  | Iodide, oz                       | 50                              | 55          |              |    |    |
| Po., lb   | 28 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Powdered, lb                               | 3                       | 4  | Salicylate, oz                   | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| Ginseng, lb   | 3  | 00 | 3                                | 25  | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880                   | 8                       | 10 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb             | 55                              | 60          |              |    |    |
| Golden Seal, lb                                     | 75 | 80 | 80                               | 85  | Carbonate, lb                              | 12                      | 13 | Carbonate, lb                    | 18                              | 20          |              |    |    |
| Gold Thread, lb                                     | 90 | 95 | 95                               | 100 | Iodide, oz                                 | 35                      | 40 | Citrate, gran., lb               | 40                              | 45          |              |    |    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb                         | 12 | 15 | 15                               | 18  | Nitrate, crystals, lb                      | 40                      | 45 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb          | 1                               | 3           |              |    |    |
| Indian Hemp   | 18 | 30 | 30                               | 35  | Muriate, lb                                | 12                      | 16 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb       | 5                               | 7           |              |    |    |
| Ipecac, lb  | 2  | 90 | 3                                | 00  | Valerianate, oz                            | 55                      | 60 | MENTHOL, oz                      | 30                              | 35          |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 3  | 10 | 3                                | 20  | AMYL, Nitrite, oz                          | 16                      | 18 | MERCURY, lb                      | 90                              | 95          |              |    |    |
| Jalap, lb   | 55 | 60 | 60                               | 65  | ANTHYRIN, oz                               | 2                       | 00 | Ammon (White Precip.),           | 1                               | 25          | 1            | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 60 | 65 | 65                               | 70  | ARISTOL, oz                                | 2                       | 00 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb          | 1                               | 00          | 1            | 10 |    |
| Kava Kava, lb                                       | 40 | 90 | 90                               | 100 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb                | 25                      | 30 | Calomel, Corrosive, lb           | 1                               | 15          | 1            | 20 |    |
| Licorice, lb  | 12 | 15 | 15                               | 18  | Fowler's, sol., lb                         | 15                      | 15 | With Chalk, lb                   | 60                              | 65          |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 13 | 15 | 15                               | 18  | Iodide, oz                                 | 35                      | 40 | Iodide, Proto, oz                | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| Mandrake, lb  | 13 | 18 | 18                               | 20  | White, lb                                  | 6                       | 7  | Bin., oz                         | 25                              | 30          |              |    |    |
| Masterwort, lb                                      | 16 | 40 | 40                               | 45  | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz | 7                       | 00 | Oxide, Red, lb                   | 1                               | 30          | 1            | 35 |    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb                               | 30 | 35 | 35                               | 40  | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz               | 40                      | 45 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb             | 70                              | 75          |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 40 | 45 | 45                               | 50  |  |                         |    | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb         | 50                              | 55          |              |    |    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb                             | 40 | 45 | 45                               | 50  |  |                         |    | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz            | 1                               | 50          | 1            | 60 |    |
| Pink, lb  | 75 | 80 | 80                               | 85  |  |                         |    | Muriate, oz                      | 1                               | 50          | 1            | 60 |    |
| Parsley, lb   | 30 | 35 | 35                               | 40  |  |                         |    | Sulphate, oz                     | 1                               | 60          | 1            | 75 |    |
| Pleurisy, lb  | 20 | 25 | 25                               | 30  |  |                         |    | PRESIN, Saccharated, oz          | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| Poke, lb  | 15 | 18 | 18                               | 20  |  |                         |    | PHENACETINE, oz                  | 50                              | 55          |              |    |    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb                             | 18 | 20 | 20                               | 25  |  |                         |    | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain      | 5                               | 6           |              |    |    |
| Rhatany, lb   | 20 | 30 | 30                               | 35  |  |                         |    | PIPERIN, oz                      | 1                               | 00          | 1            | 10 |    |
| Rhubarb, lb   | 75 | 2  | 50                               | 55  |  |                         |    | PHOSPHORUS, lb                   | 90                              | 1           | 10           |    |    |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb                              | 40 | 45 | 45                               | 50  |  |                         |    | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb      | 55                              | 60          |              |    |    |
| Scut, lb  | 50 | 55 | 55                               | 60  |  |                         |    | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb           | 35                              | 40          |              |    |    |
| Senega, lb  | 55 | 65 | 65                               | 70  |  |                         |    | Bicarbonate, lb                  | 15                              | 17          |              |    |    |
| Squill, lb  | 13 | 15 | 15                               | 18  |  |                         |    | Bichromate, lb                   | 14                              | 15          |              |    |    |
| Stillingia, lb                                      | 22 | 25 | 25                               | 30  |  |                         |    | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb         | 25                              | 30          |              |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  | 25 | 27 | 27                               | 30  |  |                         |    | Bromide, lb                      | 45                              | 50          |              |    |    |



|                                    |      |      |                                 |       |       |                             |      |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....            | 20   | 22   | VERATRINE, oz.....              | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 25   | 27   | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....          | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....            | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....     | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.....                 | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.....                  | 13    | 60    | Origanum, lb.....           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....            | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....               | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.....            | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>          |       |       | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32   | 35   | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....    | 75    | 80    | Pimento, lb.....            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                  | 50    | 60    | Rhodium, oz.....            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.....           | 40    | 45    | Rose, oz.....               | 6 50 | 7 50 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35   | 40   | Rec't, lb.....                  | 65    | 70    | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....         | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.....                  | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rue, oz.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Ozs., oz.....                      | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.....                    | 50    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....               | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                   | 90    | 1 00  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.....                | 1 80  | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....   | 90   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb.....             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....       | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.....                  | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.....                | 1 60  | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>          |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                  | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.....                | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                  | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.....                  | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....               | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.....                  | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....              | 30   | 60   | Fennel, lb.....                 | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 61   | 65   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....        | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.....               | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal.....               | 58   | 60   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....      | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.....                   | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.....                  | 28   | 30   | Juniper berries (English), lb.. | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....       | 2½   | 4    | Wood, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....         | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb...  | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....             | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPEARMINT, gal.....         | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....     | 55   | 60   | Lemon, lb.....                  | 2 75  | 3 00  | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 65   | 68   |

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I loved tobacco for 26 years. tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one half boxes *Notobac*. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 17 pounds in six weeks.

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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, APRIL, 1893.

No. 4.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

### Pharmacy Act Amendment.

Pharmacists are receiving an unprecedented amount of attention at present from the press of Ontario. Not only the daily and weekly newspapers, but also the society papers and trade journals, with remarkable simultaneousness, have all appeared with leading articles denunciatory of "druggists' charges," "druggists' selfishness," "druggists' combines," etc., etc., and have appealed to the benighted public against the "extraordinary" enactments and "iniquitous" legislation asked for in the Pharmacy Act Amendment which is about to be introduced in the Local Legislature of this Province.

#### AS IT AFFECTS PATENT MEDICINES.

As far as we can make out, the sum and substance of the complaint seems to be summed up in the statement which appears in *Hardware* of March 25th, (it must concern hardware merchants very intensely) that "there are about 3,300 general merchants in the Province selling patent medicines, compared with probably about four-fifths of that number of druggists," and that it would be a great hardship to take this trade from the general merchant, and would be interfering with the "public weal." Now, this tirade against druggists appears to us to be owing mainly to two things. First, a misconception of the intention of the framers of the proposed amendment, and second, the careless wording used in the framing of the amendment.

That portion of the amendment which refers immediately to the sale of proprietary medicines occurs in section 8, where it says that "section 24 of the Pharmacy

Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor," "No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or medicines of any kind, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A' of this Act, or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles so mentioned in Schedule 'A,' . . . unless such person has taken out a certificate under the provisions of section 18 of this Act."

In order to show why it has been deemed advisable to amend this clause, and what has prompted this step, we might say that, in the first place, the idea of such a change, as far as we can learn, did not originate with the druggists of the Province nor with the Council of the College of Pharmacy whose duty it is to look after the legislation of all matters connected with the drug trade. It will probably be remembered by most of our readers that some time ago a death occurred through an overdose of an advertised cough remedy. The Coroner's Jury, who sat in this case, censured the Council for not having passed a prohibitory measure, preventing the indiscriminate sale of remedies containing poisons, and, we believe, made a presentment to the Provincial Government asking for remedial legislation. Not long after this, a case occurred, when another Coroner's Jury found a verdict of death from a preparation said to contain arsenic, and they also censured the framers of the Pharmacy Act for allowing "poisonous preparations" to be sold without proper restrictions. Considering these cases, as well as other unfortunate accidents which happened from similar causes, the Council deemed it a duty, not for the protection of the druggist, but as a protection to the general public, to submit to the Legislature an amendment to the Act now in force whereby the indiscriminate sale of preparations containing poisons would be prevented. And they argued, and it must be granted, not without some show of reason, that the permission to sell such preparations should be limited only to those who are allowed by law to sell poisons. Druggists are liable to certain prescribed penalties if they transgress section 26 of the Act, which says, "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, or vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'Poison.'" It will

therefore be seen that the only material difference is, that it is desired to insert the words, "or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A'" in lieu of the clause as it stands at present.

Patent medicine manufacturers have, we understand, expressed their determination to oppose the passing of the amendment, because of this clause, and no doubt they will make their influence felt when it comes to a vote in the House, but to make druggists responsible for the action taken or to strive to lay on them the onus of a measure, which has been asked for by the public, is both ungenerous and unjust. Notwithstanding the utterances of a few druggists, the trade are not in favor of doing away with the patent medicine trade, it is a profitable adjunct and one that is quite as much a portion of their business as are many of the lines usually kept. Many of the proprietaries now in the market, are, we believe, excellent remedies for the ailments specified, and an intelligent public should be able to use them without injury if proper attention was given to the directions prescribed, but when the question arises as to the sale of *all* remedies whether they contain poison or not, and that the question is one raised by the public for the public safety and through the public's representative officials, it is time to consider whether the sale of such goods should not be regulated by law and limited to those whose business it is and who are legally empowered to sell medicines in any form and who are amenable to the law for any infraction of it as laid down in the statute book.

Such a limitation of sale could not affect the output of these goods and would only tend to concentrate their sale in the hands of the drug trade, and do away with the multitudinous accounts of the general store, the corner grocery, and the city dry goods man. The fallacious argument used, that it would be a serious inconvenience to people in the country not to be able to procure whatever "patents" they wanted is too transparent as the number of drug stores throughout the province renders it quite possible to get medicine within reasonable time and in close proximity to their homes.

#### AFFECTING THE SALE OF DRUGS.

In the portion of clause 8 of the proposed amendment already quoted, occur the words "or medicines of any kind."



Two interpretations have been made of these words. The one being, that it was only intended to cover patent medicines and drugs which are not usually kept other than in a drug store, such as preparations of mercury, potassium, opium, etc., and the other, which is the one most generally adopted and very reasonably so, viz., that it covers *all* medicines including epsom salts, sulphur, and others of a similar nature. It is very unfortunate that such a wording should have been placed there and no matter whichever of the constructions named, be placed on them, the omission of such a clause would have done but little harm and prevented an attack of what we consider is its weakest point, and while we believe that all such medicines should only be sold by druggists, looking at it from the view of public safety, yet the fact that so much is asked, will have the effect of retarding, if not of defeating, the more necessary clauses.

#### AS IT AFFECTS PHYSICIANS.

Some medical men have expressed their entire approval of the clauses in the proposed amendment, as affecting their profession, while others are opposed to them *in toto*.

These clauses make it necessary that any physician in an incorporated city or town, who desires to carry on a drug business, must cease to practice as a physician or surgeon, and must pass an examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University. Many physicians consider that their degree of M. D. is quite sufficient to qualify them for carrying on a drug business, and that it would be *infra dig.* for them to undergo any such examination as proposed.

They forget, however, that pharmacy is now a recognized profession, and that all professions now claim protection on the grounds of legal qualification, as in the case of lawyers, dentists, civil engineers, etc. In this matter of carrying on a drug business, we have a precedent in the case of the Province of Quebec, where, in the only cities of importance, in that province, viz., in Montreal and Quebec, the same law prevails which is asked for from the Legislature of this Province.

#### AS IT AFFECTS THE SALE OF PARIS GREEN, ETC.

No one we think can with any show of reason object to the clauses relating to the sale of Paris Green and London Purple, two of the most dangerous poisons which are in extensive use, and the former of which is too often the agent used in suicide and crime.

The Act as at present in force in regard to these two poisons is almost a "dead letter" as hardware merchants and general dealers sell without any regard to the provisions of the Act, and unless measures are taken to enforce the proposed amendment, it seems like waste time to discuss it.

#### AS IT AFFECTS APPRENTICES.

We must confess that we are not in sympathy with those who are always striv-

ing for that "higher education." In our public schools and collegiate institutes the method of "cramming" which is at present in vogue and the seeming endeavors of the Educational Department to give every one a professional education, ignoring in a measure the useful branches, is in our opinion to be deplored. We are likewise opposed to any higher educational standard being exacted from those who propose learning the drug business, than that at present in force.

That the same feeling which has actuated the members of the Council in preparing this amendment, is not confined to this province, we might instance the case of Massachusetts where a bill has been presented to the Legislature of that State asking that "when the State Board of Health are satisfied from their knowledge that a proprietary medicine contains the poisonous ingredients mentioned in the Act, in such quantities as to be dangerous to public health, said Board shall send notice to the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy" (which is appointed by the Governor of State) "who shall notify the druggists of the State, stating that the medicine contains poisonous ingredients and comes within the law."

A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature of New York State, providing that proprietary preparations shall be subject to inspection by the State Board of Health. In neither of these cases, we believe, has this legislation been asked for by the drug trade, but comes directly from the public. The Pharmacy Act of Great Britain contains a clause which it has been shown prevents the sale of proprietaries containing poison unless by druggists, and also that these remedies should be labeled poison. As a result of a test case there the Metropolitan Grocers' and Provision-dealers' Association has published a list of 43 Proprietary remedies which it cautions grocers not to handle.

#### Pills of Iodide of Potassium.

A Belgian pharmaceutical society has offered a prize for a method for the preparation of pills of potassium iodide, in competition for which the following have been submitted, among others: (1) 5 parts of potassium iodide are powdered as fine as possible and mixed with 1 part of starch and sufficient simple syrup to make a soft mass. The mass must be worked, or it will not be plastic enough. The pills are dusted with starch. (2) 3 parts of potassium iodide are intimately mixed with 1 part of neutral cacao butter and enough vaseline to form a mass, and the pills rolled in talc powder. To avoid touching the pills with the fingers, it is well to operate with rubber finger stalls. The pills are then washed with water to remove the iodide from the outermost layers, and dried between sheets of filter paper. They should not be touched with the fingers after drying. These pills remain unchanged in moist air, and even below the

surface of water. The only precaution necessary is that the vaseline be free from water. (3) 5 parts of potassium iodide are dissolved in 4 parts of water; 2 parts of powdered gum are added to the solution, and enough powdered clay to make a soft mass, which should be rolled into pills at once. Dust with powdered clay. (4) 2 parts of potassium iodide, 1.5 parts of powdered castile soap, 1 part of cacao butter are well mixed with enough vaseline to form a mass. The pills are dusted with talc powder.—*Journ. de Pharm.*

#### Fehling's Solution.

The stability of this valuable reagent has been assured, according to *Ross*, by substitution of glycerine, free from acrolein, for tartaric acid, and the following formula has been suggested by him—34.56 grammes of pure cupric sulphate are dissolved in distilled water, and after the addition of 150.0 grammes of glycerine, and 130.0 grammes of caustic potash, the volume of the solution is made up to 1000 C. c.—1 C. c. of this solution corresponds to 5 milligrams of glucose.—*Pharm. Zeitzg.*

#### Annual Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Jas. E. Davis, President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, under date of March 20, has sent out the following circular letter to members:—

It has not been customary, at so early a date, to notify the members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the date of the annual meeting.

This year, however, is a peculiar one, on account of the World's Fair, and the fact that the next annual meeting will take place in Detroit, which is only 284 miles from Chicago, or about six hours' ride by railroad.

As many members of the Association undoubtedly intend "to kill two birds with one stone," and take in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association meeting, as well as the World's Fair, at the same time, the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, approved by the Board of Control and the President, have named the dates of September 11 to 14, inclusive, as the dates of the next annual meeting to be held in Detroit.

You will please note that this will give ample opportunity to close your previous month's business before leaving for Detroit, and also to have ample time to see the World's Fair in Chicago and to return to your place of business before the beginning of the following month. As many members are now very desirous of making their arrangements, and securing accommodations to see the World's Fair, I consider it necessary at this early day to notify you as above.

Profitable trade, like profitable crops, requires cultivation. Only weeds grow spontaneously.



## Stearns' Cascara Aromatic.

A fluid extract (not a cordial, syrup or other dilute preparation) of prime and selected two year old bark (fresh bark contains a ferment which produces griping) which is sweet in taste (which children and women especially appreciate) instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful (its dose is only 1-1 to 1 fluid drachm) yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. (This, next to its taste, is its most valuable property, as ordinary bitter fluid extracts do.)

AN IDEAL LAXATIVE.

Prescribed by Physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.20 per pound. Not more in cost than the ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

## Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its true alcoholic extract.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains.

Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of **PEPTONATE OF IRON**, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

In full pints, \$8.00 per dozen.

## Dike's Pepsin

*Is superior because* it dissolves 2,000 times its weight of coagulated albumen in six hours, its odor is sweet and wholesome, which shows its freedom from putrefactive and decomposition products. It is soluble and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution, which solubility indicates the absence of deleterious constituents allied to mucus. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and makes a pepsin gum up. *In large fluffy silver scales.*

Price, 75c. per ounce; \$10.00 per pound.

## Dike's Essence of Pepsin.

This Essence of Pepsin is prepared direct from fresh stomachs, and therefore its sensitive constituents have not been impaired in efficacy by contact with vigorous chemical agents. It possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of the gastric juice, viz.: its curdling power on milk and its capacity for digesting casein, fibrin, legumin, egg albumen and other proteid bodies.

Each fluid drachm will curdle two pints of milk in a few minutes if kept at 100° F. Each fluid drachm of this preparation will digest 3,000 grains of albumen, each minin being equal to one grain Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P.

In 8 ounce bottles, \$5.00 per dozen.

The above four specialties are carried in stock by and may be ordered through any of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses in Canada or may be supplied direct by us.

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Mfg. Pharmacists,**

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NEW YORK CITY.



HEIGHT 9¾ IN.  
3½ IN. SQUARE  
CONTENTS 1¼ LBS.  
OR ABOUT 100 DOSES.

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WITH THE FOLLOWING  
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GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

**CELERY and CAFFEINE-BROMIDE.**

1 Doz. 50c. size ..... \$4.00 } Total  
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The 1 doz. 50c. size Retail for ..... \$6.00  
The ½ doz. 75c. size Retail for ..... 4.50 } Total  
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Bottle retail at 10c. a dose or  
about ..... 10.00 } \$20.50



**THIS PREPARATION** being entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations now on the market, will interest your Physician, please your Customers, and advertise your Business; because those who try it will immediately notice that it is Entirely Different and Nicer than that which they have been getting elsewhere, and they will not only come back for it themselves, but will recommend it to their friends.

**THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,**

36 Front St. East.

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**ALWAYS HAVE THE BEST.**

**Burt's Anti-Cholera Fluid**   
or **Nature's Disinfectant.** 

**CONTAINS NATURE'S DISINFECTANT—OXYGEN.**

*Safe to Use. Odorless. Agreeable to the Sick.  
Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.*

It is particularly adapted for disinfecting Sick Rooms (especially in cases of contagious disease) Closets, Sinks, Cess-pools, Drains, Stables, Cattle Sheds, &c.

It surpasses all other Disinfectants on the market to-day, for the following reasons:—

It disinfects perfectly and burns up for ever the cause of infection.

It omits no noxious or unpleasant gases.

Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thus avoiding the fatal results so common among other Poisonous Disinfectants, being accidentally taken for medicine.

The only one not antagonistic to ventilation.

Used by the principal Hospitals throughout the world and endorsed by the Medical Faculty.

*Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 35c. Bottles.*

For sale by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

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Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

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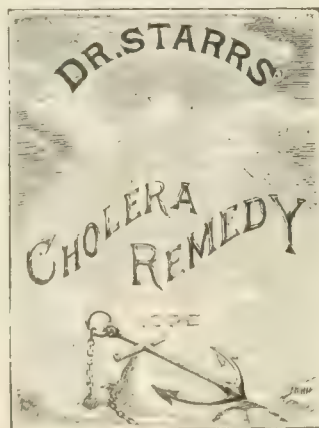
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NOVELTIES in the world.

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We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.



**Recommended by Physicians**  
**AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of **CHOLERA SYMPTOMS** enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

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**Lubin's Perfumes.****1 OUNCE.**

Boquet de Algiers.  
Canada Southern.  
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Jasmin de Espagne.  
Jockey Club.

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Lily Valley.  
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Millefleurs.  
Moss Rose.  
Musk.  
New Mown Hay.  
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Pond Lily.  
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Spring Flowers.  
Sweet Briar.  
Sweet Pea.  
Stephanotis.  
Tuberoze.  
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Wood Violet.  
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Ylang Ylang.

**2 OUNCES.**

Ess. Boquet.  
Bridal Boquet.  
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Heliotrope.  
Jockey Club.  
Lily Valley.  
Marachale.  
Marie Stuart.  
Mignonette.  
Moss Rose.  
Ocean Spray.  
Opoponax.  
Patchouly.  
Stephanotis.  
Violet.  
West End.  
Wood Violet.  
White Rose.  
Ylang Ylang.

**4 OUNCES.**

Heliotrope.  
Jockey Club.  
Lily Valley.  
Marechale.  
Marie Stuart.  
Millefleurs.  
Moss Rose.  
Opoponax.  
Ocean Spray.  
Stephanotis.  
West End.  
White Rose.  
Wood Violet.  
Ylang Ylang.

**8 OUNCES.**

Grand Trunk.  
Heliotrope.  
Jockey Club.  
Lily Valley.  
Mignonette.  
New Mown Hay.  
Opoponax.  
Stephanotis.  
Violet.  
West End.  
White Rose.  
Widow Machree.  
Wood Violet.  
Ylang Ylang.



Special Prices on Import Orders.



## TRADE NOTES.

J. C. Stoyte & Co., Souris Man., have sold their drug business to J. A. Burke.

A. M. Harvey & Co., druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have been burnt out. Fully insured.

James P. Shaw, city traveller for Messrs. Evan & Sons' branch house, Toronto, was married March 30th.

J. R. Seymour, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., has opened a new drug store in the Lefevre block, Vancouver, B. C.

Wm. W. Barlow & Co., druggists, Hamilton, Ont., have moved into a handsome store on the corner of King and Hughson sts.

The death is announced of John Field, druggist, of Innisfail, Alberta. There is said to be a good opening there for a druggist.

It is said that eighty-six, or nearly one-quarter of the 355 towns in Massachusetts, contain no resident physician. Here is an opportunity for some of Canada's surplus practitioners.

F. DeC. Davies, drugs, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is offering to compromise at 30c. on the dollar, 4 and 8 months secured. Liabilities are \$4,100 and assets about the same but there is a bill of sale for \$3,500.

H. W. Thomson and S. A. Hodge, druggists, of Mitchell, Ont., have purchased the drug stock of J. Coates, in the same town, and divided the stock between them. Mr. Hodge will occupy the premises vacated by Mr. Coates.

J. L. Mathieu, druggist, of Windsor Mills, Quebec, was recently fined \$250 and costs for allowing liquor to be sold on his premises, and his clerk, who sold the liquor, was fined \$150. Dr. H. A. Meagher, of the same place, was also fined \$250 and costs on a similar charge.

Alonzo Staples has severed his connection with the firm of Davis, Staples & Co., druggists, Fredericton, N. B., of which he has been managing partner for the last thirteen years. He intends opening a new business about May 1st, in the premises formerly occupied by the Canadian Express Co.

J. G. King, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has succeeded in getting a compromise with his creditors for 25c. on the dollar, and expects to be soon repossessed of his old stock and go on again. Local feeling has been with Mr. King, as he bears a high reputation for business integrity, and his trouble has been due to bad luck.—*Journal of Commerce.*

### Prince Edward Island.

Frank Mitchell has left the Island and Hunter River is once more without the luxury of a drug store.

Peter W. Hunter has returned to his home in the country after a few weeks stay in the capital.

George Hughes continues his independent attitude towards the doctors by

boldly advertising that he allows no percentage upon physicians' prescriptions.

A Bill passed the lower house of the Provincial Legislature allowing opium and similar drugs to be sold only upon prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, and imposing a penalty of fifteen dollars upon any druggist found guilty dispensing any such prescription a second time without the prescriber's order. The Bill was rejected by the upper house.

Dr. MacNeill, of Stanley Bridge, has been waging war against patent medicines containing alcohol and particularly against the Kickapoo Indian Oil. A correspondent to one of the city papers pointed out some forcible truths to the Doctor, who in return re-entered the arena thirsting for druggists' scalps.

### British Columbia Items.

The growl at the unprecedented stagnation in trade generally on the Coast has been heard from the camp of the modern army of martyrs—druggists. Business is bad, but we are sanguine of the summer, and keep a brave heart.

Druggist Herring, of New Westminster is mourning the damage done his store by that no-respecter of persons—fire. A. M. Herring was away on business in Victoria and the store had been closed all day so that the sudden conflagration in the evening caused quite a sensation. Damage about \$300.

R. G. McPherson has sold out his interest to his partner H. Thompson, both of New Westminster. The store is well situated on Columbia Street.

Dr. Blanchard, the popular Registrar-Treasurer of the B.C.P. Association, is improving himself physically by taking a three months' course in military drilling at the "C Battery," Esquimalt. The doctor is quite an enthusiast and doesn't believe in devolving the mental at the expense of the physical. Success attend the Battery Sergeant Major.

It's a strange and gruesome combination and one calculated to instil terror into the heart of the bravest; a doctor, a dentist, an undertaker, a grocer, and a tombstone-maker all in league. Yet 'tis a fact that Victoria has a drug store in which the above named professions are represented as members of the firm, but nary a druggist has an interest in the concern. Facts are stranger than fiction—verily.

The semi-annual exam's of the B. C. P. Association are officially announced to take place April 5th and 6th. Up to time of writing only one has had courage sufficient to give notice of facing the music. There are whispers that some further restrictions are to be made shortly and the Board of Examiners are about to stand on their dignity and exercise their authority.

Victoria druggists have a retail price list of proprietary articles, perfumery, etc.

The majority have gone into the scheme and cutting prices are as far away as 'Frisco. May they stay that length.

In accordance with the Act regulating the use of the Provincial Seal, the B. C. P. Association has caused its seal to be changed from the Provincial Seal to a Crown with a stag's head in place of the lion. It is a very pretty design and is a neat change.

Mr. Shotbolt had a close call a few weeks ago. The jewellery store adjoining his drug store on Johnson Street, Victoria, was discovered on fire one evening at 11 o'clock. Prompt action on the part of the Victoria Fire Department extinguished the blaze and Mr. Shotbolt's drug store sign was only scorched as was also the paint on the store front.

Some of our eastern friends may be able to enlighten the dull comprehensions of the Victoria druggists on the following *non official preparations*: "*Mistura O. K.*,"—*Mistura Hematin* and *Mistura Hamalude*. These are all prescribed by the medico associated with the "tombstone drugstore" referred to above, and we presume the formula is known only to the engineers of that Hall of Science. Comment is unnecessary.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Toronto, on May 8th, and three following days. Candidates who intend presenting themselves for examination are required to send in their names, together with the fee of ten dollars, not later than the 24th of April. This must also be accompanied by a written evidence of their having served a full three years' term with a qualified druggist. Forms of application will be furnished on application to the Registrar.

The election of the Council of the College will take place on Wednesday, July 5th next.

Nominations must be made after the 1st day of May, and must be mailed so as to be received by the Registrar not later than thirty day previous to the election.

The nominee must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the College resident in his division.

Those qualified to vote for Councillors are all members of the College, who are liable to pay the annual fee of four dollars and are not in default of any payment of said fees. The annual fee is payable on or before the first day of May.

### Pharmaceutical Association of N. W. Territories.

The following are elected as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories at the election held March 15th: W. G. Pettingell, Regina; W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; Robt. Martin, Regina; G. Templeton, Calgary; W. Brydon, Qu'Appelle.



## Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

### NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 18th, 1893, at 6.30 p.m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 8th day of April. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examination will be required to pay the full examination fee.

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days' notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be received after the 8th day of April.

E. MEUR, Registrar,  
595 LaGauchetiere St.  
Montreal, March 8th, 1893.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec was held in the committee room, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, on Tuesday, March 7th, at 3 p.m.

Present—H. R. Gray, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue, Joseph Contant, Wm. S. Kerry, L. A. Bernard, A. E. DuBerger.

Henry R. Gray, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous Council meeting were read by the Secretary, duly confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Registrar reported that in the case against Dr. Plante, of Louiseville, for keeping a drug-store, he not being registered as required by the Pharmacy Act, judgment had been rendered against the defendant and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed, said fine and costs having been duly paid.

The case against Euclide Mathieu for being illegally in partnership with H. Lanctot had been entered in the Circuit Court and would probably be argued during this month.

A letter from Joseph E. Morrison (one of the Examiners) was read, intimating to the Council that, as he had opened a class for preparing candidates for examination, he did not consider it judicious to act as an Examiner at the approaching spring examinations.

The Registrar reported that the bill introduced in the Quebec Legislature on behalf of Madame Dion, of Levis, to authorize the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to register her as a licentiate of pharmacy, and on the payment by her of the required fees, to issue to her a license to practice pharmacy in this Province, had been duly passed, and had now become law, the Registrar was therefore authorized to carry out the provisions of said bill.

A case was reported from Quebec of an

illegal carrying on of a drug business. The Registrar was instructed to look fully into the matter, and if his information was correct to take the necessary legal proceedings.

The question of fixing the date of the semi-annual examinations was now discussed and the following resolution presented.

*Resolved*, That the spring examinations for Major and Minor Candidates be held in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, April 18th, and following days.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

### PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners for Montreal, held their quarterly examination for candidates entering the study of Pharmacy, in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, on Thursday, April 6th, when thirty-two candidates presented themselves, five of whom were up for only one subject, in which they had failed at the previous meeting of the Board. Of this number the Board regret to report that only one of the candidates who were up for all subjects, obtained the required number of points to entitle them to be certified as an apprentice. This candidate's name is William George Bailey. Three of the candidates who were up for one subject only, passed, their names are as follows: Adjastu Dansereau, Francois Pilon and Joseph Pinsonneault. The following failed on one subject namely:—A. Gadbois (English), J. R. Cassegrain (English), Oscar Turgeon (French), and H. Brazier (Arithmetic), these will be required to present themselves at the next examination on these subjects only. The next examination will be held on the 6th of July next. The Examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, junr. and C. E. Searff. The following are the examination papers used:

### WRITTEN PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Montreal, April 6th, 1893.

N. B.—You are requested to

1—Write on one side of the paper only.

2—Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.

3—Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your name in full on the outside.

4—Candidates will be careful not to commence a new subject on same sheet with another, and fold each subject separately, putting on the back of the sheet your name and name of subject treated.

### French for English Candidates.

#### *Translate into French*

In parts of Central Asia bricks are baked in cylindrical ovens about three days, and then burned in an atmosphere of steam, which is produced by closing the heated ovens with covers of wet felt.

#### *Translate into English*

Quand elle fut mieux, elle alla chercher son enfant; mais fut surprise et peinee d'y trouver un refus categorique sa belle sœur reclamant pour son trouble deux

piastres par semaine et gardant l'enfant en otage jusqu'a parfait paiement.

### Arithmetic.

1—Give result in decimals of  $(\frac{7}{16} - \frac{5}{24}) + (1\frac{2}{3} \div 4) \times (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6})$ .

2—Give results of, (turning the decimal in the answer into a vulgar fraction :)  $9.137 \times 10.1 + 4.37 \div 11.21$ .

3—Calculate the interest on \$6,543.70 at 7½% per annum for 147 days, (take the year as 365 days.)

4—A. leaves \$9000 to B. C. and D. C. is to have as much as B. and equal to two-fifths of B.'s share added. D. is to have half as much as B.'s and C.'s shares together and one-fifth of that sum added, how much does each get?

5—A piece of land is sold for \$2,347.00, it measures 19 yds, 1½ feet by 10 yds. 2 feet, what is the price per square foot?

### Grammar.

1.—What is a noun? Write a sentence containing nouns in masculine, feminine and neuter gender.

2.—Name the seven possessive adjective pronouns, also two distributive and two indefinite.

3.—What is a defective verb? Give examples.

4.—Give the present, imperfect, and past part, (not in full), of the following irregular verbs: to be; to begin; to arise; to dare; to eat; to drink; to lie (down); to know; to steal; to tread.

5. Parse—The man who is diligent in business always claims our respect.

### Geography.

1.—Name the five great oceans of the world. Locate the English Channel, the St. George's Channel, the North Channel.

2.—Name two great rivers of North America, two in South America, two in Europe, two in Asia, and two in Africa.

3.—Where are the following cities: Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Salt Lake City, Victoria, Providence, Halifax, Valparaiso, Dover, Stockholm, Constantinople, Cairo, Madras, Melbourne, Hamburg.

4.—Where are the West India Islands? Name two of them.

5.—Where are the Green, Himalaya, White, Carpathian, and Pyrenees Mountains?

### Latin.

1—Translate—Divitiacus multis cum lacrymis, Casare incomplexus obsecrare cepit, "ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret scire se, ille esse vera, nec quoniam ex eo plus, quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed pene ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri.

2—Write the principal parts of—Cresco, Commoveo, Statuo, Obsecro.

3—What part of the above verbs are the following: Crevisset, Commoveri, Statueret, Obsecrare.

4.—Write in full—Lacrima, Ops, Nervus.



Each Double Sheet of

## TANGLEFOOT

is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges.

The free margin around each sheet is always clean, and every sheet remains in perfect condition until used.

## The New Tanglefoot Holder

is gotten up in attractive design and simplicity of arrangement, and will prove a greater favorite and a greater convenience than ever.

Every holder you can bring into use with your trade will increase your sales of Tanglefoot.

The new style of package will contain two Holders, each with five double sheets of Tanglefoot, making packages at once convenient for the dealer, and desirable for the user.

## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

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Evans & Sons, Ltd.  
Lyman Sons & Co.  
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Kerry, Watson & Co.  
J. O. Leduc & Co.  
N. Quintal & Fils.

#### TORONTO

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliott & Co.

#### QUEBEC—

W. Brunet & Co.  
Ed. Giroux & Bros.  
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

#### LONDON—

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

#### KINGSTON—

Henry Skinner & Co.



## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### HAMILTON—

J. Winer & Co.

#### HALIFAX—

Brown & Webb  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe Co.  
Simson Bros. & Co.

#### WINNIPEG—

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#### VICTORIA

Langley & Co.  
Moore & Co.

#### VANCOUVER—

H. McDowell & Co.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER—

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EACH BOX OF

## TANGLEFOOT

will contain 15 loose double sheets and two packages, each consisting of a holder containing five double sheets.

The object of these packages is to facilitate the sale of larger parcels, and the Holder and an extra supply of Tanglefoot are offered as an inducement.

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

## NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

|                     |   |   |           |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------|
| ONE BOX,            | - | - | 60 Cents. |
| ONE CASE (10 Boxes) | - | - | \$5.25    |

Dealers will find Tanglefoot the most desirable Sticky Fly Paper to handle. It always gives the best satisfaction to the user, and with the introduction of the new package, will be more popular than ever.

The permanence of Tanglefoot makes loss and annoyance to the dealer impossible.



## History.

1. In what year was the battle of Hastings fought?
2. In what year was Charles II, King of France, poisoned?
3. Who commanded the Confederate Army at the battle of Bull's Run?
4. In what year did the dissolution of the One Hundred Associates take place? What administration succeeded?

## Death of Mrs. Blaicher.

We regret to learn of the somewhat sudden death of the wife of Mayor Blaicher, of the firm of Blaicher & Reche, druggists, of Hamilton, Ont. This lady had the misfortune to slip and fall some days ago, breaking her right leg, and it is supposed that the injury complicated the heart trouble from which she has for some time suffered. Mr. Blaicher has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in his sad bereavement.

## Extending the Phm. B. Degree.

We notice that Trinity University, Toronto, intends holding an examination in Pharmacy in May and will confer the degree of Phm. B. A spirit of jealousy seems to have actuated Trinity in taking this step, probably on account of the Ontario College of Pharmacy having affiliated with Toronto University, being of a kindred spirit which prompted them in a similar action with the Dental College. We trust that no one is at the bottom of this for the sake of securing the honorary degree of Phm. B. or of belittling the work of our College. The tendency to cheapen the degrees by bestowing them somewhat promiscuously, is one that cannot commend itself, and is liable to as severe criticism as many medical degrees which have been conferred in the United States.

## Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held Thursday, April 6th. Among those present were: Messrs. J. F. Howard, president; J. C. Gordon, treasurer; B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, P. H. Rosser, C. Flexon, E. Casselman, Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, A. A. Campbell, (Montreal), Wilson (Hamilton), and J. K. Strachan, registrar.

The following reports were read and adopted:

*To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba.*

Your council beg to report:

1. That at their last meeting they elected J. F. Howard as president; A. Moncton, vice-president; J. C. Gordon treasurer; G. W. McLaren, B. M. Canniff, H. E. Neelands and Dr. W. A. B. Hutton were appointed examiners; and Dr. E. A. Blackely, passed examiner.

2. Mr. Moncton, after his election having permanently removed from the city, C. Flexon was elected a member of the council to supply the vacancy.

3. Your council, after careful consideration

of the matter, and having received a legal opinion of Messrs. Hough & Campbell as to the powers of the council to refuse to recognize other pharmaceutical organizations or colleges of pharmacy, passed a resolution having the effect of in future giving no one the right to register as a druggist in this province on a diploma granted by any other association. This resolution does not interfere with the right of the examiners to dispense with examinations and accept authenticated certificates in lieu thereof, as provided by section nine of the Association's Act.

4. Your council regret that since the last meeting the association has lost three of its members through death, viz.: Jos. Parkinson, and H. E. Neelands, both of Winnipeg, and J. Stork, of Portage la Prairie. The death of Mr. Neelands is a great loss to the association, he having rendered valuable services both as examiner and lecturer.

5. For causes beyond the control of your council they have found it impracticable to make any progress towards affiliation with the Manitoba Medical College.

6. Your council have again pleasure in reporting a satisfactory financial position of the association.

J. F. HOWARD, President.

## REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

*To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba.*

GENTLEMEN, I have to report that since the last annual meeting there have been added to the register the following:

Pharmaceutical chemists: Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, Dr. J. H. O. Lambert, T. G. Poyntz, G. A. Sherrin, G. W. Berry, Alexander Campbell, W. Campbell, W. L. Gemmell, H. P. Eakin, E. D. Martin, P. H. Rosser, J. Bray, R. J. Haworth and S. S. Smith.

Certified clerks—Austin Francis, F. A. McDonald, Max Benjamin, A. D. Ferguson, Cochener, R. Wesley McClung.

Certified apprentices: W. Brooking, W. H. Kemmon, H. H. Casselman, J. A. Gordon, H. E. Rogers, Annie Simpson, A. B. Huckell, G. Deyell, Ernest Bishopp, Arthur Burridge, A. G. McDonald, George H. Carman, J. P. Leveque, Wilkie Collins, F. G. Russell, R. Grimmett, R. E. Beattie.

There has been one prosecution, two informations having been laid, one for illegally compounding a prescription, and the other for the illegal sale of poison, the defendant being fined \$20 and costs for each offence.

The following members have been removed from the register in consequence of removal from the province, non-payment of fees, or other causes, viz.: Dr. Lamont, A. Monckton, H. A. Neelands, J. Parkinson, J. Stork, E. R. Flach, J. K. Hollingshead, C. H. Gunn and R. J. Campbell.

J. K. STRACHAN, Registrar.

The treasurer's annual statement showed a balance on hand of \$1,833.21.

A discussion took place on the illegal sale of drugs and poisons, which was reported as going on in several parts of the province, and it was referred to the Council to consider what should be done to prevent a continuation of the law's being disobeyed.

## EXAMINERS' REPORT.

At a meeting of the council this morning the examiners' report was presented as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Your board of examiners beg leave to report that they have duly conducted the regular semi-annual examinations on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. as advertised.

Five candidates presented themselves for major examinations and five for minor. Of these we recommend the names of B. Storey, E. T. Howard, A. T. Andrews, F. A. McDonald and W. M. Harrison be added to the roll of licentiated chemists, they having obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them thereto. Also that the names of A. E.

Kelly, G. H. Cameron, T. W. Lines and Chas. McDonald be added to the roll of certified clerks, they having obtained the necessary marks to entitle them thereto.

We also recommend that Mr. Leighthead's name be added to the roll of licensed chemists on payment of the usual fees, he being, in our opinion, entitled to registration. We further recommend that all candidates for examination be required to make at least 50 per cent on each paper as well as 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent total, and that failing to take 50 per cent on each separate paper, although they may have taken a total of over 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent, they be required to come up for examination on such subjects as they have failed to obtain 50 per cent on, and that such subsequent examination must be taken not later than the second examination after such failure, and that half the regular fees be paid therefor, and that failing to pass such examination he shall lose all rights to count as passed on any subject and must come up for full examination thereafter; and also that Mr. W. W. McKeague, having produced satisfactory proof of qualification, be added to the register of licentiate chemists on payment of the usual fees.

(Signed)

G. W. McLAREN,  
B. M. CANNIFF,  
W. A. B. HUTTON.

The report was adopted, with the amendment that a candidate failing in the first examination must come up at the one immediately following.

Mr. W. W. McKeague and Mr. L. W. Leithead attended before examiners, and producing certificates of qualifications were admitted as chemists and druggists.

Following is the standing of the candidates who have passed:

## MAJOR.

|                |       |                |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| A. T. Andrews  | 502.1 | Possible, 600. |
| B. Storey      | 465.7 |                |
| E. T. Howard   | 430.9 |                |
| F. A. McDonald | 413.9 |                |
| W. M. Harrison | 463.5 |                |

## JUNIOR.

|                |       |                |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| A. E. Kelly    | 348.5 | Possible, 500. |
| G. H. Cameron  | 356.9 |                |
| T. W. Lines    | 406.6 |                |
| Chas. McDonald | 364.2 |                |

PRELIMINARY. Gardie Fox, Charles Newmarch, Wallace M. Coldclough, Eric Whinery.

## Notes from England.

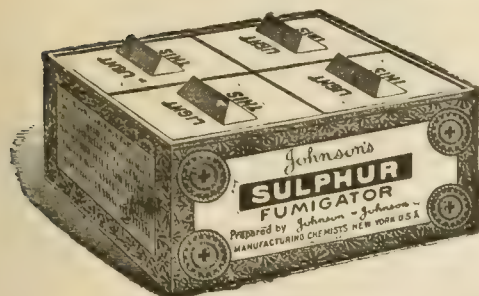
(From our own Correspondent.)

The introduction of a new work on practical pharmacy is of interest to all English-speaking pharmacists. But it must be confessed that the book entitled "Galenic Pharmacy," recently published by Mr. R. A. Cripps, is considerably disappointing. Mr. Cripps is a young man with exceptional experience and unusual opportunities, and yet his present production fails to show that he has derived any knowledge from either one or the other. As the chemist for many several to Messrs. Squire & Sons, of Oxford street, London, and since then with Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, of Birmingham, he should have been able to have given us valuable information and useful suggestions on this important subject. That he has failed to even bring the work up to date is simply extraordinary, as that can be the only reason left for its existence. It is essentially a student's companion, and not intended for pharmacists, and it is painfully evident that Mr. Cripps has



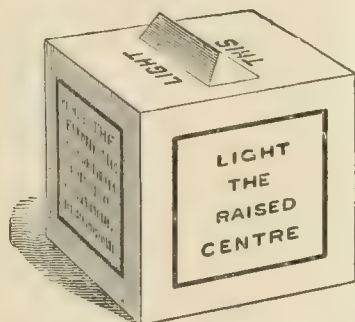
# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more  
can  
Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.

## 3 Years Test BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

Has proven the sterling worth and merit  
possessed by

# Radam's Microbe Killer

"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Druggist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

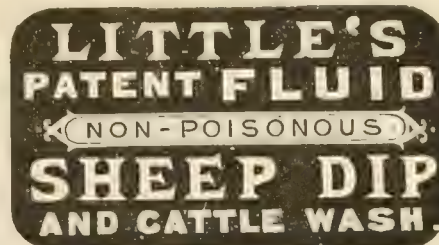
We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

Write us or call.

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited.**

120 King Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

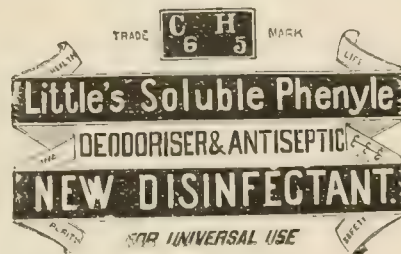
17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American  
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-  
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
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learned heavily on Professor Remington, on the one hand, and the B. P. on the other. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the author could not have given some valuable information upon the specific gravities of fluid extracts and improved media for the same. The percentage yield of solid extracts from drugs would also be of interest, and of volatile oils obtained by distillation. The use of the microscope as an aid to detection of adulterations in galenicals, is ignored. The method of making syrup of phosphate of iron is taken bodily, without the least acknowledgement, from Professor Shuttleworth's formula, published some years ago. To suggest the polishing of coated pills by shaking them in a canvas bag betrays the want of even elementary knowledge of the subject. Whilst the vague generalisations respecting the manufacture of capsules, compressed tablets, etc., suggest similar ignorance, which is probably assumed. For several years past Mr. Cripps has been engaged more or less with the subject of standardisation of galenicals, and yet, in the book before me, he has no new suggestion to make and has not even reproduced Messrs. Farr & Wright's work in full on the subject. To omit complete reference to work which is bound sooner or later to revolutionise the whole of the galenic system, is a palpable blunder. It is only fair to suggest that Mr. Cripps has been restrained in carrying out his work more thoroughly by the feeling of his connection with the wholesale drug trade. This is an admirable reason for not writing a book on this subject, but none at all to excuse its failings.

I referred in a recent letter to the numerous imitations of lanoline which were being offered under fanciful names. The most recent wool fat that has been introduced, claims, however, a far higher title than that approximating to lanoline. It is a pale yellow ointment entirely differing from lanoline in physical appearance whilst stated to be superior in chemical purity, etc. It melts at 97° F., or about the same temperature as vaseline, which it more nearly resembles in odour and consistence than lanoline. It contains only about 1 per cent. of water and a trace of ash. It is practically neutral and entirely free from resinous substances. Mr. Thos. Christy, of Lime street, London, informs me that it is absolutely the purest neutral wool fat that can be produced. It is obvious that the lower melting point is of considerable therapeutical value, whilst the compound absorbs fully 3½ times its weight of water in the same manner as lanoline. The wool fat is patented and manufactured by the *Wool Fats to W. H. M. and Co. Limited, Spinnerei*. There is a rumor current that the Lanoline people are defending their interests by producing a similar pure article, but I have seen no evidence of this. The paper read before the Edinburgh pharmacists at a recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, by Mr. Lyon last week, points out very clearly some of the difficulties which must be overcome in the

Syrup. Mr. P. W. Squire has since added one or two notes on the subject in the *Chemist and Druggist*, and with the recent attention bestowed on this preparation we may soon understand all its vagaries. The question of excess of acid, which, Mr. Squire points out, is very material in assisting crystallisation, has been well-known to all manufacturers for a long time. Another objection to the large amount of acid which the B. P. C. formula introduced, but which has not been hitherto noticed, is the rapid darkening of the syrup. This is due to the sugar being converted into caramel by the strong acid and is also the cause of the syrup of phosphate of iron discolouring by keeping. It is not generally known, however, that immersion of the sugar which takes place gradually prevents oxidation of the iron and that the darker the syrup it is more probable the greater amount of ferrous salt is present. The only objection to syrups of iron or of iron and quinine made with much less acid than the B. P., is the tendency on keeping to throw down a small deposit of ferric salt. But this is very minute and the syrup can usually be carefully decanted without much difficulty. With many pharmacists the view that syrup is water very nearly saturated with sugar has hardly dawned upon them and they appear to regard it as a solvent equal to glycerine or some other pure body. By the use of a weaker syrup many of the difficulties with quinine syrups would be overcome and there would be no necessity for the constant suggestions of reducing their alkaloidal strength.

### English Market Report.

March 28th.

The markets during the past month have shown a fair amount of business but without much improvement in prices. In chemicals the firm tone that has been apparent for some time continues. Carbolic acid maintains its advance, arsenic is also dearer. Quinine has risen slightly owing to more enquiry but sales are not larger. Mercurials are without change and both potash and soda salts are quiet. A slight decline is noted with chlorate of potash and lower prices may soon be anticipated. In drugs the usual sensational rumors have been circulated about opium. I have seen two advices from Smyrna, each affirming that the new sowings are spoilt by rain, and prices all around are quoted 20 per cent. dearer. In spite of this, opium can be bought on the London market cheaper than the rates quoted from these Smyrna sources, which significantly indicates the true feeling about them. Still a slight advance has been made by dealers and the morphia makers have given notice, as usual, to follow suit. Jalap, Ipecacuanha and Ergot are very steady, although the larger arrivals of the two former will probably render prices easier. Among the oils, English peppermint is cheaper,

whilst Japan is dearer. Oil of cloves is also dearer, whilst cubebs and its oil are falling daily. The new season Cod Liver oil has just arrived from Norway and prices are shaded lower.

### Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid).

Radlauer's Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid) is in the form of a white crystalline, granular powder, without odor and almost tasteless. It is soluble in ether, alcohol and hot water, and very slightly soluble in cold water. It unites in its effects the best actions of antifebrin, of salicylic acid and of bromine, without the unpleasant symptoms which always follow the use of antifebrin. In doses of 4 grains for children and of 5 to 10 grains for adults it lowers the temperature about 2° C. in all febrile conditions. Its use is therefore especially commended in all febrile sicknesses, typical fevers, tuberculosis of the lungs, Diphtheritis and Pneumonia.

Through the salicylic acid it contains, it is a splendid Antineuralgicum in cases of Influenza, neuralgic pain and acute rheumatism.

By reason of the bromine contained in the drug, it has proved especially effective in cases of Diabetes, Migraine, Neuralgic and nervous affections. In Diabetes it reduces both the proportion of sugar and the quantity of water. Radlauer's Antinervin produces no ill effects and agrees well with the stomach. Not among the least of the advantages of this salt as a substitute for antipyrin, is that it is much cheaper, in fact, about one-third the price of that used and much abused drug. As it is very slightly soluble in cold water, it is best given in form of powders or in compressed tablets after the following prescriptions:

| FOR CHILDREN:                    |                     | FOR ADULTS:                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rp. Antinervin (Radlauer) 4 grs. | dent. t.d. dos. X   | Antinervin (Radlauer) 8 grs. | dent. t.d. dos. XII   |
| every 2 hours 1 powder           | or daily 4 powders. | every 1 or 2 hours 1 powder  | or daily 6-8 powders. |

Antinervin has been tried with the most successful results by Dr. Boszole in Turin, by Prof. Dr. Maragliano of the Royal Clinic in Genoa, and in many Hospitals and Clinics in Berlin, Vienna and New York City.

2 ounces = 2 sh.

A "good chance" is never still. The only way to take advantage of it is to lose it and then chain it down.

A reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth and for rectitude, is itself a fortune.

We deserve no credit for sticking to one idea, when our brains are not big enough to accommodate two.

It is practically impossible to convince some men that with the inheritance of money they haven't inherited brains.

Customers who are soft enough to be easily persuaded to buy goods they don't need, are as hard as adamant when asked to settle their accounts.



# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

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## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

**FOR EXPORT TRADE.**

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles.

Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required,

and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

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PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

**DIGESTIVE TABLETS.**

**VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES**

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## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

**THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES**

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

*All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.*

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



## Suggestions for a Revised Pharmacopœia.

An address delivered before the Pharmaceutical Society by Prof. Charters.

In introducing these to you, I deem it advisable to bring before you a slight sketch of the history and objects of a Pharmacopœia. A Pharmacopœia literally means the art of the drug compounder, but in its modern technical interpretation it denotes a book for the identification of simple and the preparation of compound medical agents which is published by the authority of a Government or of a medical or pharmaceutical society. The name has also been applied to similar compendiums issued by private individuals; the most conspicuous example of this in our country is Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia."

The term "Pharmacopœia" first appears as a distinct title in a work published at Basle in 1561, by Dr. A. Foes; but it does not appear to have come into general use till the beginning of the seventeenth century, for until 1617 such drugs and medicines as were in common use were sold in England by the apothecaries and grocers. In that year the apothecaries obtained a separate licence, and it was enacted that no grocer should keep an apothecary's shop. The preparation of physicians' prescriptions was thus confined to the apothecaries, upon whom pressure was brought to bear in order to make them dispense accurately by the issue of a Pharmacopœia in May, 1618, by the College of Physicians. Further, the wardens of the apothecaries received, in common with the censors of the College of Physicians, the power of examining the shops of apothecaries within seven miles of London, and destroying all compounds which they found unfaithfully prepared. This was the first authorized London Pharmacopœia, and the medicaments in it were selected chiefly from the works of Megne and Nicolaus de Salerno, with a few additions from those of other authors then in repute. This edition contained so many errors that the whole of it was cancelled, and a fresh one was published in the following December. Further editions of this Pharmacopœia were issued in 1632, 1639, and 1677, and these additions contained some most heterogeneous compounds. The fourth addition of a book published in 1691, by WILLIAM SALMON, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICK, at the Blue Balcony, by the Ditchside, nigh Holborne Bridge, is a commentary upon the Pharmacopœia then existing, with remarks upon some preparation found useful by him, or, as he expresses it, "Some choice medicines added by the Author." It is divided into six parts:

1. Natures and properties of all sorts of roots, barks, woods, herbs, flowers, fruits, seeds, gums and juices.

2. The qualities and virtues of all sorts of living creatures, taken from man, beasts, fowls, fish, serpents, insects, and their several parts.

3. The preparations, powers, and operations of all sorts of minerals and metals, semi-metals, salts, sulphur, stones, earths, and waters.

In the fourth and fifth parts are contained the chief compound official medicaments both external and internal.

In the sixth and last part the author says:—"We have added the Praxis Chymica or Modus Medicamentorum Preparandi; wherein, in a few words, we have delivered the sum and substance of great volums, and, as in a glass, represented to your view the reduction of Hercules his labors."

It is sometimes useful to compare a modern with a past age, and I shall claim your indulgence for a few minutes in indicating very briefly what our forefathers trusted to in the treatment of disease. On looking over its pages one is struck with the paucity of diseases and the formidable array of remedies. Thus the diseases all told amount to fifty-five, and the remedies for these are not fewer than 4,362. The ingredients entering into some of the formulæ are disgusting, for they contain the excrements of human beings, dogs, mice, geese; also calculi, human skull and moss growing on it, earthworms. Now let me give you examples of these old official drugs.

*Faces Stercus Dug* is an emollient anodyne and maturant. Being applied it opens plague-sores, and dried, powdered, and mixed with honey, it cures inflamed wounds and quinsies. The ashes take away the pain caused by witchcraft.

*Spittle*. *Fasting spittle* rubbed on oftentimes cures pimples, also the stinging of serpents and the biting of mad dogs.

*Calculus*.—Stone taken from the kidneys or bladder. When powdered it dissolves and dispels the stone and gravel from all parts and opens obstructions.

*Cranium*.—The skull. "It is a specific in the cure of most diseases of the head, but chiefly the falling sickness; you may give it either levigated on a marble or calcined, or some of the following preparations thereof; the triangular bone on the temples is the most specific against the epilepsy." The preparations are a magisterium, an extract from Paracelsus, a tincture, a water, and a salt.

*Lumbricus*.—The earthworm. From earthworms were prepared an aqua, powder, liquor, and oil. "The aqua distilled is excellent against the dropsie; the powder glues together broken bones and draws things out of the flesh; the oil helps pains of the nerves and joints; and the oil mixt with raddish water, when given, invariably provokes urine and sweat."

Almost every known insect was supposed to have special properties, the only exception being *Pulex*—the flea. "They have no physical virtues known, but they are certainly troublesome guests; they are generated by dust, as also by putrid sweat. The only remedy to destroy them is the pulp or decoction of colocynthida."

## THE THREE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

For fifty years the Pharmacopœia contain these and similar astounding formulæ was the official standard of English practise—a fact we can hardly now realise—and it was not until 1721 that an edition published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane showed marked alterations. Then many ridiculous remedies previously in use were omitted, although a good number were still retained, such as earthworms and the human skull.

A great improvement was effected in the edition published in 1788. Greater deletions were made, the extremely compound medicines which had formed the principal remedies of physicians for two thousand years were discarded, while a few powerful drugs which had been considered to be too dangerous to be included in the Pharmacopœia of 1765 were restored to their former position.

The last edition of the London Pharmacopœia was published in 1851. But it was not the only Pharmacopœia in Great Britain, for the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was published in 1699, and the last in 1841; while the first Dublin one was published in 1807, and the last in 1850.

The preparations contained in these three Pharmacopœias were not uniform in strength—a source of much inconvenience and danger to the public when powerful preparations were ordered in one country and dispensed according to the national Pharmacopœia in another. Hence a provision was inserted into the Medical Act of 1858 by which it was ordained that a General Medical Council should cause to be published under their direction a list of medicines and compounds and such other matters and things relating thereto as the General Council should see fit, and the list was to be called

## THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

The last edition of this Pharmacopœia appeared in 1885, and its Supplement in 1890. It is now an open secret that another edition will be issued within the next two years. With reference to the suggestions, a list of which is in your hands, I may say that three years ago a pharmacopœial committee was appointed by the Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association. This committee consisted of Professor Leech, Manchester; Professor Whitla, Belfast; and myself. We have never met to discuss our views, but Professor Leech submitted to me two years ago a list of deletions which I endorsed and supplemented, and it is with reference to these and other suggestions of my own that your opinion is asked.

## DELETIONS SUGGESTED FOR NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

F. P. signifies French Pharmacopœia; G. P., German Pharmacopœia; U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia.

Ammonii nitras, ammonii phosphas.—In U. S. P. Never prescribed.



# **Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.**

The New Fast Selling Cathartic.

Do you keep them in Stock?

Messrs. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, state that the sales of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges have increased more rapidly than those of any other proprietary preparation in their experience.

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Samples will be in the hands of the Wholesale Trade April 20th. Illustrated Circulars and Price List will be mailed to every Retail Druggist in Canada on the same date. If you fail to receive it send us your name and address.

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*Anisi stellati fructus*.—In F.P. *Ol. anisi* might be described like *ol. cajuputi*.  
*Antimonii oxidum, antimonii nigrum purificatum*.—Little used.  
*Argenti oxidum*.—Appears in the U.S.P., but it is now much out of repute. It was got in in order to obviate the disadvantage of discoloration to the skin caused by nitrate of silver.  
*Bismuthi citras, bismuthi et ammonii cit.*—In U.S.P. Unnecessary, as the liquor is sufficient.  
*Berberina sulphas*. Rarely used. Its physiological properties is doubtful.  
*Calci carbonas precipitata*. Rarely used. A substitute might be found for troch. bismuthi.  
*Cannellæ cortex*.—Only used to make vin rhei.  
*Cassie pulpa*.—Rarely used. Not essential for confect. sennæ.  
*Cataplasma carbonis*.—Out of use.  
*Cataplasma conii*.—Not necessary since unguentum introduced.  
*Cataplasma fermenti*.—A relic of old times, and might be dispensed with. All cataplasms might be deleted.  
*Charta sinapis*.—In G.P. I speak under correction, but I believe it is rarely ordered.  
*Confectio opii, confectio scammonii, confectio terebinthinæ*.—Relics of old times.  
*Conii fructus*.—In F. and U.S.P. Of doubtful utility. Certainly not so valuable as the fresh leaves.  
*Crocus tinctura*.—In all Ps. Only a coloring agent.  
*Cupri nitras*.—Not necessary.  
*Decoctum hordei, decoctum papaveris*.—F.P. Household remedies.  
*Elemi, elemi unguentum*.—F.P.  
*Emplastrum calefaciens, U.S.P.; emplastrum ferri, U.S. and F.P.; emplastrum galbani, G.; emplastrum plumbi iodidi*.—Not desirable to have these in the Pharmacopœia.  
*Enema aloes, enema asafœtidæ, enema magnesi sulphatis, enema terebinthinæ*.—In no other Pharmacopœia.  
*Enema opii*.—The exact amount of opium should be determined in each case by the prescriber.  
*Extractum lactucæ, extractum lupuli, extractum papaveris, F. P.—extractum pareiræ, U.S.P.—Liquid extract suffices.*  
*Extractum quassia*.—Made differently sometimes with hot and sometimes with cold water.  
*Extractum mezerei æthereum*.—In most Ps. Only used for lin. sinapis co.  
*Ferri arsenias?*—F.P. There is a difference of opinion regarding this. I do not think it is of much value, but some think otherwise. I think if you want to give arsenic it could be given in a better form.  
*Ferri sulphas granulata, ferri peroxidum hydratum*.—F.P.  
*Feniculi fructus*.—Not used here. It goes into the compound liquorice powder, and I am not sure that it might not be retained though mentioned in this list.  
*Hemidesmi radix, hemidesmi syrupus*.—Not used.

*Herdeum decorticatum, hordeum decoctum*.—Household remedies.  
*Infusum maticæ, infusum lini, infusum valerianæ, F.P.*—Hardly ever used in this form. The last is unnecessary when there are two tinctures.  
*Lactuca*.  
*Laricis cortex, laricis tinctura*.—I am informed that this was got into the Pharmacopœia through the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, and that he largely prescribed it. I do not think it is much in use now.  
*Laurocerasi folia, F.P.; laurocerasi aqua*.—A bad form for administering a powerful remedy, but considered elegant and a good deal used. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether it should be deleted or remain. I do not think it should remain.  
*Linimentum hydragryi*.  
*Liquor ammonii citratis fortior*.  
*Liquor antimonii chloridum*.—Only used for making the oxide.  
*Liquor chlori*.—Rarely used, since it will not keep. Extemporaneous formulæ desirable by adding acid. hydroch. to potass. chlor. in a bottle. Add water to dissolve chlorine formed. Not pure, but answers the purpose.  
*Liquor ferri acetatis*.—Not required.  
*Liquor lithiæ effervescens, liquor potassæ effervescens, liquor sodæ effervescens*.—Trade articles of varying strength.  
*Liquor magnesi*.—This is too strong. Very apt to deposit.  
*Lupulinum*.—In most Ps.  
*Mastiche, marmor album, mezerei cortex, mezerei ext. æther.*—Not used, though in most Ps.  
*Mica panis*.—Not necessary.  
*Moschus*.—I do not think it is much prescribed now, though it is a valuable stimulant, and I have seen advantage from its use. I am not sure if it should not be retained.  
*Mori succus*.—Not used.  
*Mistura ferri aromatics*.—Not used. No credit to any P.  
*Nectandræ cortex. Oleum anethi, oleum coriandri*.—U.S.  
*Oleum myristicæ*.—Exp. and spiritus, U.S.  
*Os. ustum*.—Phosphates of lime and sodium are commercial salts.  
*Oleo-resina. eubebæ*.—U.S., F. and G.P. Not used.  
*Pilula ganbogiæ co.*—Not used.  
*Pilula conii co.*—Not used much.  
*Pilula ferri carb.*—Superseded by pil. ferri.  
*Pilula ferri iodidi*.—Not a good method of ordering iodide of iron.  
*Pimenta, oil of, aqua of*.—U.S.P.  
*Pulv. opii co.*  
*Pulv. antimonialis*.—U.S.P. Hardly ever used, though pulv. Jacobi is still used.  
*Prunum. Pyrethri radix, pyrethri tinctura*.—F.P. *Quercus cortex, decoctum. Rosæ caninæ fructus, rosæ caninæ confectio*.—F.P.  
*Sassafras radix*.—In most Ps.  
*Scammonium*.—F. and G.P. An expensive and unreliable substance; the resin is alone required.

*Sodii hypophosphis*.—F. and U. S. P.  
 Lime salts alone desirable in B.P.  
*Spiritus armoraciæ co.*—Not in other Ps.  
*Spiritus cajuputi*.—Not in other Ps.  
*Spiritus cinnamomi*.—U.S.P.  
*Staphisagriæ semina, staphisagriæ unguentum*. An ointment made with the oil might be recommended.  
*Suppositoria morphinæ, suppositoria acid. tan. c. sap., suppositoria plumbi co.*—*Ol. theobrom.* without soap is quite satisfactory for all suppository-bases provided it is carefully watched when melting.  
*Syrupus mori. Thus americanum. Tinctura cocci. Tinctura sabinæ*.—U.S.P.  
*Tinctura serpentariæ. Trochisci ferri redacti. Uvæ*.—F. P. *Vapor acidi hydrocyanici. Vinum ferri citratis*.—F.P.  
*Vinum opii*.—In vin. opii the aromatics should be deleted. It is almost entirely used for eye-lotions, and these are objectionable.  
*Vinum rhei*.—U.S. and G.P.

## A COMPARISON.

Before proceeding to make any remarks upon these suggestions for the new British Pharmacopœia I desire to give a comparison between our Pharmacopœia and the German Pharmacopœia published last year:—

|            | German Pharmacopœia | British Pharmacopœia |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Decoctions | 1                   | 13                   |
| Infusions  | 1                   | 28                   |
| Extracts   | 25                  | 46                   |
| Liquors    | 16                  | 48                   |
| Ointments  | 20                  | 43                   |
| Pills      | 3                   | 21                   |
| Powders    | 8                   | 15                   |
| Spirits    | 13                  | 18                   |
| Tinctures  | 41                  | 73                   |
| Trochisca  | 1                   | 12                   |
| Vapors     | none                | 6                    |
| Wines      | 6                   | 11                   |

So far my remarks have been destructive, but I shall now make a few observations upon medicinal agents which should be added to the British Pharmacopœia, and also point out some inaccuracies in regard to melting points and dosage which appear in the present edition.

## ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

*Chloralamide*.—Synonym, chloral formamide. My own opinion upon this preparation was expressed in the *Lancet* of March 5 last, and need not now be referred to. The Croonian lectures of Dr. T. Lauder Brunton have now been published, and he says:—"In chloral-mide the amidogen group (NH) is combined with chloral instead of with an alkyl, and it is calculated to combine the stimulating action of ammonia with the soporific action of chloral, and thus prevent any danger arising from the depressing effect of chloral upon the heart. It consists of a combination of chloral with formamide, and appears to possess practically to a great extent the advantages which one would theoretically expect from it. Chloral, CCl<sub>3</sub>, COH. Forma-



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| HANAPPIER & CO.,                     | - | Bordeaux.   |
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|                   |   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Darthez,          | -   | - | \$2.25 per gal. |
| Graham,           | -   | - | 2.75 "          |
| Graham,           | -   | - | 3.50 "          |
| Cockburn Smithes, | -   | - | 4.00 "          |
| Marsala Port      | (guaranteed 10 years old, and recommended by Dr. A. R. Pyne, Dominion Analyst, for medicinal purposes.) | - | 3.00 "          |

#### BRANDY.

|                   |   |   |                 |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Planat,           | - | - | \$4.00 per gal. |
| Boutelleau & Co., | - | - | 4.50 "          |

#### RUM.

|       |   |   |                 |
|-------|---|---|-----------------|
| Rum,  | - | - | \$4.00 per gal. |
| Best, | - | - | 4.50 "          |

#### RYE WHISKEY.

|                |   |   |                 |
|----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Two year old,  | - | - | \$2.00 per gal. |
| Five year old, | - | - | 2.50 "          |

#### SHERRIES.

|                 |   |   |                 |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Lacave,         | - | - | \$1.75 per gal. |
| Misa,           | - | - | 2.00 "          |
| Conzaes Byass,  | - | - | 2.25 "          |
| Riva and Rubio, | - | - | 3.00 "          |
| Duff Gordon,    | - | - | 3.50 "          |

#### NATIVE WINES.

|                |   |   |                           |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Concord Grape, | } | - | \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gal. |
| Sweet Catawba, |   |   |                           |
| Dry Catawba,   |   |   |                           |
|                |   | - | 3.75 to 4.25 per doz.     |

#### HOLLAND GIN.

|            |   |   |                 |
|------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Nolet,     | - | - | \$3.00 per gal. |
| De Kuyper, | - | - | 3.25 "          |

### SPRUDEL MINERAL WATER,

(From the celebrated Springs at Mt. Clemens.)

|                              |   |   |                  |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Pint Bottles, 50 in a Case,  | - | - | \$5.50 per case. |
| Quart Bottles, 50 in a Case, | - | - | 6.00 " "         |

Prices for all other goods sent on application.

Cost of Packages—1 gal. 25c. ; 2 gals. 45c. ; 3 gals. 60c. ; 5 gal. keg 85c. ; 10 gal. keg \$1.00.

We guarantee immediate attention to orders for goods to be enclosed with parcels going forward from the Wholesale Druggist, or for direct shipment.



mide,  $\text{COH}$ ,  $\text{NH}$ . Chloroformide,  $\text{CCl}_3$ ,  $\text{COH}$ ,  $\text{CONH}_2$ . Dose, 20-30 grs.

Convallaria majalis tinctura. Dose, 6-20 minims.

Eaton's syrup (syrupus ferri quinae et strychninae phosphatum). Dose, 30 minims.

Grindelia: Extractum grindeliae liquidum. Dose, 10-30 minims.

Hydrargyri iodidum viride. Dose, 1 gr. in pill.

Icthyol. Dose, 10-30 grs.

Malt: Extractum malti. Dose, 1-4 drachms.

Papain. Dose, 2-10 grs.

Pepsin: Glycerinum pepsini acidum. Dose, 5-15 grs.

Pelletierinae sulphas. Dose, 5-8 grs.

Salol. Dose, 1-30 grs.

Terebinthinum purum. Dose, 5-30 minims.

Before an audience composed of such well known pharmacists I hesitate to express an opinion upon a pharmaceutical subject, yet I think I should point out where the Pharmacopoeia might be amended.

#### AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

*Unguentum*. The combination of hard and soft paraffin recommended appears to be a mistake. The ointments in which they are to be used cannot be made quickly, for when hurried they are apt to be "lumpy." It would be advisable to have an official preparation of hard and soft paraffin which might be termed paraffinum medium. I show you a sample prepared of 1 of hard and 2 of soft paraffin. This could be made the basis for ung. acid. salicyl, ung. eucalypti, and ung. veratrinae.

In the June number of Helbrink's *Pharmaceutical Record* attention is drawn to the desirability of having a standard oleum eucalypti based "upon the percentage of crystallisable eucalyptol, which is undoubtedly the medicinally active constituent and further, on the absence of volatile aldehydic compounds which we believe give rise to irritation of the mucous membranes." His suggestions as to the characters and tests of oleum eucalypti should, I consider, be incorporated in the British Pharmacopoeia, for there are for sale in retail stores eucalyptus oils of no medicinal value or possessing very irritating properties in flavor and odor.

*Infusio Morphaea Hypodermica*. A more soluble salt might be recommended—say, the tartrate, which is soluble at once in cold water. The British Pharmacopoeia solution gets dark by standing, and one does not very accurately know what it then contains. I show specimens of the two preparations.

#### MELTING POINTS OF BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA PREPARATIONS.

*Salicylic Acid*. The melting point of this acid in the British Pharmacopoeia is about 155° C., but I understand that the reporter of the Pharmacopoeia has notified his approval of raising the melting point to 166.5° C. *Carbolic Acid*. The melting point of this acid in the British Pharmacopoeia is 33° C. This is below

the standard of any other Pharmacopoeia, and should be raised to 40° C. Carbolic acid with this melting point has distinct rhomboidal crystals, and from an experimental research I have made, which is shortly to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, it will be seen that the higher melting-point frees the acid from poisonous impurities while no way impairing its antiseptic properties. Based upon these experiments, Mr. McMillan, of Glasgow, has prepared a pill of pure carbolic acid and coated it with keratin. So made it is not soluble in an acid but in an alkaline solution, and thus passes undissolved from the stomach into the intestinal canal, where solution readily takes place. This pill has been tried at Bolvidere Hospital in the treatment of typhoid fever, and has been favorably reported upon. I show you a sample of these pills.

#### DOSEAGE.

Lastly, the dosage of the British Pharmacopoeia might be improved. I forbear entering into details as to this, for I am afraid I have tried your patience too long already. But I would instance one flagrant error in a well-known preparation—namely, extractum filicis liquidum. The official dose for this is given as 15 to 30 minims, whereas it ought to be 90 to 180 minims if any therapeutic benefit is to be expected from its administration.

I cannot conclude without saying that these suggestions are made in no carping spirit. The work of the Pharmacopoeial Committee of the General Medical Council is very onerous, and its responsibility is great. The members should, however, be wedded to no traditions, for the science of medicine is progressive: they should welcome from every source hints given in good faith. The work of the physician and the pharmacist should go hand in hand, and there should be no jealousy between us, for our mission is the same—to minister to the public weal and to make war against disease. Further, I think that we should aim at having

#### AN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA.

and this can only be based upon the metric or decimal mode of calculations and the Centigrade scale of temperatures. By adopting these principles we should bring ourselves into touch with earnest workers in every land. We should cease to be insular—we should be able to winnow the chaff from the wheat—and there might come in time a uniformity of extracts and tinctures; for, as you are aware, while these preparations embrace many powerful drugs, yet the same name does not always indicate the same thing. Doubtless in course of time, with the growth of pharmaceutical chemistry, experiments will indicate which of these in use in different countries form the most active and valuable preparations, and the general adoption of the metric system will lead to a clearer understanding of their relative potency. We should thus make our Pharmacopoeia certainly less bulky but far more valuable, and it would become, as in former years, the

standard authority of scientific accuracy and the pioneer of progress. *Chemist and Druggist*.

#### On the Action of Apioline.

Dr. Pelletan, Paris, in his clinical notes on Apioline, states that the drug administered in spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes each, has proved in his hands a true stimulating emmenagogue, acting directly on the ovaries and uterus or the ends of the nerves contained in them by irritation of the mucus membrane during its elimination through the utricular glands and by producing hyperaemia of the ovaries during its circulation through them; the pain in spasmodic or congestive dysmenorrhœa is thereby relieved.

It is moreover indicated in atonic amenorrhœa, when the uterus and the ovaries are primarily at fault and the inactivity is not due alone to anæmia.

In fact, in all cases amenable to internal remedies, where a correct diagnosis of the symptoms had been made and suitable hygiene and treatment observed, he found Apioline relieved the suppression, regulated the catamenia and prevented or removed the accompanying pain and proved to be a most powerful emmenagogue.

#### Benzol as a Therapeutic Agent.

Dr. W. Murrell says (*Med. Press*) that benzol or benzine is not only a powerful toxic agent, but in small doses possesses useful medicinal properties. The formula he usually employs is:—Pure benzol, 1½ drachm; oil of peppermint, ½ drachm; and olive oil to 2 ounces. This makes a very palatable preparation. The dose is from 10 to 30 drops on sugar every three or four hours. He has used it in some cases of influenza, and in over a hundred cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough. It is an expectorant and sedative, and in obstinate cases which have resisted other remedies is certainly most useful. In the doses mentioned he has never found it produce toxic symptoms or any unpleasant result.

The statement that the arc electric light is not blue, but as nearly as possible that of daylight, will be a surprise to many. The most probable explanation seems to be that the nerves of the eye, which are sensitive to yellow light, become fatigued towards night, as yellow light predominates during the day. The arc light looks blue, both by contrast to the yellow and because the nerves, sensitive to blue light, are rested, and therefore more acute. *Pacific Record*.

To find success is one thing, and to find fault with success is another.

Proper respect for some persons is best preserved by avoiding their neighborhood.

If some merchants had more confidence in themselves and less in their customers there would be fewer bad accounts and more paying and aggressive methods.



## WORLD WIDE POPULARITY.

## THE DELICIOUS CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



## AND THE CELEBRATED CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

WHOLESALE OF

MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX &amp; CO., Montreal and Toronto,

AND ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

## HAVE YOU HAD CALLS FOR IT?

*No dealer need hesitate to stock*

## Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.

It will be continuously advertised, and as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, you can recommend it with perfect confidence to your trade. Free trial packages mailed upon application. Include in your next order, you'll have calls for it.

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

R. SCHIFFMANN, M. D., Proprietor, - St. Paul, Minn.

DR. C. L. COULTER'S

COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,  
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.

For the treatment of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
Price to Physicians, - 5.00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,  
Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts.  
Entrance, 93 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.

"THE CHAMPION"

WINN & HOLLAND,  
MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, BRUNNER, MOND & CO.'S  
SODA CRYSTALS.

CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, CRYSTALS.

TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.  
CITRIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, 98/100 %.

GLYCERINE, GIBB'S DOUBLE DISTILLED, 1260 S. G.

ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RESTUCCIA &amp; CO., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE &amp; GREEN CASTILE SOAP.

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER &amp; CO. - TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

— ALSO —

REPRESENTING IN CANADA

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,  
LONDON.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.  
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Wampole's Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites.

**CHARACTERISTICS**—Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE &amp; CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH :—36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.



### The Successful Merchant.

"No profit grows where is no pleasure taken,  
In brief, sir, study what you most affect."

He believes that strict integrity is the foundation of all legitimate business success.

He places no limit to his ambition, since the field is free to all and work the price of progress.

He pushes for more business in busy seasons, and if customers are scarce still pursues.

He depends upon his own exertions and abilities; and they reward his confidence.

He practices strict business economy, but does not condescend to penuriousness.

He has an eye open constantly for new goods, and accepts valuable ideas regardless of their source.

He realizes that the prime object of business is to make money, and he therefore refrains from extreme competition in prices.

He is not bounded by his surroundings, and if they prove too meagre he seeks wider fields for his operations.

He prefers to be original in his methods and leads rather than follows.

He never allows custom to prevent departure, or prejudice defeat progress, or obscure facts.

He stands on the happy medium plane, between commercial timidity on the one hand, and ill-digested schemes on the other.

He is not utterly defeated by defeat, nor careless from success.

He is aware of the changes which are almost imperceptibly creeping around his business, and tacks to catch the wind.

He is honest, not only from policy, but from principle; he considers success lacking self-approbation as failure in disguise.

He is not intimidated by unmerited or ignorant criticisms. Opinions have weight with him in comparison with their source and cause.

He pays promptly and collects as he pays, rather than pays as he collects.

He is courteous in manner, and appreciates the commercial value of cordiality.

He is careful in details, knowing that they are the mortar which bind his operations.

He thinks first, and deeply; and speaks last and concisely.

He believes in system, but does not depend blindly upon it for results, since he considers demand the power, and system the method of supply.

He keeps his hand on "To-day," but his eye on "To-morrow," and works in the present, while scrutinizing the future.

He possesses executive ability to a degree which renders him appreciative of the valuable points of his employees.

He believes in judicious advertising, but never advertises his competitors by adverse criticisms.

He seeks education both inside and outside of business, and widens his horizon of ideas by a healthy interest in the interests of the world.

He considers his business his means of existence, but he remembers his duty to his neighbor and himself.

"Your maxims seem to hold the truth,  
Pray loose your grasp kind neighbor."

—D. T. MALLETT in *Ideas for Hardware Merchants*.

### Knights of the Road.

It is not generally suspected that veteran commercial travellers or drummers have a secret organization and a way of getting acquainted on the road, but from a dialogue overheard between a well known drummer and a stranger who wanted to borrow five dollars, it would seem that there was something "in it."

The first question was, Would you attend a social session? He replied Hirnonemous. He was then further examined to make sure he was a full-fledged drummer.

From whence comest thou, pard?

From the Lodge of the Holy St. Joe, Missouri.

What seek ye here to do?

To take a few orders and collect a bill.

Then you are a drummer?

I am so taken and accepted by all the boys.

How may I know you to be a drummer?

By my cheek and a fifty-pound sample case. Try me.

How will you be tried?

By the Squire.

Why by the Squire?

Because the Squire is a magistrate and an emblem of stupidity.

Where were you first prepared for a drummer?

In my mind.

Where next?

In a printing office, adjoining a regular post of drummers.

How were you prepared?

By being divested of my last cent, my cheek rubbed down with a brick, a bunion plaster over each eye, and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this fix I was conducted to the door of the post.

How did you know it was a door, being hoodwinked?

By first stepping into a coal scuttle, and afterward bumping my head against the door knob.

How gained you admission?

By the benefit of my cheek.

Had you the required cheek?

Yes.

**FROSTING GLASS.** The frosty appearance of glass which we often see, where it is desired to keep out the sun or man's obscuring eye" is done by using a paint composed as follows: Sugar of lead well ground in oil applied as other paint, then pounced, *while fresh*, with a wad of batting held between the finger and thumb.

### Glass Frosting.

Dissolve Rochelle salts in gum arabic water; let it stand over night, and after cleaning the glass off well, flow the solution on so that it will not run; lay the glass flat, if convenient, and when it commences to set take a pointed stick and dot it in rows to suit the taste; put the dots about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart. If you wish it colored use analines—red, blue or green and gamboge for yellow or gold color, then flow on a thin coat of damar varnish, and it is finished.

### The Estimation of Impurities in Methyl Alcohol.

If 20 cc. of chloroform be agitated with a mixture of 10 cc. of methylic alcohol, 15 cc. of solution of  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  (density 1.325) the line of division between the two layers is such that the chloroform retains its own volume if there are no impurities other than acetone present. If, however, other impurities are present, such as benzene, diallyl, &c., the chloroform layer increases proportionately to their amount. M. Barillot has isolated many of the impurities in commercial samples and prepared samples, containing a known amount of pure acetone and a known quantity of the more objectionable impurities, and he finds that up to 30 per cent. of acetone the estimation of these other bodies is not interfered with by this method. He finds that in good commercial methylic alcohol only from  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of these impurities, but in the samples intentionally treated he finds up to 20 per cent. An examination of the chloroform layer enables one to judge of the nature of the impurity.—*Comptes Rendus*.

### Impermeable Wrapping Paper.

A recipe for manufacturing a paper really impermeable by water, and of great suppleness, is given in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of thirteen pounds of glycerine with one and one-half gallons of water, and, while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it.

After being taken out the paper is soaked in another, composed of about three pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

The chief feature of the preparation lies in the fact that, when a combination of bichromate potash and gelatine is exposed to the light, the last-named product becomes insoluble, and can be submitted to a high temperature without becoming fluid.

Another method consists in preparing in a dark chamber a solution of glycerine and bichromate of potash. The paper is passed through the solution and is then exposed to light.

No man can be master of himself when he is the slave of his wealth.



# Get one of ADAMS' TUTTI - FRUTTI



## THIS CASH BOX

*Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,  
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# Wanzer Soaps.

## WANZER BATH SOAP

— IS —

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.*

"IT FLOATS."

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.  
HAMILTON, ONT.

# GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING  
FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES,

INDIGESTION,

OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and  
and directions for its use accompany the flour:

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz. in case.

In 50 lb. Bags.

In 196 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and  
the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the  
druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR,  
remember we are headquarters for it, and our  
Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive  
prompt attention.

## The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

TORONTO, ONT.

## GLUTEN FLOUR.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



## Alumnol.

This substance has been introduced as a new astringent and antiseptic. Hitherto the salts of the heavy metals have been used as astringents, possessing as they do the property of forming stable compounds with the albumin of the tissues. This is obviously a disadvantage, as it limits the action to the most superficial layers. *Alumnol* is a fine white powder, very soluble in cold water, solutions of 40 per cent. and more in hot water retaining all the substance when cooled. It is otherwise soluble in alcohol and glycerine. The substance is chemically a combination of an aluminium salt with naphthol sulphate. It precipitates albumin, but it differs from other astringents in that the resulting deposit is rapidly dissolved again in an excess of albumin. This property enables *alumnol* to penetrate into the tissues with the richly albuminous tissue serum. It dissolves in purulent secretions, and can therefore be readily used in secreting sinuses and cavities. The antiseptic action and the astringent effect of the substance are very marked. In surgical practice the strong astringent action is useful in suppurating surfaces and secreting cavities, the use of a lotion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent, as a solution having the best results. In small abscesses and sinuses, cauterisation with 10 to 20 per cent. solution leads to rapid cleaning of the parts. Where there is ulceration with flabby granulations, as in chronic ulcers of the leg, a lotion or ointment of 3 to 6 per cent. acts well. According to Heinz and Liebrecht, who have introduced it, excellent results having been obtained in gynaecology, skin diseases, gonorrhœa (where in a watery solution of 1 to 2 per cent. it is almost a specific), suppuration in the ear, and in ophthalmic practice where it is used for its astringent properties. — *Berlin. klin. Wochenschr.*

M. Chotzen (*in Berl. klin. Woch. No. 48, 1892*) has investigated the therapeutic action of this substance discovered by Filehne, of Breslau. It is an aluminous salt, which contains about 15 per cent. silver and 5 per cent. aluminium. It is insoluble in ether. Heinz and Liebrecht have already reported on its physiological action, and have shown it to be a harmless, odorless, and antiseptic astringent. The author has used it in more than 300 cases. It was found curative, when applied pure, to soft chancres and abscesses mixed in the proportion of 10 to 20 per cent.; with inert powders in balanitis, erosions, moist eczemas, etc. One to 5 per cent. solutions were used in moist and papular eczemas, acne of the face, boils, and urethritis. Two and a half to 10 per cent. solution in alcohol was used for the treatment of eczema, urticaria, sycosis, favus, psoriasis of the head and face, and 5, 10, and 20 per cent. lanolin ointment for eczema, seborrhœa capitis, psoriasis, and favus. *Alumnol* varnishes were used in papular and squamous eczemas. It was found that

*alumnol* was efficacious in acute superficial inflammatory affections of the skin, as well as in chronic processes in which the inflammation was deeper; and in parasitic diseases (under which head the author includes erysipelas, favus, lupus, soft chancre, erosions, and gonorrhœa); and in acute and chronic inflammations of the mucous membrane. *Therapeutic Review.*

## The Acids of Fruits.

The grateful acid of the rhubarb leaf arises from the mallic acid and binoxalate of potash which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, orange and other species of the genus *Citrus* is caused by the abundance of citric acid which their juice contains; that of the cherry, plum, apple and pear from the mallic acid of their pulp; that of gooseberries and currants, black, red and white, from a mixture of malic and citric acids; that of the grape from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids; that of the mango from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tamarind from a mixture of citric, malic and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from aspartic acid, found also in the root of marshmallow; and that of the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs. It will be observed that rhubarb is the only fruit which contains binoxalate of potash in conjunction with an acid. It is this ingredient which renders this fruit so wholesome at the early commencement of the summer, and this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a blood purifier at a time when it is likely to be most needed. Beet root owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent. of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid. The carrot owes its fattening powers also to sugar, and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil. The horse radish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acid oil. The Jerusalem artichoke contains 14½ per cent. of sugar and 3 per cent. of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar substance to which its flavor is owing; and, lastly, garlic and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile acid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined. — *Scientific American from Chemistry of the World.*

## Electrolytic Disinfectants.

At the time of the outbreak of cholera at Havre and Rouen electrolytic methods of disinfection to combat the epidemic were utilized. The system employed was that of Eugene Hermite, which involves the electrolysis of common salt or other chlorides, producing decolorizing antiseptic and disinfectant solution. Sea-water, or a water in which sea-salt has been dis-

solved in the proportion of 2½ kilogrammes to the cubic meter, is introduced into the electrolytic vat. Under these conditions there are formed hypochlorities — combinations of oxygen and chlorine possessing the power of destroying malarious products and infectious germs. This disinfecting and antiseptic solution is drawn into a reservoir whence it is piped to the street, and is used for washing and sprinkling purposes.

At the present time when matters of sanitation demand special attention, and when the problem of rendering sewage innocuous demands solution, the electrical means of disinfection become of paramount importance. Sewage from the Paris mains is partly employed in irrigation in the plains of Gennevilliers and Acheres, on the left bank of the Seine. The system was commenced in 1872, and several hundred acres are now under treatment. During part of the year irrigation is not possible, and, even if it were, there are still collected in these fields almost all the disease-germs of the city of Paris. The land becomes then a place for germ-culture, and is a constant menace of an epidemic of infectious disease. It seems to be both necessary as well as prudent to sterilize the sewage.

The problem of electrolytic disinfection becomes simple and practicable wherever sea-water is procurable. On board vessels where motive power is available it will be a simple matter to procure the solution. And seaports, which are almost always infected, can be readily supplied with this simple chlorine disinfectant. Let the sanitary commissions of ports, which so often are the starting-points of epidemics, utilize these processes, and we will no longer see cholera at Toulon or at Havre, or at Hamburg. No antiseptic can be prepared more economically than electrolyzed sea water.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,  
Secy-Treas.

## DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, on a main street in Toronto. Good reason for selling. Apply "Sassaparilla," care Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

## FOR SALE.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAIN, new, a bargain. Made of solid walnut and British brass plate, bevelled edges, triple plate taps, &c. E. E. EVERTON, Brantford, Ont.

## SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION AS ASSISTANT to Druggist. 3 years' good experience. Best references as to ability and character. Address "L," c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.



When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

## SEVEN REASONS WHY SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

186 Adelaide Street, West,  
TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising matter on application.



# Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

## Soda Fountains

### TUMBLER WASHERS,

### Cylinders,

### Generators.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Pneumatic Syrup Jar.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

440 & 442 YONCE ST., • TORONTO, CANADA.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 15th, 1893.

## Are Druggists Protected?

We hear a good deal lately of the "protected" druggists and the avariciousness of these druggists in desiring to place a still closer wall of protection around them as evidenced in the application for amendment to the Pharmacy Act. While admitting that in some of the clauses of the amendment a certain degree of protection is asked for, it is patent to any intelligent person in looking into the law as it now stands that the protection afforded is not to the druggist but to the public. True, no one can carry on business as a chemist and druggist unless properly qualified, having served his four years' apprenticeship, attended his courses of lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and passed two severe examinations, but, we ask is this as much of a protection to existant druggists as it is to the general public? It ensures a thorough knowledge in everything that pertains to the compounding and dispensing of medicines, and is therefore a guarantee of capability and exactness, but it adds not one iota to the profits of a business nor does it deter others from entering upon the business,—for we see that, as in all professions, the higher the standard is made, the more anxious are people to climb into that profession, and our Colleges of Pharmacy give ample evidence of this ambition in the large and still increasing number of students in attendance.

Then, again, in the matter of selling medicines, any one may sell any medicine that is not named in the Schedule of Poisons, whether he be a grocer, general merchant or shoemaker, so long as he does not call himself a druggist. True, a druggist is allowed the privilege, if it may be so called, of selling poisons, but in this again the public is protected, for the druggist *must* label the drug "poison," *must* register the sale in a book prepared for the purpose, and *must* be held responsible for any such sale. In the matter of Paris Green, which is in such demand during certain seasons, the grocer or hardware man may sell it if he marks it poison and registers the sale—a thing, we believe, but seldom done, and sold by them on the pretence that it is used in the arts. Even the public are too well aware, from the records of murders and suicides, that this is one of the most deadly poisons, still, rather than interfere with general dealers, the law is allowed to remain. In this case the druggist certainly has no protection, and, unfortunately, neither has the public.

As a matter of fact, the only protection which is given the druggist, the only one phase of his business in which he has an advantage over the man who understands nothing of the business, is that he only is allowed to dispense medicines. On this point many an article has been written by

the daily press, crying out against "exorbitant" charges and "tremendous" profits, and denouncing druggists as extortionists, etc. But it certainly should be allowed that capability, experience and knowledge are worth something. A man who can sell a pound of tea or a keg of nails cannot expect to have the same remuneration as one who dispenses a prescription. Does a doctor give his advice for nothing, or does he merely charge a nominal amount for the time taken to call on a patient? Does a lawyer give his opinion without charge, or does he execute a legal document for the price of the paper it is written upon? Quite as justly might we expect either of these as that a druggist should exercise his knowledge and skill without a remuneration somewhat over and above the market value of the materials used. But competition is too keen, and there is too little unanimity between individual druggists to allow of any of the exorbitant profits spoken of,—and we speak the truth when we say that no profession nor trade receives less adequate remuneration for its services, all things considered, than does the druggist. Pharmacy laws are good and are essential in this age, but to suppose that they are framed for the mere protection of the druggist, or are the means of establishing for him a paradise where he may grow rich and luxuriate in tranquility and ease is one of the worst of delusions.

## For Pleasure or Gain.

In view of the fact that so much is expected of the druggist in regard to the public weal, and that tradesmen are daily encroaching more and more on what was at one time considered the privileged ground of our business, would it not be well for the drug trade generally to consider the question of an aggressive policy, aggressive we mean as far as dealing in lines of goods hitherto kept by other dealers?

We find the dry goods merchants and grocers putting in complete lines of patent medicines, toilet soaps, drug sundries, rubber goods, combs, brushes, perfumery and numberless other lines which at one time formed an acknowledged part, and a profitable one at that, of the druggist's stock. Hardware dealers are selling paris green, London purple, disinfectants, etc. Booksellers are selling combs and other toilet requisites, while even the tinsmith is putting up goods used in the culinary art. Will the druggist, seeing his business drifting into other hands, remain with his hands folded and declare that the dignity of his profession forbids him dealing in lines of merchandise hitherto unknown in his sanctum? Will he not make an effort to recoup himself for losses sustained through the inroads of other dealers? Is he content to await the pleasure of the public and deal out only those drugs, pure and simple, that his forefathers did? Or will he not rather arouse himself to realise his position and keep pace with the times, and

look about him for lines of goods which he may handle with profit and at the same time be perfectly in keeping with a well-conducted drug business? Sentiment is very nice and dignity very becoming but neither of them will swell a bank account.

"Ye olde time pharmaciste" may hesitate before branching out in the direction proposed but we must all realize the fact, and acknowledge it too, that we are in business to make money and not for the mere pleasure of devoting 12 to 16 hours a day in catering to the wants of the public. In another issue we propose to place before our readers some hints as to lines which may, with advantage, be handled by the drug trade.

## "Recent Importation."

Mr. R. W. Elliot, in a letter to the *Globe*, refers to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST as a "recent importation." We feel indebted to the writer for his encomium and can assure Mr. E. that the druggists of Canada are alive to the necessity of being up to the times. No old time pharmaceutical papers, no old shelf-worn goods, no medicines of the medieval type, but everything fresh, reliable, modern and "recent," the trade will and must have—hence the appreciation with which this journal is received, and the necessity from time to time of increasing its size and thereby its interest for its readers.

## A Good Business Opening.

As will be seen by the advt. on page 27 of this issue, Mr. B. Marcuse is offering his established Fancy Goods and Novelty Business for sale. This is a good opening for a man with capital, as the business done has been very satisfactory and capable of being still further extended. Mr. Marcuse has for some years shown one of the nicest and best selling goods in his line, that have been shown to the trade, and the additional feature of Japanese goods, which have been a leading line with this house of recent years, has proved a particularly taking one with retailers.

## Answers to Correspondents.

M. B., Manitoba.—The best work we know on these subjects is Helbing's Modern Materia Medica, published by the British and Colonial Druggist, London, England.

A. L., Montreal, asks for a cement for rubber tires for bicycles. The following is recommended:

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Gutta-percha      | 10 parts. |
| India rubber      | 20 parts. |
| Russian isinglass | 5 parts.  |
| Carbon disulphide | 80 parts. |

Mix and dissolve, with frequent agitation, in a cool place.

Mastic, Toronto:

CHEWING GUM.

Take of

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Gum caoutchouc | 3 lbs. |
| Paraffin wax   | 1 lb.  |



# YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES?

-:-

WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY A 1 quality goods, manufactured in Canada, AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES.

Please examine Prices on following list:

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

Ready Cut, 5 x 7 Inches.

2 dozen in each box.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| One gross, Arnica         | \$ 9 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 12 00   |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 12 00   |
| " Capsicum                | 8 00    |
| " Strengthening           | 7 20    |

Yard Roll Plasters.

Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| One dozen, Arnica         | \$7 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 6 00   |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 6 00   |
| " Capsicum                | 7 00   |
| " Strengthening           | 6 00   |

Five Yard Roll Plasters.

|                       |                    |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| One roll, Belladonna, | 5 in. wide, \$1 75 | 7 in. wide, \$2 50 |
| " Capsicum,           | 5 " 1 45           | 7 " 2 25           |
| " Strengthening,      | 5 " 1 25           | 7 " 2 00           |

The yard and 5 yard rolls can also be supplied plain (non-porous.)

We give special quotations in large lots.

Prepared by DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal,

Antiseptic Adhesive Plasters.

[Dana's Formula.]

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen, one yard rolls, 8 inch | \$ 4 50 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|

Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages.

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen, 1 yard roll, 7 inches wide | \$ 3 50 |
| " 5 " 12 "                            | 20 00   |

OUR SPECIAL PLASTERS.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED APRIL 14, 1885.)

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen Plasters on wire stand | \$ 1 75 |
| " " without wire stand           | 1 60    |
| " 1 yard rolls, 7 in. wide       | 8 00    |

The "D. & L." Perfected Flexible Kidney Plaster.

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| One dozen [1 doz. in a box] | \$ 1 50 |
|-----------------------------|---------|

We put up Plasters with your own imprint.

Sole Manufacturers of Plasters in Canada.

We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued:—

**\$3.60 per Gross,**

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

**\$9.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

**\$18.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

**CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO.,** (CONSOLIDATED.)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

## FLY FELTS and PAPERS.

NO DUTY at wholesale prices TO PAY.

STICKY FLY PAPER, (25 SHEETS IN BOX, 10 BOXES IN CASE.) - CASE \$4.50

Guaranteed not to leak. Frame round gum prevents overflow at edges. Will keep indefinitely till used.

POISON FLY FELTS, (100 5c. PACKAGES IN CASE.) - CASE \$2.00

Each case also contains 1 dozen Bode's Salve, free.

5 CASE LOTS, - - - \$9.00

Special Offer { 1 Case Stickies  
5 Cases Felts  
5 doz. Salve } For \$11.

RETAILS FOR \$42.05.

Orders for this Special Offer must be sent direct to us by May 15th. You cannot get the same quality and quantity elsewhere under \$16.75.

YOU THINK THEY ARE TOO CHEAP TO BE GOOD.

Not so. Do not condemn them unseen. Send us your address and we will send you samples free.

IT WILL ONLY COST YOU 1c. AND WILL SAVE DOLLARS.

Do not order before seeing our Samples, as you cannot afford to pass our papers by.

STAR MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON.

SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED  
OR NO PAY.



|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Balsam tolu | 2 ozs. |
| Balsam Peru | 1 oz.  |

Dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up, melt the paraffin and mix all together.

Now take—

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Sugar, finely granulated | 10 lbs.  |
| Glucose                  | 4 lbs.   |
| Water                    | 3 pints. |

Put the sugar and glucose into the water, dissolve and boil them up to "crack" degree (so termed by confectioners), and pour the syrup upon an oil slab, and turn into it sufficient of the above mixture to make it tough and plastic, adding any one of the following flavors, if desired: Cinnamon, chocolate, sandal wood, myrrh, galangal, ginger or cardamoms. Mix thoroughly, and when sufficiently cool roll into plates or sticks.

Subscriber, Brandon:

#### SHEEP DIP.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Arsenious acid, in powder | 6 oz.   |
| Potassium carbonate          | 6 oz.   |
| Water                        | 14 gal. |

Boil together one-half hour.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 2. Arsenious acid, in powder | 6 oz.   |
| Soft soap                    | 6 oz.   |
| Potassium carbonate          | 6 oz.   |
| Sulphur                      | 1 oz.   |
| Hellebore root, bruised      | 2 oz.   |
| Water                        | 14 gal. |

Boil the ingredients in a portion of the water for half an hour, or until the arsenic is dissolved; then add the remainder of the water and strain through a coarse sieve.

The *Druggist's Circular* gives the following, which it credits to Prof. James Law, of Cornell:

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| 3. Tobacco          | 16 lbs. |
| Crude carbolic acid | 3 pts.  |
| Soda ash            | 20 lbs. |
| Soft soap           | 4 lbs.  |
| Water, q. s.        | 50 gal. |

Boil the tobacco in a few gallons of water, then add the other ingredients and enough water to make up to 50 gallons.

This bath should be used at a temperature of 70° F. and the sheep immersed (all except the head) for three minutes by the watch, the liquid being worked into all parts of the fleece (or hair, as the case may be). The sheep is then laid on a sloping drainer and the excess of dip squeezed out and allowed to run back into the bath. This dip may be used either on the heavy fleece or after shearing, but, when possible, motives of economy as well as efficiency would suggest the latter time as preferable.

It takes a wise man less time to rectify two mistakes than it does a fool to explain one.

The most expert mind reader is never able to exercise his talent with the man who knows it all.

The more actual work we do the less time we have to advise others how to labor profitably.

There is no need of telling the merchant how to earn money when he has learned how to economize.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR, You ask "Should a druggist pay for the boxes or barrels in which goods are packed?" and I answer No. One reason is this. I live a few miles outside of Toronto. My goods come to me by the Grand Trunk Railway and I pay the freight, and am charged from 20 to 50 cents for each box in which my purchases are packed. A friend of mine does business in the city. He has his goods delivered to him in any quantity he may order and at any hour, without any charge for delivery, and pays the same prices as I do, and has no boxes to pay for. Why should I have to pay for what is no use to me simply because I am not a city druggist? Again, my purchases will be from \$20 to \$80, or it may be \$100, should a jobber charge me for a box or barrel to hold goods of this value when, in an assorted purchase of patent medicines from any proprietary medicine house, I can get my boxes free. It seems to me that wholesale druggists should be able to furnish packages without charge, even if they have to put the price on the goods; but the hardship I complain of is the one first mentioned. I do not object to the city druggist having his goods delivered free of transportation charges, but I do grumble at having to pay for packages where he does not.

GRUMBLER.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR, I notice in a late number of your journal you ask for suggestions as to outside lines that may with advantage be handled by chemists, and, with your permission, I will mention just one article that has become a staple special in chemists' shops in England, and one that has proved a source of profit,—I mean tea in packages. This is a line easily handled, no waste, gives a good profit, and not only adds considerably to a chemist's income, but also acts as an advertisement by drawing trade. Although but a new comer into this country, and without any practical experience as yet behind the counter in Canada, yet, my experience in England leads me to believe that this trade, which, I notice, has not been adopted by chemists here, can be made a good source of revenue. Trusting my suggestions may not be out of place, I subscribe myself,

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

April 3rd, 1893.

Learn to say no, and it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

When a man is ashamed of a good impulse it is a sure sign that he is totally unacquainted with such things.

When a merchant wants to find the short cut to ruin he has only to start out with the intention of ruining a competitor.

## Assay of Crude Carbolic Acid.

G. Stacherl, in the *Zeitschrift Oesterr. Apoth. Verin* (The *Analyst*), gives the following: The usual methods of shaking out the phenols with caustic soda is liable to give inaccurate results, as a certain amount of resinous constituents and some neutral tar oil are also dissolved. The plan advocated is as follows: 100 ccm. of the crude carbolic acid are taken, if the sample be of poor quality, and 50 ccm. in the contrary case. The measured portion is then placed in a separating funnel and shaken out with 100 ccm. of caustic soda of specific gravity 1.1, the alkaline liquid separated, and the shaking repeated two or three times with further quantities of 50 ccm. The separated liquid from the last extraction should give no oily drops when acidulated. The combined alkaline extract is then diluted with an equal volume of water, and distilled in a flask of about 1 liter capacity. When the distillate comes over free from oily drops, the removal of the neutral oils may be considered complete. The contents of the distilling flask are then allowed to cool, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and distilled again, using a large condenser. When the distillate, consisting of phenols accompanied by water, amounts to about 200 ccm., the operation is stopped, and the water separated from the phenols and returned to the distilling flask. The distillation is proceeded with, and the collection of the phenols effected as before, the treatment being repeated until the whole of the phenols have come over. The last distillate, which should measure about 60 to 70 ccm., is supersaturated with salt, and the separated phenols read off and their volume added to that of the main quantity.—*Nat. Drug gist*.

## Flies and Disease.

A number of workers, experimenting upon the influence of flies as carriers of disease germs, have arrived at results confirming the supposition that such a factor ought to be taken into serious account. The latest experiments recorded, by Sawtschenko, were performed with flies fed on broth infected with cholera bacilli and on the excreta of cholera patients. It was satisfactorily proved that these microbes passed through the alimentary tract of the insects, retaining their virulence unimpaired. It was also found that, though the flies were fed exclusively on sterilised broth after being once infected, large numbers of cholera bacilli could be detected in the alimentary tract after seventy-two hours, thus affording some ground for the suggestion that pathogenic micro-organisms may be able, under suitable conditions, to increase in number within the bodies of flies which might then become dangerous centres of infection.—*Phar. Journal*.

Self trust is the essence of heroism



# KENNEDY'S Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

*A never-failing remedy for*

Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,  
Infuenza, Etc.

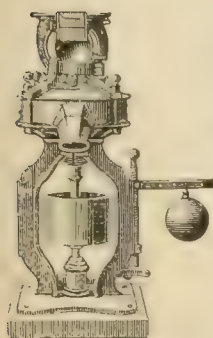
PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

AGENTS—Lyman, Knox & Co.,  
MONTREAL & TORONTO.



It will pay you to sell Cottam's Bird Seed. No other gives like satisfaction. Its peculiar merits make it a favorite. Each packet contains a 5 cent cake of Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.

## THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

**Ink, Blacking,  
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.**

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

**BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.**

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

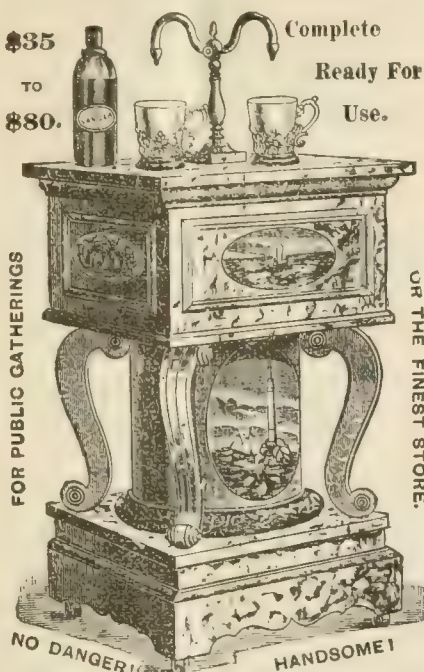
**J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,**

26-36 Rodney Street,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

## PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

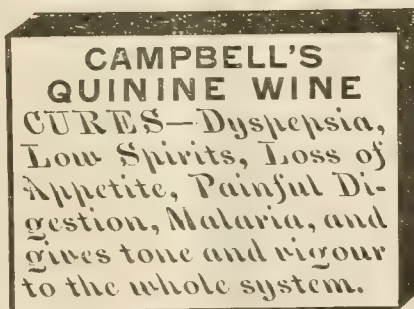
\$35  
TO  
\$80. Complete Ready For Use.



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
MADISON INDIANA



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## JOS. E. SEACRAM

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

## ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,  
Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.

J. N. HENDERSON.

## LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

## Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,  
VICTORIA, - B. C.

## Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.  
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handle my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4x24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9x12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



### Wanted: A Hypodermic Aperient.

One of the blank spots in therapeutics, says the *Chicago and Druggist*, is due to the absence from materia medica of any substance which will, when administered hypodermically, cause purgation as effectually and painlessly as apomorphine causes the evacuation of the contents of the stomach. In the last stages of Bright's disease and in other complaints which are accompanied by oedema, there is generally obstinate constipation, the precursor of uræmia. Patients are often unconscious, and to relieve the distress croton oil in 1 or 2 minim doses is dropped on the back of the throat. The effect is generally disappointing. Some time ago two Berlin physicians tried aloin dissolved in formamide, cathartic acid in water, colocynthin in glycerin and spirit, and citrullin in the same. The subcutaneous injections simply created intense local irritation and constitutional disturbance, but no purgation; and *per rectum* the solution only emptied the lower bowel. Something that will affect the whole intestine is wanted. Who will be the happy discoverer of the medicine?

### Purification of Commercial Solutions of Hydrogen Peroxide.

A good deal of complaint has been made of the purity and variable strength of this preparation, which is growing every day in popularity. Henry B. Talbot and Hubert R. Moody, in the *Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry*, suggest the following as a method for purification of the commercial solutions: Treat the solution with about ten per cent. by volume of alcohol, after which barium hydrate is added to distinctly alkaline reaction. The precipitate containing much of the impurities is then filtered off with a gentle suction, using a porcelain filter plate, and the excess of barium removed by the addition of sulphuric acid in excess. After settlement of barium sulphate, the liquid is quickly filtered as before. The alcohol may be removed at reduced pressure, and the residual solution is sufficiently pure for analytical purposes. *Notes on New Remedies*.

### Patent Medicines in Turkey.

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* for March, a communication has been received at the Board of Trade containing a list of English "patent" medicines, the entry of which into Turkey is alleged to have been prohibited since September, 1891, on the ground that the contents of these medicines are not known to the Ottoman Customs. Certain similar medicines from the United States are stated to be allowed to enter Turkey upon their contents being made known to the proper authorities through the United States Legation.

### Para Indiarubber.

Owing to the great fluctuation in the price of indiarubber, the trade is described as being very uncertain. According to the last official report, two-thirds of the State revenue of Para are derived from the export duty on indiarubber, which is said to contribute 25 per cent. of its value. Owing to the fact that Para possesses almost a monopoly of this valuable article, the report alleges that this high rate of duty may be maintained for many years to come without destroying the trade. Favors are, however, conceded to the indiarubber produced in the State, as also to that coming from the entire Amazon region if exported from Para.—*Consular report in Pharm. Journal*.

### Sugar from Cotton.

The Louisiana Planter says that a process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cottonseed meal, and though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beets. It cannot, however, enter into competition as an article of commerce with ordinary sugar, owing to its peculiar tendency to ferment and sour. This peculiarity may be due to some chemical condition of its extraction, and a German chemist is at present engaged on a series of experiments with a view of discovering some means of neutralizing this tendency.

### Lake Route to the World's Fair via Picturesque Mackinac.

Avoid the heat and dust by travelling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich.

The strongest people are those who know just where they are the weakest.

### Turkish Liquorice.

There is one firm in Bussorah engaged in the liquorice trade, and what they produce is entirely exported to Marseilles, London, and America. At Damascus but a small export was effected in 1891, and the trade is doomed on account of the discovery of liquorice root of superior quality in Asia Minor and elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

An extra pound of sugar now and then won't make up for sour manners.

It's the remembrance of our old mistakes that keeps us from making others.

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel.

The rounds in the ladder of success never break under the weight of the man who climbs up carefully.

You may be able to buy on your own terms, but you will always have to settle on the other fellow's.

When we learn to worry more about ourselves than about others we are on the highway to success.

If we didn't doubt some of our customers, we wouldn't be able to grant credit to others very long.

The dead-beat's promises are like the new-fangled suspenders women wear—they are both for effect only.

The young man who is bent upon honorable success attains his ambition only when he remains upright.

A sycophant in business is the man who would insult a dime customer and kneel to the dollar buyer.

There are merchants who never happen to be behind the counter when Opportunity comes in the store.

Because your judgment in making a purchase was poor, affords you no excuse for poor judgment in selling.

Keep a copy of all important letters. Men remember only the details that they think are worth the most to them.

If we could say as truthfully, "I know how to do it," as "I know how I did it," there would be fewer failures.

Men who believe in signs and omens would make a fortune if they would devote as much time to hard work as they do to interpreting signs.

All the possible charities of life ought to be cultivated; and where we can neither be brethren nor friends, let us be kind neighbors and pleasant acquaintances.

"There, I knew I'd forgotten something," remarked Jaggs, after his sixth drink. "Boggs told me to take whisky and glycerine for my cold, and I declare I've forgotten all about the glycerine!"

A new pharmaceutical bottle has recently been invented in Brussels which indicates the hour at which the medicine is to be taken. A Belgian establishment has secured the sole right to manufacture these bottles.



# Rubber Goods

AT—  
RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties:

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies

¼ gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

**ALLAN & CO.,**

53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

## B. MARCUSE, MONTREAL.

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### IS SELLING OUT!

This is an **excellent chance** for anybody wishing to go into a **well established**, well conducted business, with **very valuable** connections abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Before having decided upon this course I imported a fine line of Samples of

**Fancy Goods, Christmas Cards, &c.**

And I shall as usual take Import Orders for the coming Holiday Season.

427 Travellers will be out shortly.

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties:

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING:

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

Gray's Anodyne Liniment.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.

Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.

Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

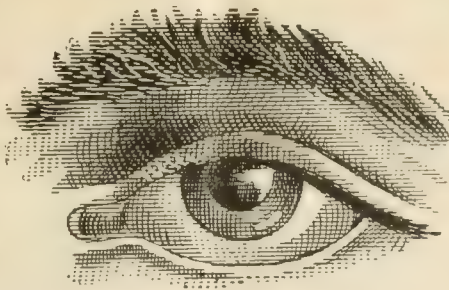
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Cure.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



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HAS been organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the fitting of glasses for the correction of defective sight due to *Errors of Refraction, Accommodation and Convergence*, enabling those taking a course to become *Practical and Skilful Opticians*.

Instructions by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

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## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Cuts, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE: - Sample by mail, 25 cents.

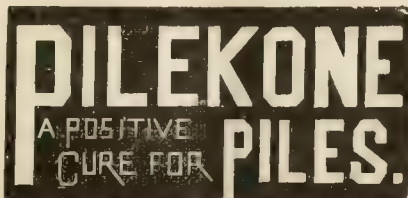
TO TRADE: - \$1.50 per doz., express prepaid

TERMS: - Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

**C. F. SEGSWORTH,**

6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.



**A Remedy of the Highest Merit, Effective and Reliable.**

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

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DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

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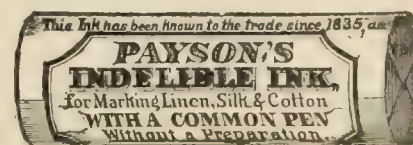
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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by - The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.



## PHARMACY ABROAD.

**PHARMACISTS IN GALICIA.** The *Prague Post* says that in Galicia there is generally only one pharmacy for 30,000 inhabitants, and in some districts even for 72,000 to 73,000. Some small towns of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants have no pharmacy at all.

**NEW PHARMACIES IN MUNICH.** It is said that in Munich there are six new pharmacies going to be established next concession time. At present Munich has for 380,000 inhabitants only 33 public pharmacies—one hofapotheke (pharmacy belonging to the Royal Family), two hospital pharmacies, and one military hospital pharmacy. *Pharm. Post.*

**A NEW "CUTTING" PHARMACY** has just been established in the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, under the style of "La Grande Pharmacie." In a somewhat voluminous catalogue distributed to customers, this establishment claims to be the "most practical and the cheapest pharmacy in France." Timid people are assured that prescriptions are dispensed only by assistants with diplomas, and (should any then hesitate) "with assiduous cares." The economically inclined are promised from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. reduction on specialties, and roysterers may be glad to find the night service will be regular. In connection with this innovation a steam factory is advertised as existing at St. Quentin, and a great point is made of the telephone, this word being affixed in large letters outside the shop and on the windows.

**PHARMACY IN HOLLAND.** The average continental pharmacist still clings dearly to his professional dignity. In his eyes the maintenance of the dignity entails the public manifestation of abhorrence for anything so vulgar as the advertising of pharmaceutical preparations; hence, whenever an apotheker breaks through the icy ring of etiquette and starts boldly upon a career of publicity his colleagues gather their robes of righteousness closer around themselves and point the finger of obloquy at the offender. There is a progressive chemist in Holland just now who has commenced to put up liquid extract of cinchona (De Vrij) in bottles of a peculiar shape, and advertised in preparation as "the genuine one." Dr. de Vrij himself states that when the pharmacist gave him notice of his intention to bring out this specialty he disapproved of it, but it is not denied that Mr. Nanning, of the Hague (the chemist in question), has as good a right to put up the extract as any one else. For advertising it he is, however, publicly held up to contempt in the *Dutch Journal of Pharmacy*, by two other pharmacists, who propound the extraordinary doctrine that "advertising on a large scale of any remedy—in other words, the recommending of medicaments other-

wise than by a physician, is quackery." *Chemist and Druggist.*

**PHARMACY IN HONOLULU.** In responding to a request to write a description of a Honolulu pharmacy, Harry C. Hadley, in the *P. C. P. Alumni Reporter*, says: "Given a description of an ordinary Eastern drug store and you have it, with one or two exceptions: 1. You have nearly all nationalities to deal with, including principally Americans, Germans, Chinese, Japs and the Kanaker. 3. In inspecting the cellar you will find a barrel of coconut oil. For what is this used? Well, the natives use it on their heads, and the more rancid it is the better they like it; or, if you will kindly put 4 or 5 drams of oil of citronella in a pint of it, which they call "kupa kupa," it will find ready sale. It is as sweet to them as otto of roses is to us. I might state here that there are only three drug stores in Honolulu—a place of 20,000 inhabitants—and that there is very little prescription trade, as the doctors to a great extent carry their own medicine."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSION IN VICTORIA.—The record of the occupations of the people of Victoria, Australia, according to the census of April 5, 1891, has just been published, and shows that the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria on December 31, 1890, contained 780 names, of which only 684 were those of residents in the colony. Two names had been erased and five added, making a total of 687 registered chemists before the census night in April. On that night 1,032 females and 26 females returned themselves as pharmaceutical chemists or as druggists; these numbers included assistants and apprentices, showing that 371 persons not yet registered made their living by pharmacy. These 1,058 chemists each live by supplying 1,068 of the population. The metropolitan district of Melbourne, with about 47 per cent. of the population, maintained at that time 684 chemists, or 64 per cent. of the total number of pharmacists, or in the proportion of one chemist to 664 of the population. The country districts, with a population a third larger than the metropolis, had only 374 chemists, or one to every 1,747 people. A larger proportion of apprentices and young assistants would be looked for in the metropolis, but it appears that 19 out of every 100 chemists in the country were under the age of 20, and only 17 out of every 100 in the city. One table shows that 413 men and 6 women were in business for themselves as chemists; 273 men and 1 woman were employers of labor. Thus 61 out of every 100 chemists on the register were in business, a proportion nearly corresponding with that in New Zealand, where it is 66 out of every 100. The number 419 includes all the chemists who are partners, but as many firms and individual chemists have more than one business it is probable that the businesses actually open are about

this number. Each chemist in business corresponds to a population of 2,698. Unfortunately the figures are not available to show how the country and the city compare in this respect. Of registered chemists 274 were not in business for themselves, and were either assistants or managers or retired. In receipt of salary or wages were 572 males and 19 females, and 47 males and 1 female were employed. Of the Chinese (who are not included in the preceding numbers) four were put down as chemist, druggist, or dispenser, out of a population of 8,772. One chemist was in hospital, two in benevolent asylums, three in lunatic asylums, and one in gaol, but these are probably the official dispensers.

### The Oldest Prescription in the World.

In the course of a deeply interesting lecture delivered by Professor A. Macalisher, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., (Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge), at Firth College, Sheffield, on "Studies in Ancient Egyptian Literature," some of the earliest medical writings were referred to and explained and translated by the Professor. Photographs of soiled and seared papyri, together with the photographs of the mummified monarchs and magicians who wrote them, were depicted on the screen. Among the earliest prescriptions shown by the Professor was one for a "hair wash" for "promoting the growth of the hair," for the mother of King Chata, second king of the first Dynasty, who reigned about 4,000 B. C.

It is as follows:

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Pad of a dog's foot .....  | 1 |
| Fruit of a date palm ..... | 1 |
| Ass's hoof .....           | 1 |

Boil together in oil in saucepan.

Directions for use: Rub thoroughly in.

Considering the non hirsute nature of the ingredients used, one would imagine that homœopathy was in those bygone days carried even to a greater extreme than in later times.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

### Tact in Salesmanship.

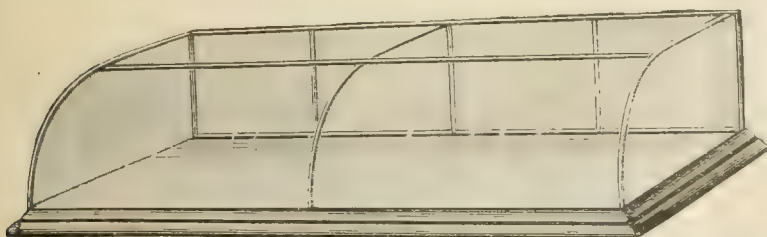
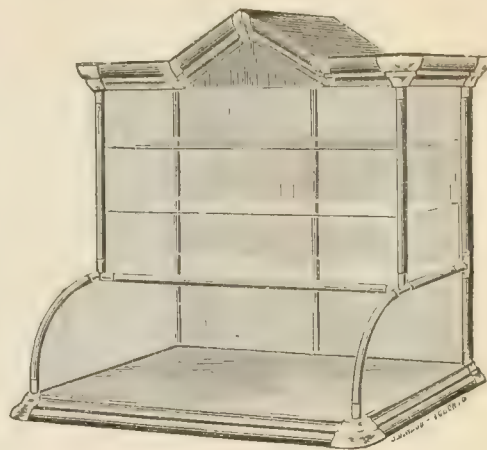
Tact is important in the sale of goods. There is seldom a woman—and women are the purchasers—who enters a store who has a definite idea as to what she wants. She has got to be suited, and many times it requires tact to please. The article must be shown in such a way that the lady will believe that her taste is suited. There should be no misrepresentation in doing this. Misrepresentation is not tact. Have you this faculty, or do your customers leave you many times without buying simply because you have not been able to make them believe that the goods shown were what they desired? It is born with some, but if you are not born with it, you can acquire it to at least a certain degree—to a degree that will be well worth while to strive for. *Exchange.*



FOX PATENT SKELETONS AT \$4.50 DOZ. - THE MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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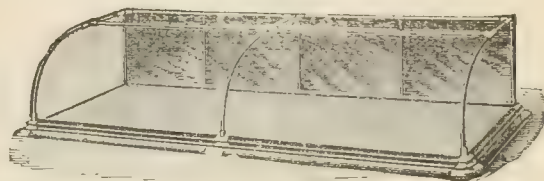
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—MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.



ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

**Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.**  
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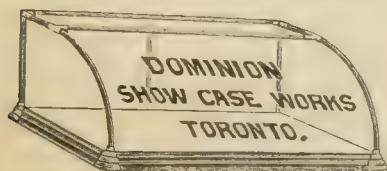
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Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

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Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.



## SELECTIONS.

**SILICIOUS EARTH** (*terra silicea*, Kieselguhr) has been recommended as a superior diluent for titrations of alkaloids and other potent remedies, being perfectly harmless and insoluble.

**ARTIFICIAL OIL OF CASSIA**, so called, is now being sold at prices less than those asked for the natural product. It is believed, however, to be a swindle, and that this "artificial" oil is nothing but camphor oil with just enough oil of cassia to give color, or, as some believe, "neutral" oil with a little oil of cinnamon and oil of sassafras. Neutral oil is an odorless petroleum product, sold largely for adulterating volatile oils. *Western Druggist*.

**A NEW GLUCOSIDE.** A new glucoside, which has been called cerberine, has been obtained from a Mexican plant of the Genus *Tevetia*, belonging to the Apocynaceae. It is a yellow amorphous powder, very bitter, soluble in water and in alcohol, and yields, on hydrolysis with dilute sulphuric acid, glucose and cerberesine. A therapeutic investigation on this body has been carried out by Dr. Zotos, and has shown that hypodermic injection of the glucoside produces nearly similar effects to those of digitaline.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique*.

**TO REMOVE THE TURPENTINE TASTE FROM OIL OF LEMON.** Take for each pound of oil thirty grains of potassium permanganate and dissolve in a small quantity of water. Now add the solution, a little at a time, to the oil of lemon, shaking the bottle well between each addition. Continue to shake at frequent intervals throughout the day, and then draw off the oil from the solution. Finally, wash the oil by shaking it up a few times with a little warm water, and then decant into a fresh bottle. This treatment is said to give entire satisfaction.—*Phar. Review*.

**A STERILIZED EMULSION OF IODOFORM** in oil possesses, according to Stubenrauch, advantages not to be obtained with gum or glycerin mixtures. The following process is recommended: The olive oil, first sterilized by heating to boiling, is introduced into a wide-necked glass-stoppered cylinder. The necessary amount of iodoform (10 per cent) is added, and suspended in the oil by violent shaking. The glass cylinder should be washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and then with ether before use. The iodoform should be powdered as fine as possible.

**ALANGINE.** This body is an alkaloid extracted from the root, and to a smaller extent from the stem and bark of the *Alangium*, a plant belonging to the natural order, Cornaceae. It acts as an emetic, and is useful in cases of dysentery in the place of ipecacuanha. In small doses it is

a febrifuge. It is a bitter amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether, chloroform and alcohol, but insoluble in water. It yields salts with acids, and answers to all the usual alkaloidal tests. Sodium molybdate and concentrated sulphuric acid give in the cold a fine indigo blue coloration. Nitric acid gives a red-brown solution.—*Journal Pharmaceutique d'Amers*.

**PRESERVATION OF VACCINE LYMPH.** A correspondent of the *Lancet* states that he has had satisfactory results by mixing equal volumes of vaccine lymph, glycerin and water. This mixture has been successfully used for more than a year. The preservative is added to the lymph directly this is taken from the subject, and the mixture is at once transferred to capillary tubes. By the adoption of this plan the fluidity of the lymph is said to be retained and its absorption ensured, no failure having occurred where it has been employed. It may be suggested here that before adding the glycerin and water it would be well to sterilize the mixture by boiling, otherwise foreign micro-organisms might be introduced into the lymph and cause ill-effects in inoculated patients.

**BROMIDE OF GOLD.** C. Patrouillard has prepared this compound rapidly by warming together one gramme each of chloride of gold and bromide of potassium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grammes of 10 per cent. sulphuric acid, and a sufficiency of distilled water. The mixture assumes a dark red color, and at a moderate temperature, the reaction is completed in a few minutes. On cooling, the solution is agitated with 10 c.c. of ether, and this process is repeated several times until the aqueous layer is left nearly colorless. The separated ethereal solutions are then mixed, agitated with fused chloride of calcium to remove remaining traces of water, and the liquid decanted into a capsule. This is placed upon a warm brick, the heat from which is sufficient to cause the ether to evaporate, leaving the bromide of gold behind. *Bull. Commercial*.

**GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES WITH ALOIN, CITRULLIN, AND COLOCYNTHIN.** Kohlstock, from the Senator's Klinik in Berlin, has made some experiments on the hypodermic and rectal introduction of the vegetable products aloin, colocynthin, and citrullin (colocynthinidin) into the human body as purgatives; and he states that the rectal application of these three drugs is specially successful. None of these remedies produce any irritation in the rectum; the action is in most cases agreeable, pains are very seldom felt, and no inclination to constipation has ever been left through their use. Also at different Kliniks in Vienna the same successful results have been obtained. The strength of the suppositories generally used was  $\frac{1}{2}$  gramme *pro dosi* for aloin, 3 centigrammes *pro dosi* for colocynthin, and 2 centigrammes *pro dosi* for citrullin; the two

latter especially being prescribed in most obstinate cases. *Br. and Col. Druggist*.

Digestive Ferment in *Angallis Arvenis*.

Two Italian pharmacists, Sig. Daccomo and Tommasoti, have isolated a digestive ferment from the common shepherd's weather glass, which is a common weed in Italy as it is in England. Their attention was directed to the plant by the fact that in Tuscany the peasants employ it as a remedy for warts. The plant is crushed between two stones, and the bruised mass obtained applied to the warts. The authors have tested and confirmed its solvent action on raw flesh and on fibrine. The ferment is isolated by precipitating the fresh juice with subacetate of lead, decomposing the lead compound with sulphuretted hydrogen, and fractionally precipitating the ferment with alcohol. Thus obtained, it gives on drying a white amorphous powder, with an odour recalling that of yeast. By its means fibrine is entirely peptonized in four or five hours. *Annali di Chimica e Farmacologia*.

## The Use of Acetic Acid as a Solvent.

Attention has again lately been directed to the excellent solvent action of acetic acid on essential oils and aromatic resinous bodies as well as the active alkaloidal constituents of some plants. The great difference in the price of acetic acid as compared with that of alcohol makes further experiments in this direction desirable. The well known firm of E. R. Squibb & Sons has already placed upon the market a full line of fluid extracts of aromatics, intended primarily for culinary purposes. The list includes cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, pepper, ginger, mace, nutmeg, celery, pimento, garlic, mustard, vanilla and tonkabean. They are of the strength of one grain of the respective material in each minim of finished fluid extract, and represent the aromatic principles in concentrated and convenient form, admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. Experiments made with nux vomica and belladonna disclosed the fact that complete exhaustion can be obtained in less time than with an alcoholic menstruum. For many solid and fluid extracts an acetous menstruum may be found advantageous, especially as the excess of acid in the weak percolates can be recovered to a great extent by distillation, and thus only a comparatively slight acidity be retained in the finished product. The acid fluid extracts of the aromatics above mentioned have been found to be perfectly miscible with water. *Pharmaceutical Review*.

I will do human nature the justice to say that we are prone to make other people do their duty.



INDICATIONS  
The Sequelae of Influenza  
**LA GRIPPE**  
Dengue  
Influenza and other complaints present themselves at this season, and suggest to the Profession the value of ANTIKAMNIA.  
Combination Tablets  
ANTI-KAMNIA & QUININE  
containing 2 1/2 Gr. each Antikamnia and Sulph.  
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containing 2 1/2 Gr. each Antikamnia and Salol.  
SAMPLES FREE  
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

Trade supplied by all Canadian Jobbers.

## LICORICE

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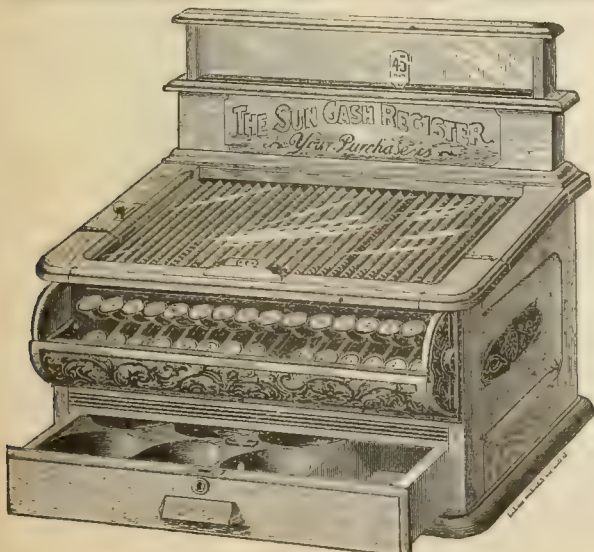
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| Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, | 1876 |
| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.  
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LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.  
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CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.  
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.  
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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE  
For Indigestion, Biliousness,  
Headache, Constipation, Bad  
Complexion, Offensive Breath,  
and all disorders of the Stomach,  
Liver and Bowels.  
**RIPAN'S TABLETS**  
act gently yet promptly. Perfect  
digestion follows their use. Sold  
by druggists or sent by mail. Box  
(6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), \$2.  
For free samples address  
**RIPAN'S CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

**GEO. F. BOSTWICK**  
MANUFACTURER  
TORONTO, ONT.  
MANTLES, GRATES and TILES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the  
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
**CATARRH**  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



## FORMULARY.

## GLYCERIN LOTION WITH IRISH MOSS.

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| R. Mucilage of Irish moss, N. F. | ℥ 5iv    |
| Glycerine                        | ℥ 5iv    |
| Hydroalcoholic water, N. F.      | ℥ 5iv    |
| Distilled water                  | ℥ 5i     |
| Sodium borate                    | ℥ss. xxx |

## GLYCERIN LOTION WITH TRAGACANTH.

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| R. Tragacanth   | grs. ix |
| Glycerine       | ℥ 5i    |
| Water           | ℥ 5iv   |
| Extract of rose | ℥℥ 5i   |

## ELDER FLOWER ESSENCE.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Sulpho-carb. of soda  | 24 ounces |
| Glycerine             | 12 ounces |
| Tincture of benzoin   | 1 ounce   |
| Extract of white rose | 12 ounces |
| Extract of casahuate  | 12 ounces |
| Powdered tale         | 4 ounces  |
| Elder flower water    | 4 pints   |
| Distilled water       | 3 pints   |

Dissolve the sulpho-carb. of soda in the glycerin and elder water. Mix the tincture of benzoin and tale very thoroughly, and slowly add the distilled water into which the extracts have been poured, until perfect mixture has taken place, then filter and add to the solution already made. Filter the finished product if necessary. *Chemist and Druggist.*

## SHAMPOO LIQUIDS.

## LILIE SHAMPOO.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Hungary water           | ℥℥ 5i     |
| St. Thomas bay rum      | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| Tincture of quillaia    | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| Rosemary water          | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| Glycerine               | ℥℥ 5i     |
| Bicarbonate of ammonia  | 5i        |
| Borate of soda          | 5i        |
| Tincture of cantharides | ℥℥ 5i. M. |

To the rosemary water, in which has been dissolved the borax and ammonia, add the rest of the ingredients and mix thoroughly by agitation.

The hair is moistened with the liquid and rubbed vigorously to produce a copious lather.

## SALICYLIC SHAMPOO.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Rosemary water       | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| French rose water    | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| St. Thomas bay rum   | ℥℥ 5iv    |
| Carbonate of ammonia | 5ss       |
| Carbonate of soda    | 5ss       |
| Salicylic acid       | gr. 1.—M. |

Prepare and use as the preceding.

## LOND. SHAMPOO.

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Tincture of quillaia        | ℥℥ 5i          |
| French rose water           | ℥℥ 5iv         |
| Glycerine                   | ℥℥ 5i          |
| Fluid extract of pilocarpus | ℥℥ 5iv         |
| Sulphate of soda            | gr. xxx        |
| French orange flower water  | enough to make |
|                             | Oil. M.        |

Dissolve the quinine in the eau de cologne and tincture of quillaia with the aid of heat; then add the remaining ingredients and filter if necessary. G. H. DUFFELL, in *Pharm. Record's* prize competition.

## CHERRY POWDER.

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| Pink cherry | 5i |
| Zingiber    | 5i |
| S. pepper   | 5i |
| Cardamom    | 5i |
| Mustard     | 5i |
| Alspice     | 5i |
| Cardamom    | 5i |
| Cinnamon    | 5i |

M.

## ANOTHER FORMULA.

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Cardamom     | 5i |
| Mustard      | 5i |
| Black pepper | 5i |
| Ginger       | 5i |
| Mustard      | 5i |
| Alspice      | 5i |
| Cardamom     | 5i |
| Cinnamon     | 5i |

All to be in powder, and well mixed.  
*Chemist and Druggist.*

## PUZZ POMADE OR POLISHING PASTE.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| R. Oxalic acid, finely powdered | 1 part   |
| Oxide of iron, powdered         | 25 parts |
| Ratonsone, powdered             | 20 parts |
| Palm oil                        | 60 parts |
| Petroleum                       | 4 parts  |
| Oil of myrrane, to perfume      | ℥q. s.   |

## CREOSOTE PILL MASS.

Farol Dordrecht recommends, in the *Pharm. Weekblad*, the following mass, which he says makes the smallest possible pill-bulk:

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Gelatin | 11 parts |
| Sugar   | 25 parts |
| Water   | 24 parts |

Dissolve the gelatin and sugar by the aid of heat. Of this solution take 1 part to every 2 parts of the creosote and warm together. The creosote is emulsified, and with licorice powder makes an excellent mass. This pill is well adapted to chocolate coating, as explained elsewhere in this department. *National Druggist.*

## QUILLAYA SOAP.

According to a German patent granted on the manufacture of quillaya soap, intended for cleaning delicately colored fabrics, the process is as follows:

The bark is macerated in distilled water and the residue is treated with boiling water under steam pressure; the residue is next distilled under high steam pressure, and the three liquids thus obtained are mixed and boiled down. The rosin contained in the extract is next saponified with soda or potash, and the product is then ready to be mixed with a pure and neutral soap. *Am. Soap Journal.*

## SUGAR COATING AND CHOCOLATE COATING PILLS.

The *Pharm. Weekblad* gives the following method, which it says is available for either small or large quantities of pills:

Dip the pills first in a mixture of 1 part of glycerine and 2 parts of absolute alcohol, and at once roll them in the following mixture:

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Sugar      | 4 parts |
| Tragacanth | 2 parts |
| Starch     | 1 part  |

Make into fine powder and mix thoroughly.

Remove the pills, and shake in a sieve until all superfluous powder is gotten rid of, and then repeat the operation, letting the pills take on a somewhat heavier quantity of the dampening mixture. Shake the pills again to get rid of superfluous powder and they are ready for glazing. For this purpose make a wetting mixture of 1 part of glycerine and 2 parts ether, and after dipping the pills in this, roll them in a mixture of tale and carbon

# The F. F. Dalley Co. of Hamilton, (LIMITED) 123-125-127 James-St. North, HAMILTON, - CANADA.

## Specialties:

- Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
- May Apple Blood Syrup,
- May Apple Liver Pills.
- Dr. Cozeaux's Female Life Pills.
- Dalley's Family Salve.
- Dalley's Family Pills.
- Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
- Dalley's Eye Salve.
- Dalley's Black Oil.
- Dalley's Gargling Oil.
- Dalley's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
- Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
- Spanish Blackings.
- Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
- Waterproof Blackings.
- Silver Cream Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Pure Mustards.
- School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Silver Star Stove Polish.

## IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

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## A SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to get the ODELL in every house, office and library, on receipt of \$6 we will ship one of our \$20 machines. You can use it three months without paying another cent, then, if you accept it, pay us \$2 a month until paid for. This enables you to own one of these famous machines at 50 cts. a week. Remit by registered letter, P. O. or money order. Address,

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,

28 BROADWAY STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.





## Swiss Cough Drops

In beautiful 5 lb. Tins of horse-shoe shape.

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**KINGSTON**—Henry Skinner & Co.

**HAMILTON**—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co

**LONDON** — London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
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Sole General Agents.

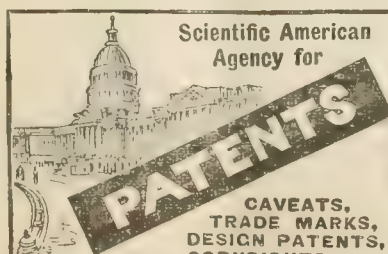
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McGale's Sprucine,  
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# Special Notice.

We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

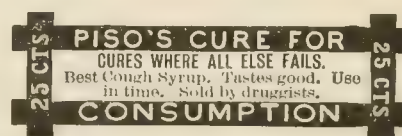
It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

## T. MILBURN & Co.

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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaSalle Street)

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HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

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410 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.



ate of calcium in equal parts. If it is desired to give the pills a distinctive color, after the third rolling as above, again dip them in the liquid and roll them in in a mixture of finely powdered talc and the desired color (tincture of crocus, tincture of cochineal, etc.), and dry off in talc.

#### CHOCOLATE COATING.

For this purpose use the same dipping fluid, and a powder composed of

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Cacao, deprived of oil | 2 parts |
| Sugar                  | 2 parts |
| Tragacanth             | 1 part  |

reduced to the finest powder. Dip twice and roll as before; and finally dip in melted cacao butter. Chocolate coating recommends itself, especially in pills containing creosote, ichthyol, kreolin, etc.—*National Druggist*.

#### FIREPROOF PAINT.

Seventy pounds of zinc white, 30 lbs. of air slaked lime, 50 lbs. of white lead, 10 lbs. of sulphate of zinc. Mix the zinc white and lime together and grind in elastic oil, then add one gallon 35° water glass; then the white lead and sulphate of zinc. Stir well. This will make a white paint. If a shade is required add the necessary color.

#### Solid Pastilles of Acrid and Nauseous Medicines.

The process consists first in suspending or emulsifying the medicament in a hot strong solution of gelatine, allowing this to cool and dividing into appropriate doses, then coating the pastilles with liquid gelatine, from all medication. Creosote is one of many of the nauseous liquids which is readily manipulated in this way. Dissolve on a water bath in a porcelain mortar:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Best white gelatine | 50 parts |
| Distilled water     | 50 parts |
| Glycerine           | 5 parts  |

And in the melted basis add gradually and thoroughly emulsify

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Creosote | 100 parts |
|----------|-----------|

The warm emulsion is poured on to a suitable slab or into moulds, and cut by means of a lozenge cutter or otherwise. These pastilles are then stuck upon needles and dipped into a solution of pure gelatine, flavored with chocolate, vanilla, or other agreeable flavoring. Pastilles thus prepared have no taste or odor of the drug whatever, are easily swallowed, even when containing as much as one gramme of the active substance, and in the stomach they dissolve slowly, and when the medicament is in the state of an emulsion does not give rise to any irritation of the mucous membrane of that organ.—*Journal de Pharm.*

#### Antiseptic Gauzes.

M. Bourquelot publishes in the current number of the *Journal de Pharmacie* an interesting paper on this subject. Gauze used for pharmaceutical purposes should, he insists, be pliable, white and free from

fat, and for any specified kind of gauze it is important always to use the same original material. He gives an account of the general methods of preparation, and also several useful formulae, amongst which may be mentioned the following:

#### CARBOLIC GAUZE.—(Lister.)

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Phenol    | 50 parts    |
| Colophony | 500 parts   |
| Paraffin  | 700 parts   |
| Gauze     | 1,000 parts |

The paraffin, colophony and phenol are melted at a gentle heat, and the gauze soaked in the melted liquid for two hours.

#### SUBLIMATE GAUZE.—(Bergmann.)

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Corrosive sublimate | 4 grammes     |
| Glycerine           | 150 grammes   |
| Alcohol             | 150 grammes   |
| Water               | 1,200 grammes |
| Gauze               | 1,000 grammes |

The sublimate is dissolved in the alcohol, the water and glycerine are added, and the gauze soaked in the mixture. It is then pressed until the whole weighs 2,250 grammes. It then contains 29 per cent. of mercuric chloride.—*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*.

#### Antinervin.

This product is now reported to have a much wider field of usefulness than a year ago. Observers give good reports from England, Germany, and Italy. In Glasgow, Scotland, it attracted much attention in the recent epidemic of influenza. It nearly always relieved the pains in the back and head, and rapidly reduced the fever. It produced copious perspiration and no unfavorable effects.

Dr. G. Laurenti, of Italy, now summarizes his own personal experience: (1) It can be used with advantage in all forms of abnormal excitement of the nervous system, whether to subdue neuralgia or as a general nerve sedative; (2) in rheumatism it may be used, and seems undoubtedly indicated as a drug comprising in itself antirheumatic, antipyretic, and analgesic properties; (3) Its low price and feeble toxicity, together with the evidence already given, render it a useful addition to our list of remedies.

Practically nothing has been written upon it in this country during the past year, and it may be hoped that a good reason may be furnished to account for this inattention in that we obtain fully as satisfactory results by administering the ingredients in proper proportions made up into an extemporaneous prescription, or otherwise dispensed separately.—*Squibb's Ephemeris*, February, 1893.

#### Pointers for Progressive Pharmacists.

In purchasing your products the only safe rule is to specify the product of the manufacturer that you know to be absolutely reliable, and see that your request is carried out. We claim that our facilities for securing the highest quality of drugs and their preparations are unequalled. We guarantee every un-

opened package from our laboratory absolutely as represented.

Regarding some of our products we make the following terse statements:

Pepsin Aseptic, owing to the arbitrary standards of strength adopted by various manufacturers of pepsin, buyers are sometimes confused as to the actual value of a given product. In order to meet the demand for different strengths, we have decided to market a line of aseptic pepsins in both scale and powdered form, ranging in strength from one to fifteen thousand, which we offer at the uniform price of \$4.00 per pound per thousand digestive power.

As regards the quality of these pepsins, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior in every particular to any similar products now upon the market.

We are prepared to supply almost any concentration desired.

All are perfectly soluble.

Practically free from peptone, they are not affected by atmospheric influences and will keep indefinitely.

The absence of odor is the best testimony of their superiority in this particular, they being entirely free from all taint or suspicion of putrefaction.

Appearance. The scales are bright and clear, while the powdered product is perfectly white. Both are identically the same except in the matter of form.

Anodyne Pine Expectorant, P. D. & Co., is a most efficacious combination in pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis, P. D. & Co., is the standard pepsin.

Soluble Elastic Capsules of Cod-liver and Castor Oils, P. D. & Co., are acceptable to any patient.

P. D. & Co.'s Cocaine Case, Improved, is very convenient.

Cascara Cordial, P. D. & Co., is an agreeable remedy where a laxative is suggested in the treatment of constipation.

Fluid Extract Ergot, P. D. & Co., is the most reliable fluid extract of this drug.

Normal Liquid Ergot, P. D. & Co., is always uniform and absolutely reliable.

Nitrite Amyl Pearls, P. D. & Co., are effective in Angine pectoris, spasmodic asthma, syncope, etc.

Pancreatin, P. D. & Co., is concentrated, uniform and effective.

Sugar Test Flasks, P. D. & Co., are a great convenience in the examination of urine.

Fluid Extract Licorice, Fluid Yerba Santa Aromatic, P. D. & Co., for disguising quinine, are the most satisfactory preparations in the market.

Warburg's Tincture, Special, P. D. & Co., is valuable in malarial affections.

Coca Cordial, P. D. & Co., is a palatable remedy in nervous diseases.

Mosquera's Beef Meal, P. D. & Co., is the best concentrated food. Easily digested.

Syrup Trifolium compound, P. D. & Co., is a valuable alternative.

Malt Extract with Cod-liver Oil, P. D. & Co., is palatable permanent and effective.



## Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

## Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

1s 8d per oz.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

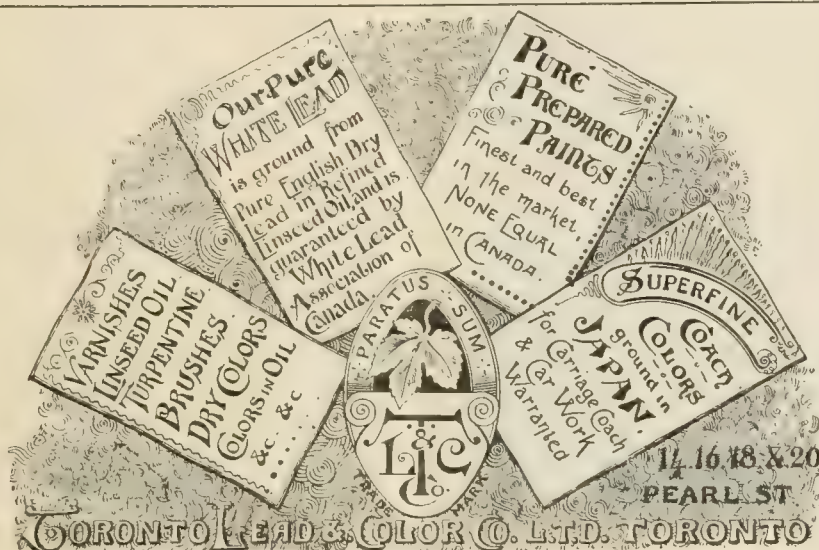
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Our prices are Low  
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Robertson's Ready Mixed Paints,  
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To New Pharmaceutical Preparations,

New Devices in Druggists' Appliances,

New Designs in Store Fittings,

Or any thing in which the progressive Druggist is interested,

ADVERTISE IN THE "CANADIAN DRUGGIST!"



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANYONE who has seen the advertisement in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, will have noticed the fact that the advertisement was not in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

It is a fact that the advertisement was not in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Sage and Office Outlets.

Geo. F. Bostwick, Front St. West, Toronto, Ont., is the General Agent for the Amburge Letter Files and Cabinets, the Cash Register, and all descriptions of Show Cases, etc. A postal card sent to the above address will bring you a catalogue of goods adapted to your wants.

### Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

We would call attention to the full page advertisement of W. Mun & Co., of 79 Yonge St., Toronto, who offer to the drug trade, Imported and Domestic Wines, Brandies, etc., specially adapted to the requirements of druggists. Drop a card asking for quotations, at the same time mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Plasters.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, on page 23, tell very plainly the way a druggist may make money, and the secret of it is *to sell at reasonable prices*. They offer full lines in strengthening and other plasters at prices which make them desirable articles. If you need any of these, send for a sample order. You will be pleased with quality, style and price.

### Tanglefoot.

We are pleased to learn that the manufacturers of this fast-selling "Sticky Fly Paper" will be able this season to meet all demands for this article. The very great demand for it last season made it impossible to fill orders as quickly as desired, but additional machinery and enlarged premises place the O. & W. Thum Co. in a position to meet all demands, and, you know, "The people will have it."

### Portable Soda Fountains.

On page 21 of this month's issue is shown a cut of one of the styles of Portable Soda-Water Fountains, manufactured by Chapman & Co., of Madison, Indiana. A glance at their catalogue shows a number of designs in their goods, ranging in price from \$35.00 to \$80.00. They claim for them that they are easily operated, not liable to get out of order, occupy but little space, and are quite as effective as higher priced machines. They have been manufacturing these fountains for twenty six years, and during that time have given the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue.

### Special Notice.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co., of Toronto, Canada, are making a Counter Soda Fountain Apparatus which for simplicity and convenience eclipses everything that has been issued in the market. The group of goods is a matter of convenience. Mr. B. Fletcher, manager of the Company, is the

inventor. He is a practical man and is giving his whole attention to this particular branch. He has invented this syrup jar which has solved a great problem for convenient and rapid dispensing of the syrups. By referring to our advertising columns you will see it illustrated. The firm is purely Canadian and we are sure their enterprise will be appreciated by the soda water trade of Canada.

### Fly Papers.

We would call our readers' attention to the ad. of the Star Manufacturing Co. on page 21, re. Fly Papers and Pads. The prices are certainly low, and the goods are claimed to be equal to any made. Their Sticky Fly Paper has all important features, having hard border around gum to prevent leaking at the edges, thus insuring perfect cleanness, keeping indefinitely until used, &c. The special offer is a great inducement, and we should certainly advise our readers to send for samples.

### What Every Druggist Should Order.

If any one article can be counted on to have a largely increased sale this year, it will undoubtedly be a line of disinfectants. The public are fully aroused to the fact that it is essentially necessary to have something wherewith to kill the germs of disease and purify the atmosphere of their dwellings. What disinfectant to use, which possesses alike the properties of a thorough disinfectant, deodorizer, and purifier, at the same time being perfectly safe to handle, will be the enquiry which will be made of many druggists. Burt's Anti-Croton Fluid and Nature's Disinfectant is one that may be recommended with every confidence, and the trade need have no hesitation in stocking up with it. It has also the advantage of being sold at a popular price. See advt. on page 3.

### A Good Line.

The Wanzer Pure Soap Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are placing before the trade two or three lines of choice soaps which we would advise the trade to make a specialty of. The Pure Bath Soap is an article which does not belie its name, it being an exceedingly pleasant and desirable article for the toilet, agreeably perfumed and made from the finest stock. The other lines of Shaving, Castile, Choice and Laundry Bar, are all made from the best stock by a new process, and are away ahead of many goods now on the market. They are composed entirely of pure vegetable oils, without resin, coloring matter, or filler of any description, and any of them may be used freely without detriment. Order a sample lot and you will be pleased with them.

### Gluten Flour.

It is an accepted fact that Gluten Flour is not only the safest and most beneficial diet for persons suffering from, or with symptoms of, diabetes, but it must also be made the very basis of diet in this distressing and prevalent disease. The question naturally arises, what make of Gluten Flour physicians or druggists should recommend? We have no hesitation in

recommending that made by the Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, as being eminently suited for the purpose, and the most reliable brand obtainable. We have been shown testimonials of leading physicians who bear witness to the beneficial results from its use and who constantly recommend it in their practice. It is put up in 1 pound packages, in 50 pound bags, or barrels of 196 pounds. It is also sold in the form of biscuits. See advertisement in this issue.

### Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

The increasing demand for mixed paints in cans of convenient size for domestic as well as painter's use, has induced a large number of druggists to put in a stock of these goods which are easily handled, offer a nice margin of profit, and are in every way adapted as an addition to the ordinary drug stock. It is especially necessary, however, to see that the goods you handle in this line are the best, or else you may find the stock remaining on your hands in place of selling rapidly and proving a good advertisement for you. The goods manufactured by the Robertson Co., of Toronto, and which are advertised on page 35, may be relied on as to purity and accuracy of color, and in ordering them you cannot make a mistake. When writing for quotations mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, in order to secure best prices.

### A Note on Perfumes.

Somewhere we have read of a perfume-ophone, upon which the skilled artist performed scent symphonies so enthralling that the listener had new realms of delight opened up to him. While to enjoy the delights of artistically executed scent symphonies is not yet within the reach of all, the sweet soli of such delightful melodies as one may enjoy from the perfume of Crab Apple Blossom, revivifying Lavender Salts, which the Crown Perfumery Company have made popular, are giving delight alike in the boudoirs of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York. The Crab Apple Blossom is redolent of all the sun-blushed blossoms of far-away orchards, and the Lavender Salts have a reminiscence of breeze-blown pine woods and old fashioned gardens. Little wonder that the crown capped bottles should be seen here, there, and everywhere, and everywhere be spoken of as treasure trove.

### Stearn's Specialties.

Amongst the leading articles which may be classed in the category of elegant pharmaceutical preparations and at the same time are in use by leading physicians in England, United States and Canada, are Stearn's Cascara Aromatic, a fluid extract of Cascaras, which is sweet in taste yet gentle and efficacious in operation. Stearn's Wine of Cod-Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron, a preparation containing 25% of pure cod-liver oil, and one of the most desirable compounds of iron, and which is highly endorsed by the medical profession, and Dike's Soluble Pepsin, one of the best of its kind in use. These specialties of this well-known house of Frederick Stearns & Co. are desirable



# 180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends !  
We refuse to sell cutters !  
We protect your interests !  
Our interests are akin !

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

## Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY ! IT HAS COME TO STAY !**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully **increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1,4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$7.50 per dozen**.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of **3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure** at **\$1.60** per dozen, we give **1 dozen free**. This costs only **\$4.80** for 4 dozen, or **\$1.20** per dozen, and allows **180 per cent. clear profit**. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction **Order to-day from :**

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London.  
JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London.  
LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.  
J. WINER CO., Hamilton.  
LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.



## THE AETNA No. 1.

### HOT SODA APPARATUS.

We offer this apparatus, complete for oil or gas, with heater, six latest style china mugs, four metal cap syrup bottles, complete, ready for use,

**At Thirty-Five Dollars.**

The tank is copper, lined with block tin. The outside is heavily nickel plated. The apparatus is the best in the market, and warranted perfect.

**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS,

120 Lake St.,  
**CHICAGO, ILLS.**

14 Blackstone St.,  
**BOSTON, MASS.**

Further Information given at request.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

## KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.



Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.





lines, and the increasing demand for these goods make it advisable that every druggist should have them in stock.

### Magazines.

#### Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* American Edition begins its third year with the April number. No magazine published in this country has we believe obtained the same prominence and become recognized as the leading exponent in its sphere in such a short time as has this "Busy Man's Magazine." We always turn to its pages with a feeling of gratification and a knowledge that whatever is worth recording in the world's passing events will be found in its pages. The amount asked as a subscription to this valuable work is money well spent and full value obtained.

#### Hardware.

The spring trade number of *Hardware* is to hand and is not a whit behind the special number of the *Dry Goods Review* issued in the beginning of the year by the same enterprising firm of publishers, The J. B. McLean Co., Ltd., of Toronto. This firm with their characteristic determination to be in the van in the matter of trade journalism have placed before the hardware trade a journal which is not only a credit to the publishers and the trade represented but a realistic example of what liberal and judicious advertising will do towards the development of business. The issue before us is an excellent one in point of general information, well displayed advertisements and general typographical appearance.

#### Review of Reviews.

The "Progress of the World"—summing up the recent movements, political and otherwise, of the past month—is particularly strong and full in the April number of the *Review of Reviews*. This editorial department is universally regarded as one of the best features of the most remarkable magazine of the day. The American editor discusses the full restoration of the Democratic party, the Hawaiian question, and a variety of other issues, while Mr. Stead contributes a most brilliant and graphic discussion of the English political situation, and the merits and demerits of the Gladstone Home Rule bill. The department of Current History in Caricature also may, perhaps, be called stronger than usual this month, although it is always full of variety and surprises. It covers a wide range, quoting from Italian, French, German, Australian, Canadian and English, as well as from American caricaturists.

#### Cosmopolitan.

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his marvellous story "Omega: The end of the World," which begins in the April number of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair

excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at the time when the business of the world has been suspended, at a great mass-meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational effect this characteristic production of French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvellous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way, apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

### Phosphorus Antidotes.

It is always a matter of difficulty for doctors to treat cases of phosphorus-poisoning. The favorite antidote, according to text-books, is French oil of turpentine; but where is that to be obtained, or who has ever seen it outside of France? We are, therefore, pleased to notice that Dr. E. Q. Thornton, of Jefferson Medical College, has taken the matter up, and puts the French oil out of court (*Therap. Gazette*): it is not a practical antidote. Dr. Thornton has also tried potassium permanganate and copper sulphate, experiment on dogs to which he administered phosphorised oil in poisonous doses. The permanganate was the more effective; 4 oz. of B. P. solution sufficing to neutralise the effects of 2 grs. of phosphorus. Solutions of phosphorus and potassium permanganate, when shaken together, precipitate a black oxide of manganese phosphoric acid and phosphates being found in solution. A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid hastens this change, chloride of manganese being formed. In giving it for phosphorus poison the permanganate must be used before the poison has become absorbed and must be well diluted (5 to 1 per cent. solution), or vomiting will result before the chemical reaction has taken place in the stomach. It must be given in excess, as considerable permanganate is reduced by the organic substance in the stomach. Dr. Thornton found hydrogen peroxide to be too slow to act as an antidote. In all cases of phosphorus-poisoning in which sulphate of copper was used death resulted. Although the animal to which sulphate of copper alone was given recovered, decided gastroenteritis followed. *Chemist and Druggist*.

### WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, with two or three years' experience in Jobbing Drug House. Apply, stating salary expected, to W. A. HOWELL, Hamilton, Ont.

### THIRD EDITION.

## MANUAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

By CHAS. F. HUEBNER, P.H.G., P.H.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly  
Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy  
in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The Book is a Cloth-Bound, 12mo., of 252 Pages.

The most practical work yet published for the use of pharmaceutical students preparing for College or State Board Examinations. It can be read with profit by all pharmacists seeking the correct understanding of scientific pharmaceutical literature in general. It is also calculated to insure a sound foundation to the beginner contemplating a subsequent course of training in colleges of pharmacy.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated) and a full index.

The book has been well received everywhere, and has been adopted either as a text-book or book for reference by most of the colleges of pharmacy.

Price \$2.00 (\$2.25 interleaved) by mail, postage prepaid.

## A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By THE SAME AUTHOR.

The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

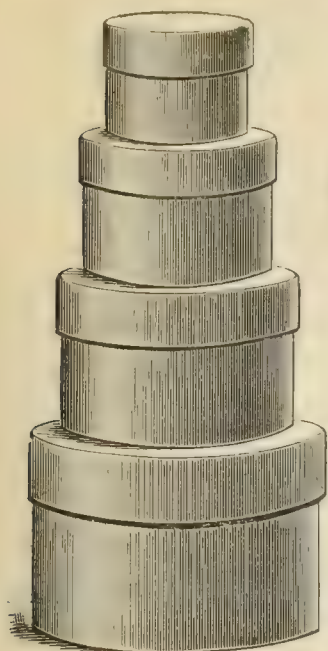
With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Price \$1 00 (\$1 25 interleaved)

Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, CANADA.

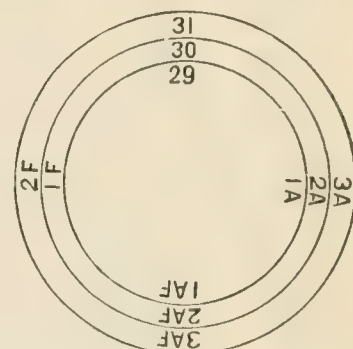




# WHERE

## Are you Buying your Paper Boxes?

The accompanying illustration will be familiar to you. We are making every style of Paper Box required by Druggists, and keep them constantly in stock.



The stack of Pill Boxes represent the red paper goods in 1 dr., 2 drs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 1 oz., while the two other cuts show the well known Flange Pill Boxes— 29, 30 and 31. The rings show the exact outside measurement.


WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.**

## Druggists - Attention!

### THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

 **The Ozone Specific** advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through THE TRADE exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for **1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only**, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

**First Come, First Served.**

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application.

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.,**

Business Office—5 Canada Life Building,  
TORONTO, ONT.

—THE—  
London Label Works.

# KNOWLES & CO.



*Lithographers,  
Engravers and Printers*

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,  
Druggists' Containers,  
Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**



### Drug Review.

Business during the past month has not been as active as during January and February, but there has been a fair trade for March.

Opium has taken a sudden jump up in value that took many by surprise. So far it has advanced about \$2 per pound, and if the cause reported is true, viz. : a short crop, high prices may rule for some time, and as stocks get exhausted, higher prices still may be expected.

Morphia, of course, sympathises with Opium and is marked up about a dollar an ounce.

Camphor and Carbolic Acid maintain their high prices.

Napthaline Balls, &c., will be a little higher this season owing to a combination among the manufacturers.

Sisal and Olive Oils, all grades, are higher.

Gingers have advanced, particularly East India, which has nearly doubled in value.

Iodide and Bromide of Potash, are firm at advanced prices.

Caraway Seeds will likely be higher owing to a poor crop.

Chlorate of Potash is higher in price, and the duty of 20 makes it worth about 30c. This article has been passed as free pretty generally for some time,

but it should be free when for manufacturing purposes only.

Insect powder and Hellebore will range in price about the same as last year. The former is being offered at prices that retailers must know cannot be closed flowerers only.

Cubeb Berries are easier.

Saffron, higher.

Gum Tragacanth, all grades, advanced.

Vanilla Beans, higher prices looked for.

Cream of Tartar, Sal Rochelle and Tartaric Acid, all keep very low in price.

Quinine shows signs of an advance in New York. It has been marked up 2c. an ounce.

Bragging too much about getting a new customer often sends an old patron to your competitor.

Don't forget that while you are attending to your neighbor's affairs your own store is getting dirty.

When we refuse to face trouble we put ourselves in a good position to be kicked down the hill.

Just the moment we realize that we are doing a good business, do we begin to do a good business.

It's the character of the customers, not their number, that counts. Some eighty acre farms produce more than an entire section of land.

## We have in Stock:

*A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.*

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS.**

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
London, - Ontario.**

# SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

## OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

*Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.*



Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

*Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.*

*We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.*

*Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.*

DETROIT, MICH.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.**

WINDSOR, ONT.



# ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Begin to announce to the Retail Drug Trade that they have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada for the **CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS** manufactured by **MR. JEAN ARTAUD, Grasse, France**, the oldest and probably the best house in the business, having been established in the year 1703.

These Perfumes are of the highest class and are confidently believed to be equal, and in many cases superior to any Perfumes sold in this market, while the price is very little more than that of the lowest grades sold here.

The success these goods have enjoyed since their introduction to the English market has been phenomenal.

A like success is predicted in this country. We have undertaken to place a large quantity annually, and in order to do this have placed the price at the very lowest possible figure, viz.:

**\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces.**

**10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.**

These goods offer retailers a very large profit, as they can be sold as high as any bulk Perfumes on this market, while the addition of a small quantity of pure spirit will reduce the cost as low as any.

### LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK:

EASTER LILY.  
SWEET ORCHIDS.  
WHITE LILAC.  
WHITE ROSE.  
STEPHANOTIS.

VIOLET.  
CHERRY BLOSSOM.  
ACADIAN FLOWERS.  
WHITE HELIOTROPE.  
JOCKEY CLUB.

WALL FLOWERS.  
NEW MOWN HAY.  
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.  
HAWTHORN BLOOM.

LILY VALLEY.  
WHITE VIOLET.  
CHYPRE.  
PATCHOULY.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Wholesale Druggists, - HAMILTON, ONT.**

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 1 00   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     |
| BARK, Barbary, lb.....          | 22     | 25     |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 6 50   | 7 50   |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 75     | 80     |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 75     | 80     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     |

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    |
| Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    |
| Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     |
| CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     |
| Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    |
| CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    |
| COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    |
| COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    |
| Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  |
| CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    |
| Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  |
| CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    |
| DENTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    |
| DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  |
| ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  |
| ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    |
| Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    |
| FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    |
| Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    |
| Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    |
| German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    |
| Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    |
| Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    |
| Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  |
| Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    |
| Saffron, American, lb.....     | 45    | 50    |
| Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  |
| GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  |
| French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    |
| GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16    | 18    |
| GUARANA, lb.....               | 3 00  | 3 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  |
| GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    |
| Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    |
| Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    |
| Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    |
| Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    |
| Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    |
| Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  |
| Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    |
| Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  |
| Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  |
| Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    | 50    |
| Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    |
| Opium, lb.....                 | 3 65  | 3 75  |
| Powdered, lb.....              | 4 50  | 4 75  |
| Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    |

|                                  |      |      |
|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....  | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Hogarhound, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Sage, ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| Short, lb.....                   | 45   | 50   |
| Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| LEUCICE, Solazzi.....            | 45   | 50   |
| Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
| Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



|   |                                  |    |    |                                  |                             |    |                                   |                         |                     |    |    |    |
|---|----------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Y & S   | Purity, 100 sticks in box        | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb                      | 38                          | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb                  | 2                       | 75                  | 3  | 00 |    |
| "   | Purity, 200 sticks in box        | 1  | 50 | 1                                | 50                          | 40 | 25                                | Subnitrate, lb          | 2                   | 40 | 2  | 60 |
| "   | Aromatic Pellets, 5 lb. tins     | 2  | 00 | 2                                | 00                          | 40 | 45                                | BORAX, lb               | 9                   | 10 |    |    |
| "   | Lozenges, 5 lb. tins             | 1  | 50 | 1                                | 75                          | 15 | 18                                | Powdered, lb            | 10                  | 11 |    |    |
| "   | Ther. Lactose & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2  | 00 | 2                                | 00                          | 2  | 25                                | 2                       | 50                  | 8  | 13 |    |
| LUPULIN, oz   |                                  | 30 | 35 | SACCHARIN, oz                    | 1                           | 25 | 1                                 | 50                      | Iodide, oz          | 45 | 50 |    |
| LYCOPodium, lb                                      |                                  | 70 | 80 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb | 13                          | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb        | 1                       | 50                  | 1  | 60 |    |
| MACE, lb  |                                  | 1  | 20 | 1                                | 25                          | 35 | 40                                | Iodide, oz              | 95                  | 1  | 00 |    |
| MANNA, lb   |                                  | 1  | 60 | 1                                | 75                          | 30 | 35                                | Phosphate, precip., lb  | 35                  | 38 |    |    |
| Moss, Iceland, lb                                   |                                  | 9  | 10 | 6                                | 7                           | 10 | 13                                | Sulphide, oz            | 5                   | 6  |    |    |
| Irish, lb   |                                  | 9  | 10 | Cardamom, lb                     | 1                           | 25 | 1                                 | 50                      | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz | 10 | 12 |    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz                                   | 46                               | 00 | 50 | 00                               | Celery                      | 30 | 35                                | CHINOIDINE, oz          | 15                  | 18 |    |    |
| NUTGALLS, lb  |                                  | 21 | 25 | Colchicum                        | 75                          | 80 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb              | 1                       | 00                  | 1  | 10 |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 25 | 30 | Coriander, lb                    | 10                          | 12 | Croton, oz                        | 75                      | 80                  |    |    |    |
| NUTMEGS, lb   | 1                                | 00 | 1  | 10                               | Cumin, lb                   | 15 | 20                                | CHLOROFORM, lb          | 65                  | 1  | 85 |    |
| NUX VOMICA, lb                                      |                                  | 10 | 12 | Fennel, lb                       | 15                          | 17 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz          | 25                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 25 | 27 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb          | 7                           | 9  | CINCHONIDINE, Sulphate, oz        | 15                      | 20                  |    |    |    |
| OAKUM, lb   |                                  | 12 | 15 | Flax, cleaned, lb                | 3                           | 4  | COCAINE, Muriate, oz              | 8                       | 50                  | 9  | 00 |    |
| ONITMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ |                                  | 70 | 75 | Ground, lb                       | 4                           | 5  | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb   | 7                       | 8                   |    |    |    |
| Citine, lb  |                                  | 45 | 50 | Hemp, lb                         | 6                           | 6  | Iodide, oz                        | 65                      | 70                  |    |    |    |
| PARALDHYDE, oz                                      |                                  | 15 | 18 | Mustard, white, lb               | 9                           | 12 | COPPERAS, lb                      | 1                       | 3                   |    |    |    |
| PEPPER, black, lb                                   |                                  | 22 | 25 | Powdered, lb                     | 15                          | 20 | ETHER, Acetic, lb                 | 75                      | 80                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 25 | 30 | Pumpkin                          | 25                          | 30 | Sulphuric, lb                     | 40                      | 50                  |    |    |    |
| PITCH, black, lb                                    |                                  | 3  | 4  | Quince, lb                       | 65                          | 70 | EXALGINE, oz                      | 1                       | 00                  | 1  | 10 |    |
| Bergundy, true, lb                                  |                                  | 10 | 12 | Rape, lb                         | 8                           | 9  | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash                         | 2                                | 25 | 3  | 25                               | Strophanthus, oz            | 50 | 55                                | IODINE, lb              | 5                   | 00 | 5  | 50 |
| Adhesive, yd  |                                  | 12 | 13 | Worm, lb                         | 22                          | 25 | IODOFORM, lb                      | 6                       | 00                  | 7  | 00 |    |
| Belladonna, lb                                      |                                  | 65 | 70 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb             | 25                          | 30 | IODOL, oz                         | 1                       | 30                  | 1  | 40 |    |
| Galbanum Comp., lb                                  |                                  | 80 | 85 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb | 10                          | 12 | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1                       | 00                  | 1  | 10 |    |
| Lead, lb  |                                  | 25 | 30 | White, Conti's, lb               | 15                          | 16 | Carbonate, Precip., lb            | 15                      | 16                  |    |    |    |
| POLY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1                                | 00 | 1  | 10                               | Powdered, lb                | 25 | 35                                | Sacch., lb              | 35                  | 40 |    |    |
| ROSIN, Common, lb                                   |                                  | 2  | 3  | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb         | 12                          | 25 | Chloride, lb                      | 45                      | 55                  |    |    |    |
| White, lb   |                                  | 3  | 4  | SPIRMACETI, lb                   | 50                          | 55 | Sol., lb                          | 13                      | 16                  |    |    |    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz                                 |                                  | 25 | 30 | TERPENTINE, Chian, oz            | 75                          | 80 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb             | 90                      | 1                   | 00 |    |    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb                                   |                                  | 25 | 28 | Venice, lb                       | 10                          | 12 | And Ammon., lb                    | 75                      | 80                  |    |    |    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb                                   |                                  | 22 | 25 | WAX, White, lb                   | 50                          | 75 | And Quinine, lb                   | 1                       | 50                  | 3  | 00 |    |
| Althea, cut, lb                                     |                                  | 30 | 35 | Yellow                           | 40                          | 45 | Quin. and Stry., oz               | 18                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| Belladonna, lb                                      |                                  | 25 | 30 | Wood, Guaiac, rasped             | 5                           | 6  | And Strychnine, oz                | 13                      | 15                  |    |    |    |
| Blood, lb   |                                  | 15 | 16 | Quassia chips, lb                | 10                          | 12 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb            | 50                      | 55                  |    |    |    |
| Bitter, lb  |                                  | 27 | 30 | Red Saunders, ground, lb         | 5                           | 6  | Ferrocyanide, lb                  | 55                      | 60                  |    |    |    |
| Blackberry, lb                                      |                                  | 15 | 18 | Santal, ground, lb               | 5                           | 6  | Hypophosphites, oz                | 20                      | 25                  |    |    |    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb                                |                                  | 18 | 20 | CHEMICALS.                       |                             |    |                                   | 40                      | 45                  |    |    |    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb                          |                                  | 20 | 25 | ACID, Acetic, lb                 | 12                          | 13 | Lactate, oz                       | 5                       | 6                   |    |    |    |
| Canada Snake, lb                                    |                                  | 30 | 35 | Glacial, lb                      | 45                          | 50 | Pernitrate, solution, lb          | 15                      | 16                  |    |    |    |
| Cohosh, Black, lb                                   |                                  | 15 | 20 | Benzoic, English, oz             | 20                          | 25 | Phosphate scales, lb              | 1                       | 25                  | 1  | 30 |    |
| Colchicum, lb                                       |                                  | 40 | 45 | German, oz                       | 10                          | 12 | Sulphate, pure, lb                | 7                       | 9                   |    |    |    |
| Columbo, lb   |                                  | 20 | 22 | Boracic, lb                      | 20                          | 25 | Exsiccated, lb                    | 8                       | 10                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 25 | 30 | Carbolic Crystals, lb            | 30                          | 38 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb          | 80                      | 85                  |    |    |    |
| Coltsfoot, lb                                       |                                  | 38 | 40 | Calvert's No. 1, lb              | 2                           | 10 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb           | 85                      | 90                  |    |    |    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb                                |                                  | 20 | 25 | No. 2, lb                        | 1                           | 35 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb          | 13                      | 15                  |    |    |    |
| Cureuma, powdered, lb                               |                                  | 13 | 14 | Citric, lb                       | 65                          | 70 | Carbonate, lb                     | 7                       | 8                   |    |    |    |
| Dandelion, lb                                       |                                  | 15 | 18 | Gallie, oz                       | 10                          | 12 | Iodide, oz                        | 35                      | 40                  |    |    |    |
| Elecampane, lb                                      |                                  | 15 | 10 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb         | 30                          | 35 | Red, lb                           | 7                       | 9                   |    |    |    |
| Galangal, lb  |                                  | 15 | 18 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-   | 1                           | 50 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb       | 4                       | 5                   |    |    |    |
| Gelsemium, lb                                       |                                  | 22 | 25 | tles doz                         | 1                           | 60 | In packages, lb                   | 6                       | 7                   |    |    |    |
| Gentian, lb   |                                  | 9  | 10 | Lactic, concentrated, oz         | 22                          | 25 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz              | 40                      | 45                  |    |    |    |
| Ground, lb  |                                  | 10 | 12 | Muriatic, lb                     | 3                           | 5  | Carbonate, oz                     | 30                      | 35                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 13 | 15 | Chem, pure, lb                   | 18                          | 20 | Citrate, oz                       | 25                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| Ginger, African, lb                                 |                                  | 18 | 20 | Nitric, lb                       | 10                          | 13 | Iodide, oz                        | 50                      | 55                  |    |    |    |
| Po., lb   |                                  | 20 | 22 | Chem, pure, lb                   | 25                          | 30 | Salicylate, oz                    | 35                      | 40                  |    |    |    |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb                                 |                                  | 27 | 30 | Oleic, purified, lb              | 75                          | 80 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb              | 55                      | 60                  |    |    |    |
| Po., lb   |                                  | 30 | 35 | Oxalic, lb                       | 12                          | 13 | Carbonate, lb                     | 18                      | 20                  |    |    |    |
| Ginseng, lb   | 3                                | 00 | 3  | 25                               | Phosphoric, glacial, lb     | 1  | 00                                | Citrate, gran., lb      | 40                  | 45 |    |    |
| Golden Seal, lb                                     |                                  | 75 | 80 | Dilute, lb                       | 13                          | 17 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb           | 1                       | 3                   |    |    |    |
| Gold Thread, lb                                     |                                  | 90 | 95 | Pyrogallie, oz                   | 35                          | 38 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb        | 5                       | 7                   |    |    |    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb                         |                                  | 12 | 15 | Salicylic, white, lb             | 1                           | 80 | MENTHOL, oz                       | 30                      | 35                  |    |    |    |
| Indian Hemp   |                                  | 18 | 30 | Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb          | 2                           | 2  | MERCURY, lb                       | 90                      | 95                  |    |    |    |
| Ipecac, lb  | 2                                | 90 | 3  | 00                               | Bottles, lb                 | 5  | 6                                 | Ammon (White Precip.),  | 1                   | 25 | 1  | 30 |
| Powdered, lb  | 3                                | 10 | 3  | 20                               | Chem. pure, lb              | 18 | 20                                | Chloride, Corrosive, lb | 1                   | 00 | 1  | 10 |
| Jalap, lb   |                                  | 55 | 60 | Tannic, lb                       | 90                          | 1  | 10                                | Calomel, lb             | 1                   | 15 | 1  | 20 |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 60 | 65 | Tartaric, powdered, lb           | 40                          | 45 | With Chalk, lb                    | 60                      | 65                  |    |    |    |
| Kava Kava, lb                                       |                                  | 40 | 90 | ACETANILID, lb                   | 90                          | 1  | 00                                | Iodide, Proto, oz       | 35                  | 40 |    |    |
| Licorice, lb  |                                  | 12 | 15 | ACONITINE, grain                 | 4                           | 5  | Bin., oz                          | 25                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 13 | 15 | ALUM, cryst., lb                 | 1                           | 3  | Oxide, Red, lb                    | 1                       | 30                  | 1  | 35 |    |
| Mandrake, lb  |                                  | 13 | 18 | Powdered, lb                     | 3                           | 4  | Pill (Blue Mass), lb              | 70                      | 75                  |    |    |    |
| Masterwort, lb                                      |                                  | 16 | 40 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880         | 8                           | 10 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb          | 50                      | 55                  |    |    |    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb                               |                                  | 30 | 35 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb            | 65                          | 75 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz             | 1                       | 90                  | 2  | 00 |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb                    | 12                          | 13 | Muriate, oz                       | 1                       | 90                  | 2  | 00 |    |
| Parina Barva, true, lb                              |                                  | 40 | 45 | Iodide, oz                       | 35                          | 40 | Sulphate, oz                      | 2                       | 30                  | 2  | 10 |    |
| Pink, lb  |                                  | 75 | 80 | Nitrate, crystals, lb            | 40                          | 45 | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz           | 35                      | 40                  |    |    |    |
| Parley, lb  |                                  | 30 | 35 | Muriate, lb                      | 12                          | 16 | PHENACETINE, oz                   | 45                      | 50                  |    |    |    |
| Pleurisy, lb  |                                  | 20 | 25 | Valerianate, oz                  | 55                          | 60 | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain       | 5                       | 6                   |    |    |    |
| Poke, lb  |                                  | 15 | 18 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz                | 16                          | 18 | PEPERIN, oz                       | 1                       | 00                  | 1  | 10 |    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb                             |                                  | 18 | 20 | ANTHYRIN, oz                     | 1                           | 00 | PHOSPHORUS, lb                    | 90                      | 1                   | 10 |    |    |
| Rhatany, lb   |                                  | 20 | 30 | ARISTOL, oz                      | 2                           | 00 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb       | 55                      | 60                  |    |    |    |
| Rhubarb, lb   |                                  | 75 | 2  | 50                               | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb | 25 | 30                                | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb  | 35                  | 40 |    |    |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb                              |                                  | 40 | 45 | Fowler's, sol., lb               | 13                          | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb                   | 15                      | 17                  |    |    |    |
| Cut, lb   |                                  | 50 | 55 | Iodide, oz                       | 35                          | 40 | Bichromate, lb                    | 14                      | 15                  |    |    |    |
| Sassafras, lb                                       |                                  | 55 | 65 | White, lb                        | 6                           | 7  | Bismut. Cream Tart., lb           | 25                      | 30                  |    |    |    |
| Sassafras, lb                                       |                                  | 13 | 15 | ATROPINE, Sulph. in a oz., oz    | 7                           | 00 | Bromide, lb                       | 45                      | 50                  |    |    |    |
| Scilla, lb  |                                  | 22 | 25 | BISMUTH, Ammonio-chlorate, oz    | 40                          | 45 | Carbonate, lb                     | 14                      | 16                  |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb  |                                  | 26 | 27 |                                  |                             |    |                                   |                         |                     |    |    |    |



|                                  |      |      |                                 |       |       |                             |      |      |  |
|----------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|--|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....          | 28   | 30   | VERATRINE, oz.....              | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 30   | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb.....          | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |  |
| Citrate, lb.....                 | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |  |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....          | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....     | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |  |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....          | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.....                 | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |  |
| Iodide, lb.....                  | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.....                  | 13    | 60    | Origanum, lb.....           | 65   | 70   |  |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....          | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....               | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |  |
| Permanganate, lb.....            | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.....            | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00 | 3 25 |  |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....          | 50   | 55   | ESSENTIAL OILS.                 |       |       |                             |      |      |  |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32   | 35   | OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....    | 75    | 80    | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25 | 4 50 |  |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....       | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                  | 50    | 60    | Pimento, lb.....            | 2 60 | 2 75 |  |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.....           | 40    | 45    | Rhodium, oz.....            | 80   | 85   |  |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....             | 35   | 40   | Rect., lb.....                  | 65    | 70    | Rose, oz.....               | 6 50 | 7 50 |  |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....       | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.....                  | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70   | 75   |  |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.....                    | 50    | 60    | Rue, oz.....                | 25   | 30   |  |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz... | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....               | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 5 50 | 9 00 |  |
| SALICIN, lb.....                 | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                   | 90    | 1 00  | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |  |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.....                | 1 80  | 1 90  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60 | 1 75 |  |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz..... | 90   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 25 |  |
| Fused, oz.....                   | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                | 3 50  | 3 75  | Spruce, lb.....             | 65   | 70   |  |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....         | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 60  | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25 | 4 50 |  |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....       | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....       | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |  |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |  |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.....                  | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |  |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....           | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.....                | 1 60  | 1 75  | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |  |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....            | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 75  | FIXED OILS.                 |      |      |  |
| Iodide, oz.....                  | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                  | 11 00 | 12 00 | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |  |
| Salicylate, lb.....              | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                  | 5 50  | 6 00  | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |  |
| Sulphate, lb.....                | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....               | 20    | 25    | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |  |
| Sulphite, lb.....                | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 1 50  | 1 75  | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |  |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....            | 30   | 60   | Fennel, lb.....                 | 1 60  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |  |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....      | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.....               | 1 75  | 1 80  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 61   | 65   |  |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....    | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.....                   | 3 20  | 3 50  | Raw, gal.....               | 58   | 60   |  |
| SULFONAL, oz.....                | 28   | 30   | Juniper berries (English), lb.. | 4 50  | 5 00  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |  |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....     | 2½   | 4    | Wood, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 50 | 1 60 |  |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....       | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb...  | 3 00  | 3 50  | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |  |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....           | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 75  | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |  |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....   | 55   | 60   | Lemon, lb.....                  | 2 75  | 3 00  | SPERM, gal.....             | 1 75 | 1 80 |  |
|                                  |      |      |                                 |       |       | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 60   | 65   |  |

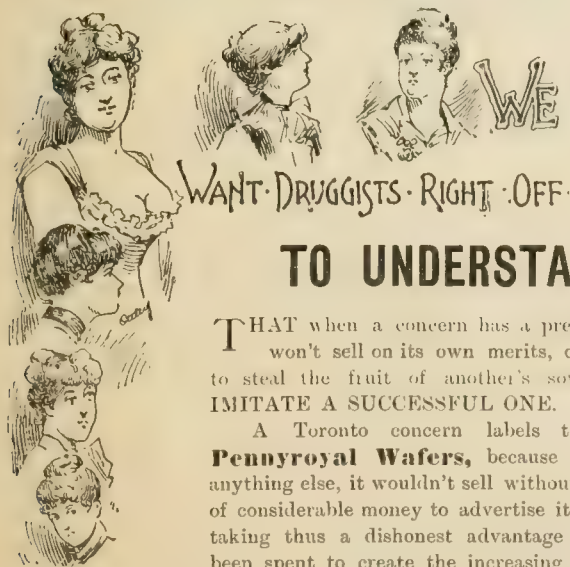
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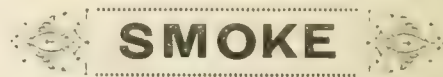
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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, MAY, 1893.

No. 5.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,  
LONDON, N.

### Sensitive Iodine Preparations.

G. H. CHAS. KLIE.

Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The official preparations of Iodine which may be styled sensitive are: Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, Iodide of Iron, Saccharated Iodide of Iron and Syrup of Iodide of Iron. Formerly light and air were excluded from these preparations under the supposition that both contributed toward their decomposition. At the present time it is known that light has no such effect, and that decomposition is caused by the oxygen of the air. Anybody can convince himself of this fact by filling small bottles with Syrup of Hydriodic Acid or Iodide of Iron. The bottles ought to be filled up near to the cork and well corked. They can now be placed in the light without any change becoming noticeable for a long time. The first change which becomes perceptible, especially in Syrup of Iodide of Iron, will originate in the layer of syrup nearest the cork. At first, say after three or four months' keeping, a slight straw-colored tinge is noticed, which deepens with age.

#### SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrup of Hydriodic acid may be called a sensitive Iodine preparation, because, prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and kept in bottles from which air is not perfectly excluded, the syrup gradually darkens. Its preparation according to the Pharmacopœia offers no special difficulties. Hydrosulphuric acid gas is led into a mixture of Iodine in a very fine state of subdivision in thin syrup. The Iodine is soon changed into Hydri-

odic Acid. The surplus of the Hydrosulphuric Acid gas is expelled by heat, the precipitated sulphur is separated by filtration, sugar is dissolved in the filtrate, spirit of orange is added and the syrup is ready for use.

I have made syrup according to this formula, and have observed that after a time it always turns dark.

Gardner's Syrup of Hydriodic Acid is much prescribed and keeps tolerably well. I cannot see that it looks any better, keeps any better or acts any better than the syrup I make myself. It does not claim permanency. The label says: If decomposition should set in at any time this syrup will be cheerfully exchanged.

I have here six samples of Hydriodic Acid.

No. 1, prepared March 3, this year, according to the Pharmacopœia. 10 oz. were kept in a pint bottle, corked and exposed to the light. It has deepened in color more than the other two samples prepared about the same time. No. 2 was prepared on Mar. 7, after the same formula as No. 1, except that 1½ ozs. of glucose were substituted for sugar. This sample has not changed in color. No. 3 was prepared on Mar. 15, after the same formula as No. 1, except that glucose was substituted for sugar. No change in color has occurred in this sample up to date. All three samples were flavored with Spirit of Orange, made from the fresh peel, not from the oil. This accounts for the yellow color. Syrup flavored with Essence of Orange made from the ethereal oil does not exhibit a yellow color when fresh. I have one sample of Gardner's syrup, about a year old, which is of a decidedly straw color. It is No. 4. I would not call it spoiled, by any means.

I will show after a little that a syrup may be much older and much darker and not show a trace of free Iodine.

No. 5 is a sample of Gardner's syrup about eight months old. It is in good condition. No. 6 is a syrup made in January, 1884. It is over eight years old. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia. Originally 10 fl. ozs. were kept in a glass stoppered bottle, protected from the light and in a cool place. About half was used, the balance was allowed to stand in the same bottle and after it had acquired color the wrapper was removed and it was allowed to stand near a window in the cellar. I suppose, most anybody would pronounce the syrup spoiled and would not think of dispensing it.

Still, incredible as it may seem, it does not contain a trace of free Iodine, as I will show presently. This shows pretty plainly that even if the syrup is not very carefully kept, it takes a very long time before free Iodine is evolved.

#### IODIDE OF IRON.

Iodide of Iron is a preparation difficult to preserve intact. I have always dispensed Saccharated Iodide of Iron instead. This can be kept in good condition, if carefully kept, about one year. I keep it in one or two ounce wide mouthed bottles, securely corked with nice, soft, smooth corks in the coolest and driest place in the store.

Here is a sample about four months old which is still in prime condition, as a test will show.

The test shows free Iodine in the proportion of 1-8000. This is only a trace but it is free Iodine nevertheless. We ought to have an Iodide of Iron which will not show a trace of free Iodine. I have experimented a good deal with this point in view, and would propose the following formula as furnishing a preparation that is unexceptional in every respect.

#### Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Iron, in the form of fine wire and cut in to small pieces, six parts ..... | 6  |
| Iodine, seventeen parts.....   | 17 |
| Distilled water, twenty parts .....  | 20 |
| Pulverized iron, one part .....  | 1  |
| Sugar of milk, seventy-nine parts .....                                    | 79 |

The text should be changed to read as follows:

Transfer the mass quickly to a heated iron mortar containing Pulverized Iron and the remainder of Sugar of Milk and reduce the whole to powder.

The product will not exhibit the same color as heretofore. It can be dissolved in water, filtered, and the Syrup of Iodide of Iron can be made extemporaneously if desired. Saccharated Iodide of Iron which exhibits free Iodine much more freely than the four months old sample referred to above, can be restored to pristine quality by the addition of one per cent. or q. s. of Pulverized Iron.

In spite of all care and precaution Saccharated Iodide of Iron will show traces of free Iodine in about a year if not made according to above formula.

Many years ago I thought I had solved the problem of a permanent Iodide of Iron. I prepared a solution of Iodide of Iron, added Gum Arabic to make a thick mucilage and spread this on glass to obtain the salt in scales. A beautiful clear and transparent scale salt was the result,



but in due time the salt became as dark as Ammonia Citrate of Iron and free Iodine became apparent. In a word, the salt had spoiled.

#### SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Syrup of Iodide of Iron prepared according to the Pharmacopœia, filled into 1 oz. vials corked and kept in a light place in the cellar keeps excellently well. I have never experienced any trouble. I have here samples of syrups prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and samples prepared according to formulæ slightly modified, simply for experimentation. Some of them are not yet old enough, to judge whether their respective formulæ are good or bad. One was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia on May 19, another in April, '92, and kept in the usual manner. One was made Mar. 18, 1892, with glucose instead of sugar. Another was made Mar. 23, 1892, with 50 per cent. glucose. The last two samples of 10 fl. ozs. each have been kept in pint bottles, corked and exposed to the light. All the change perceptible in these has been a flocculent precipitate. There is more precipitate in the all glucose sample than in that containing 50 per cent. Slight traces of yellow color can be noticed in the surface layer of the syrups, when they have stood undisturbed for a week, but this will disappear upon the least shaking. I have seen the statement in print that permanent Syrup of Iodide of Iron could be made with glucose but have not tried it until I made these samples.

My mode of keeping it in one ounce bottles keeps the syrup in prime condition a long time and I found no occasion to experiment until recently. These samples of glucose syrup are only three months old, not sufficient time for a thorough test. The pharmacopœial syrup kept in the same manner and the same length of time would show a decidedly yellow tinge. As far as my experiment has gone, it shows that the syrup made with glucose does not color as fast as that made with sugar.

I have another sample of Syrup of Iodide of Iron. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and put into this bottle when finished. A coil of bright iron wire was placed in the syrup. The intention was to find out how long the syrup would keep without coloring. It kept intact more than ten years. It was placed aside after that time and no more attention was given it. No other care was given it but what has been mentioned. For instance, it was not kept in the cellar, on the contrary, it was continually kept in the store and has experienced the heat of twenty summers. As I mentioned before, it was placed aside after having been observed more than ten years, and almost forgotten. While writing this paper, it was remembered and hunted up. You will notice that the syrup is in a pretty good state of preservation in spite of its age, and what is more, it will not show the least trace of free Iodine, as I will show.

#### Cholera Precautions.

With the view of informing the public what precautions should be taken in case of cholera, and to prevent the spread of the disease the Central Board of Health has issued the following circular :

Transportation companies should assist the health officials in carrying out quarantine or other sanitary measures generally; amongst these measures are the following, which our Board submitted to the Ottawa Conference, and which said Conference has fully endorsed :

##### MARITIME QUARANTINE.

(a) Vessels from foreign countries when arriving at any port should always submit to medical inspection before landing, the medical inspector ordering them to report at the nearest quarantine station for treatment when necessary.

(b) The baggage of all immigrants landing on the continent should be disinfected whatever may be the port of departure.

(c) Vessels coming from infected ports, even when no cholera has occurred on board during the voyage, should be thoroughly disinfected.

(d) Vessels having had cholera on board during the voyage should be disinfected and then detained seven days from date of last case.

##### -LAND QUARANTINE.

(a) When a train arrives at the railroad station and the passengers do not come from a place where disease is epidemic they should be allowed to proceed.

(b) When passengers are not sick but coming from an infected place, the disinfection should be made of their soiled clothing and they should be allowed to proceed on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer shall notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(c) When there are passengers sick, or apparently sick, from an infectious disease, they will be landed at the infectious disease hospital. Passengers occupying the same car will be detained for forty-eight hours and the effects which they brought on the same car will be disinfected. They will then be released on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(d) Passengers travelling through Canada, in transit, will, when they are only suspected of having contagious disease, be allowed to proceed to their destination, the quarantine officer notifying the Board of Health of the State to which they are bound.

(e) The cars in which there shall have been sick persons shall be disinfected.

(f) Cars coming from an infected district should be provided with latrines containing disinfectants.

(g) Cars containing merchandise which is susceptible of infection (baggage, wear-

ing apparel, rags, hides, leather, feathers, horsehair, animal remains in general, unbaled wool, etc.) coming from an infected district shall be properly disinfected.

Other precautions may become necessary and should be concurred in by transportation companies. Thus it may become necessary that when passing through a badly infected district, no passengers be taken unless they be provided with a permit from the local Board of Health. It may also become advisable that the cars coming from or travelling through an infected district do not proceed right through, their passengers being then transferred to other cars, etc., etc.

PURIFYING WATER.—Dr. Darenberg, writing in *La Medecine Moderne* concerning the means of rendering a cholera infected water innocuous, says that this end may be accomplished in one of three ways, viz., by filtering, by boiling, or by the addition of some chemical substance which will destroy the germs of the disease. The first of these methods is, as a rule, ineffective, and can be relied upon only when every detail is most scrupulously attended to. The second is effective but troublesome, and cannot always be carried out, fire and a suitable vessel for boiling being indispensable. The third method is one which, he says, is equally effective with boiling, and which can be carried out anywhere and at any time. The purification of water has been effected through the addition of alum, but the author prefers the acidulation of the water, especially in the case of possible cholera infection. Citric acid may be added to the water in the proportion of sixty to eighty centigrammes to the litre. This method is inexpensive, does not impart any unpleasant taste or odor to the water, and can be done anywhere without the need of cumbersome or delicate apparatus. In place of citric acid, tartaric or hydrochloric acid may be used, if desired.

THE best tobacco bags are made not of leather or rubber, but of the pouch of a pelican. The monstrous membrane which fills out the lower bill of the pelican is soft and thin, of a very fine texture, easily tanned, and, when dressed, makes a beautiful article of leather, possessing the quality of being as impervious to water as India rubber. Tobacco kept in it will never become dry, but retains its sweetness and aroma even longer than when preserved in tin foil. In the southern sea-board states its value is well understood, and tobacco pouches made of it are very common.

*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

CHAMPACOL.—Champaca wood contains a substance of agreeable odor, which distills from it with steam. A second distillation gives it in a purer and crystallizable state. The pure body melts at 86° to 88° C. and has the formula  $C_{17}H_{30}O$ . It forms long white needles, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, but sparingly so in water. It belongs to the class of the camphors.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*



## TRADE NOTES.

A new drug store is being opened at Baden, Ont.

R. T. Campbell is opening a new drug store in Sydney, Cape Breton.

W. D. Horton, druggist, of Windsor, Ont., is offering his stock for sale.

W. H. Smith has started a new drug store in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

John H. Nicholson has purchased the drug business of Dr. Brian in Essex, Ont.

The death is announced of Dr. S. D. Radley, the pioneer druggist of Chatham, Ont.

H. H. Warner, of "Safe Cure" fame, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

The drug stock of Wm. Boyd, Carberry, Man., was destroyed by fire, May 10th; loss, about \$2,000.

R. W. Chambers has purchased the drug business lately carried on by Mr. White in Blenheim, Ont.

R. T. Geary, druggist, of Sarnia, Ont., has returned from a three months' holiday trip to California and British Columbia.

A. Gauvreau, formerly of 513 St. James st., Montreal, has removed his drug business to a more advantageous stand on the same street.

The stock in Parker's drug store, Sterling, Ont., was somewhat damaged by removal in the case of a fire in the same block, May 10th.

C. Wright & Co., of Toronto Junction, have had four charges laid against them for the illegal sale of liquor. They were fined in each instance.

H. O. Fleming has commenced the erection of a handsome block of buildings in Windsor, Ont. He will occupy the corner building as a drug store.

Andrus P. Stirrett has opened a new drug store on the corner of Dundas st. and Brock ave., Toronto, in the building formerly occupied by C. Gamon & Co.

J. F. Belfrey, of Shelburne, Ont., is suing C. H. Couen, of Parliament st., Toronto, for \$500 for breach of contract, in not purchasing Belfrey's stock as agreed.

W. A. Richard, who for the past five years has been travelling for Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, has purchased the stock of the late John Field at Innesfail, N. W. T.

T. H. Rudderham, who has for some time managed the drug business of Copeland & Co., North Sydney, Cape Breton, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Atkinson at Parrsboro, N. S.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Wm. Elliot, late senior partner in the firm of Elliot & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto. Mr. Elliot, who is well advanced in years, is very much prostrated.

The drug business carried on by R. W. Boyle, corner Yonge and Grosvenor sts., Toronto, has been closed and the stock re-

moved to the new store lately purchased by him on Yonge st., opposite Elm.

The drug stock of J. M. Neely & Co., Prince Albert, N. W. T., was sold at Winnipeg, Man., recently, at 40 cents on the dollar. The stock, including fixtures, amounted to \$1780. The book accounts, amounting to \$1981, were sold at the same time.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of which G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., is President, have opened an office at 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and are pushing the sale of "Pink Pills" with their characteristic energy. The price in England is 2s. 9d.

In our trade notes of last month reference was made to a change in the business of Messrs. Macpherson & Thomson, of New Westminster, B. C., in which it was made to appear that the former had retired from the business. This was an error, as R. G. Macpherson has purchased his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor.

Edward Evans, of Evans, Lescher & Evans, of Liverpool, England, and also a director of the firm of Evan & Sons (Ltd), of Montreal, has arrived in Montreal, where he will make a short stay before proceeding to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his brother, Alf. B. Evans, of Montreal. They intend returning by way of San Francisco and Chicago.

F. H. Clarke, of Port Arthur, has applied to the Ontario Legislature to allow the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to register him as a chemist and druggist without examination. At the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act Mr. Clarke was doing business in what was known as the "disputed territory," and consequently did not apply for registration, not knowing that he was living in Ontario.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The Halifax druggists have lost by death the youngest member of the fraternity, Mr. J. M. Archibald, and under exceedingly sad circumstances. Mr. Archibald had left for a trip to the United States, and had been in Boston and vicinity about three weeks. He left Boston for New York, promising to call on his return from there, but was found one morning dead in his room, shot through the head. It was at first thought to have been suicide; but from the facts that the large amount of money, some six hundred dollars, which he carried on his person, was gone, and that the shot was in the back of the head, it is now believed that there has been foul play, and the matter is in the hands of the New York detectives. Mr. Archibald was a young man of about 25 years of age, of excellent character, and had been in business a little over a year and had established a nice business which was growing rapidly.

R. O. Christie, of Springhill, N. S., has been enlarging and refitting his store, and

when completed he will have one of the finest stores in the Lower Provinces.

The druggists of Amherst are a highly favored people. A few years ago the town had quite a boom while the shipping railway was building there, and this season extensive car works are being erected and a large number of hands employed. The of course will be favorable to our friends there.

## Cape Breton Notes.

Stewart Burns, the veteran druggist of Sydney, C. B., has been seriously ill at home. We hope soon to see him about again, that he may be able to watch his fine herd of Jerseys nibble the first green grass of spring.

It is reported that Robert T. Campbell, who has been for some time in charge of the business at North Sydney, taken over by Simpson Bros. & Co., has purchased the same. "Bob's" friends will wish him success.

J. J. McInnis, of Cow Bay, has filled long-felt want at Cow Bay by laying in stock of druggists' sundries. We would like to see Mr. McInnis qualify himself to become one of the druggists' fraternity.

## British Columbia Notes.

The semi-annual examinations of the B. C. P. Association came off in due form on the 6th and 7th April. Victoria was unanimously chosen by the Board of Examiners as the place for conducting them. One candidate presented himself and, after interviewing each examiner for longer or shorter periods during the space of two days, retired uncrowned. The examination questions will in all probability be published for guidance of those contemplating the awful step. The examiners were T. M. Henderson, Victoria, dispensing and prescriptions; H. H. Watson, Vancouver, botany and materia medica; Charles Nelson, Vancouver, pharmacy and chemistry.

At the annual meeting to be held at Westminster on June 8th, it is thought the druggists will make some further additions to the existing by-laws, and discuss means to make protection more complete and legal qualification more stringent. The notice sent out by the Registrar a short time ago, calling attention to that portion of the by-laws governing the duties of employers and also apprentices, may, it is whispered, receive more than passing attention. It appears that apprentices cannot be left in charge of a store, and the Association has not as yet exercised its right to prevent violation of the Act.

There has been a move among the druggist clerks of Victoria, (as a class they move rarely). W. S. Terry has suspended operations at C. E. Jones' drug store, and keeping C. H. Bowes' drug store lively during the absence of its proprietor. G. E. Price has left the Monumental drug



store and is filling the vacancy made by W. S. Terry. Mr. Mallery is a new druggist in Victoria and is heartily welcomed. He has made his bow behind the counter of the Monumental drug store.

### Prince Edward Island Notes.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, lost his household furniture by fire a short time ago. The loss was covered by insurance.

A. Goedon, lately with A. S. Johnson, has succeeded Mr. Harvie in W. B. Dyer's drug store at Alberton.

Charlottetown, and indeed all Prince Edward Island, has had an all absorbing sensation. A man, William Forter, was charged with causing the death of a young woman by administering tartar emetic to produce an abortion. One day every druggist and every drug clerk in the city was on the stand giving evidence as to sale of such drugs as ergot, oil juniper, oil savin, oil cedar and tartar emetic. The chief witness against Forter was one Slate, formerly a drug clerk, now a confirmed drunkard, who had been treating the unfortunate victim with such potent mixtures as Soda Bicarb.  $\mathfrak{J}\text{ij}$ ,  $\text{aq. ad.}$   $\mathfrak{Z}\text{viij}$ , colored with cold tea and flavored with ess. peppermint.

C. D. Rankin has lately enjoyed a visit to the United States.

### Montreal Notes.

As I predicted, the new Government tax (license) which was levied last October on storekeepers in this Province, and which amounts to \$60 on a \$1000 rental, has been collected by the authorities. The time to oppose an unfair tax is when the matter is before the House, and not when it has become law. In view of the condition of business generally, the taxes payable by a Montreal pharmacist are just about as much as he can bear, if not more. The Government will doubtless have to find a way to spread the taxes over a larger number next year.

The case of the Pharmaceutical Association vs. Mathieu for being a partner in a pharmacy without being either a licensed pharmacist or a registered physician, has not yet come up for hearing. Why cannot Mr. Mathieu loan the money to his *prolegee* instead of rendering himself liable to legal proceedings by entering in to a partnership in pharmacy without being qualified?

A doctor and a pharmacist have been fined for illegally selling wines and spirits without a license so to do. In Windsor Mills, where this occurred, the Scott Act is in force. These gentlemen have doubtless discovered ere this that "honesty is the best policy."

The French-Canadian students have petitioned the Montreal College of Pharmacy to have the lectures given in the day time instead of in the evening. This move, if consented to by the Board, will

go very hard with drug clerks in Montreal, as it is evident that a clerk attending *Materia Medica*, Chemistry and Botany, necessitating his absence from the store for three hours each day, besides meal times, will not be able to earn his living, while he is taking his lecture courses. Besides, when the College was started it was on the basis of providing lectures for the students in the evening, so that by arrangement with their employers they could get off at half past 8 on lecture nights, and thus be enabled to support themselves and study at the same time. The employers have been very liberal in this matter and have paid very good wages to young men whose thoughts are really more in the lecture-room than in the store. If the students idea becomes law, then employers will have either to employ men who have taken their required number of lectures or else *reduce the rate of wages* and employ more clerks. The fact of the matter is the drug clerks of the present day want all the modern advantages without any effort on their own part to obtain them. It must be borne in mind that there is nothing in the Pharmacy Act requiring candidates for the certified clerks grade to attend lectures at all, and it is not necessary that candidates for the License should hold lecture tickets from the College of Pharmacy. If they wish to attend College in the day time they can go either to Laval, Bishop's or McGill. The funniest part of the matter is that when the College was started the greatest delight was evinced by the clerks because they would be able to hold their situations and earn a living while they were studying for the license to practice. If any of the professors do not like the present state of affairs, it is open for them to resign. I would like to ask what sort of business a druggist would be doing who could let his clerks out for lectures in the day time? Who would run the store in their absence? A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, but it is understood that the majority of the Board are opposed to the change.

The case of the Pharmaceutical Association against Mr. Mathieu, grocer, for being illegally a partner in a pharmacy, is to come up for hearing in the circuit court on the 15th inst.

Robert Watson, a son of David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., passed a successful examination this morning before the Board of the College of Dental Surgeons of the province of Quebec. He has worked hard for his license, and we believe succeeded in coming out fourth on the list. We wish success to Dr. Robt. Watson.

W. A. Dyer's stand, at the corner of Phillips' Square and St. Catherine St., has been pulled down and now looks the picture of desolation. Mr. Dyer will shortly move to another corner of the same block, facing St. Catherine Street. In the meantime he is camped in a temporary store near by.

Mr. Nicholle, druggist of St. Catherine Street, has returned to his old corner after a temporary sojourn near at hand while his old store was being demolished and rebuilt, owing to the widening of Bleury Street. The new building is very pretty, but it would have been better if the windows had been larger.

A matter which the Montreal drug clerks and apprentices might very well take in hand is the unnecessary keeping open of drug stores all day on Sundays, and the very reprehensible practice of lighting up the whole of the shop and windows on Sunday evenings. One drug store was observed last Sunday evening selling soda water to a seedy-looking crowd. What an elevating occupation for a student of a college of pharmacy to be engaged in!! Of course, the selling of anything but medicines on Sunday is illegal. There is no surer way to demoralize clerks than by working them on Sundays.

Quite a breeze has been raised amongst the country druggists, and for that matter, amongst the city men also, owing to a large wholesale drug house sending circulars to country doctors offering to supply them on lowest terms. The retail men hold that such petty competition is unworthy of a large wholesale house, particularly as this house sends round travellers to solicit business from the very men it is trying to undermine and undersell.

We are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Edmond Leonard's father. He died at a good old age and was much respected. Mr. Leonard is the proprietor of a pharmacy on St. Lawrence street.

### A Suggestion for Summer.

In their trade bulletin for April 1, Talcott, Frisbie & Co., of Hartford, Conn., mention that they have ordered a carload of tanglefoot fly paper for arrival May 1, and they proceed to figure up what that means. There are 50 sheets in a box, 10 boxes in a case, and 700 cases in a car. That means 350,000 sheets. Each sheet is capable of catching 1,000 flies. If every one does its full duty, 350,000,000 flies will be caught. Arranged in line these flies would make a procession 2,071 miles long. Carefully piled up they would make a cube 100 feet on each side. The circular does not say whether this enterprising firm intends to exhibit in the cube or the processional form at the end of the season. The people would vote for the procession, with the nearest fly at the city limits and the line running thence 2,071 miles in any one direction.

Laurocerasin is a compound of amygdalin and emygdalic acid, found in the unripe seeds of bitter almond.

Raisins were first produced in California in 1873, when about 120,000 pounds were put upon the market. Last year the state produced 45,000,000 pounds of raisins, while the estimate for 1893 is 55,000,000 pounds.



Each Double Sheet of

## TANGLEFOOT

is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges.

The free margin around each sheet is always clean, and every sheet remains in perfect condition until used.

## The New Tanglefoot Holder

is gotten up in attractive design and simplicity of arrangement, and will prove a greater favorite and a greater convenience than ever.

Every holder you can bring into use with your trade will increase your sales of Tanglefoot.

The new style of package will contain two Holders, each with five double sheets of Tanglefoot, making packages at once convenient for the dealer, and desirable for the user.

## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### MONTREAL—

Evans & Sons, Ltd.  
Lyman Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
J. O. Leduc & Co.  
N. Quintal & Fils.

#### TORONTO—

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliott & Co.

#### QUEBEC—

W. Brunet & Co.  
Ed. Giroux & Bros.  
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

#### LONDON—

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

#### KINGSTON—

Henry Skinner & Co.



## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### HAMILTON—

J. Winer & Co.

#### HALIFAX—

Brown & Webb.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe Co.  
Simson Bros. & Co.

#### WINNIPEG—

Martin, Rosser & Co.

#### VICTORIA—

Langley & Co.  
Moore & Co.

#### VANCOUVER—

H. McDowell & Co.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER—

D. S. Curtis & Co.

#### NANAIMO—

E. Pimbury & Co.

EACH BOX OF

## TANGLEFOOT

will contain 15 loose double sheets and two packages, each consisting of a holder containing five double sheets.

The object of these packages is to facilitate the sale of larger parcels, and the Holder and an extra supply of Tanglefoot are offered as an inducement.

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

## NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

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| ONE BOX,            | - | - | 60 Cents. |
| ONE CASE (10 Boxes) | - | - | \$5.25    |

Dealers will find Tanglefoot the most desirable Sticky Fly Paper to handle. It always gives the best satisfaction to the user, and with the introduction of the new package, will be more popular than ever.

The permanence of Tanglefoot makes loss and annoyance to the dealer impossible.



## College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the college building, 595 Lagauchetière street, on Thursday, May 4th, at 8 p. m., a goodly number of students being present, and David Watson, Esq., President, occupying the chair. The minutes of last meeting and also the annual report and financial statements were read by the Secretary, J. Muir, all of which were approved and adopted. The report and financial statement were considered very satisfactory, and shows the College to be in a prosperous condition, the balance of cash on hand to the credit of the general fund being \$296.22, and of the building fund \$233.66, after having paid the Sun Life Insurance Co. the sum of \$174 for interest and \$350 in reduction of the mortgage debt, leaving that liability now standing at \$2500. The President, in his address, referred to the fact that this was the fifth time that he had been unanimously chosen as their President, stating that he accepted the position this year with the distinct understanding that the Vice-President should succeed him next year. W. S. Lachance and J. D. McLeish were nominated scrutineers, who, after counting the ballots, declared the following gentlemen to be elected to the Executive Board, namely:—Jos. Contant, A. D. Mann, J. E. Tremble, W. H. Chapman, W. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, Jr., C. E. Scarff, A. J. Laurence, and Jos. E. Morrison. These, with the following officers, namely:—David Watson, President, C. J. Covernton, Vice-President, and Alex. Manson, Treasurer, will compose the Board for the current year. The President now presented the gold medal to Herbert C. Harris, and a copy of Remington's Pharmacy to Wilfred L. Taylor, rewards of merit as licentiate of pharmacy and certified clerk respectively. Votes of thanks were passed to the President for his able supervision of the College affairs; also to the retiring Board and to Mr. Muir for his efficient services as Secretary. Upon the invitation of the President the members adjourned to another lecture room for refreshments, which had been generously provided by the President.

## Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetière street. Nine candidates for the Major and twenty-six for the Minor Examination entered their names. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed successfully, and are entitled to be registered as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and "Certified Clerks" respectively, namely:—As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," Herbert C. Harvey (gold medalist), T. Emile Barbeau, J. A. René de Corbet, Thos. J. Quirk, A. F. Foss, and Kenneth C. Campbell. As "Certified Clerks,"

James Douglass Webb, W. L. Taylor, P. J. McCloskey, Geo. F. Morrison, J. E. Dube, J. E. A. Gauvin, H. W. Reynolds, John J. Powers, J. J. O. Vaillancourt, Alphonse Martineau, Wm. Lyman, H. J. Pilon, R. A. Taschereau, J. A. F. Bertrand, with W. J. Furse and E. H. Lawson (equal). The examinations were written and oral, and the subjects examined upon were Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Toxicology, Practical Dispensing, Botany, Reading of Prescriptions, and Weights and Measures. The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, and W. H. Chapman, Montreal, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

## Pharmaceutical Legislation.

Since our last issue matters affecting Pharmacy Laws, occupied a good portion of the time of the Local Legislature. A bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Dryden regulating the time of gathering and selling ginseng entitled "An Act to further provide against the extermination of the plant called Ginseng." As it indirectly affects the drug trade we append a copy of the Act which reached its second reading April 19th.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Proof of the purchase or sale of ginseng between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year shall be *prima facie* evidence of a contravention of this Act.

2. Any person who purchases ginseng knowing the same to have been cut, rooted up, or gathered between the first day of January and the first day of September, shall be deemed guilty of a contravention of this Act.

3. In any prosecution under the preceding section, proof that the ginseng purchased has been illegally obtained by the vendor, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a contravention of this Act by the purchaser.

4. This Act shall be read as part of the Act to prevent the extermination of the plant called Ginseng.

Another bill was that introduced by Mr. Meacham, which he styles an "Act to amend the Pharmacy Act."

1. Section 24 of *The Pharmacy Act* is amended by striking out all the words after the word "address," in the 16th line thereof, and substituting the following: "of the person preparing such packages and marked 'Poison.'"

This act was read the second time.

The "Act to further amend the Pharmacy Act," as drafted by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was not as originally drafted and distributed amongst the druggists of the province. Sections 8, 11 and a portion of 14 as they appeared in the original, were omitted from the bill which was presented by Dr. McKay for its first reading on April 17th,

and reached its second reading one week later. With those exceptions the bill as it passed its second reading, is the same as given in our March issue.

This bill was then referred to a special committee consisting of Hon. G. W. Ross, Messrs. Meredith, Baxter, Meacham, Gilmour, Willoughby, Dowling, Preston, Ryerson, Wilby, McMahon, Wood (Hastings), Waters, Bishop, McKay (Victoria), Field, Gibson (Huron), Carpenter, and the mover of the resolution Dr. McKay (Oxford).

In committee the first part of the bill passed with very little discussion, but when it was proposed to insert a clause regulating the sale of proprietary medicines quite a heated discussion ensued. The clause which was proposed by Hon. G. W. Ross and which was carried in committee reads as follows:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any proprietary medicine, provided always that on the petition of the Council of the College of Pharmacy or any licensed medical practitioner, the Provincial Board of Health shall cause to be made a full and sufficient analysis of such medicine, drug, remedy, compound or preparation by the official analyst or some other competent person, and if on such analysis it appears that such patent or proprietary medicine contains any of the poisons mentioned in any of the schedules of this Act to an extent that renders their use dangerous to health or life, the said Board of Health shall forthwith submit the report of the said analyst, together with the report thereon, to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and on the receipt of such report notice thereof shall be given in the Ontario Gazette, and thereafter the provisions of this Act shall apply to such patent or proprietary medicine."

The last clause was also amended so as to compel every member of a corporation or partnership, dealing in drugs, to be a registered druggist. Up to the time of going to press the bill had not come up for its third and final reading.

Mr. MacKenzie (East Lambton) has introduced a bill which has obtained a second reading and been referred to committee of the house, which provides that druggists shall not sell more than six ounces of intoxicating liquor at any one time and that such sales shall not be made except upon certificate of a qualified medical practitioner, who shall not be the druggist selling the liquor.

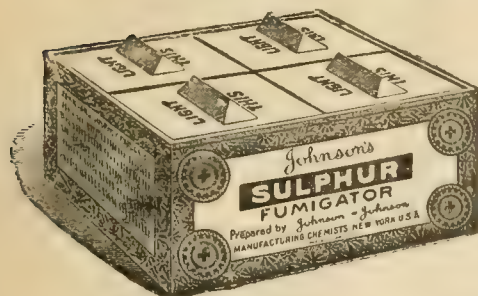
Mr. Harcourt thought the existent law, if fully enforced, was quite sufficient, as in cases of emergency it was sometimes necessary that a small quantity of liquor should be obtained immediately, without having to first hunt up a physician to get a certificate.

Mr. Fraser suggested that the operation of the proposed clause be confined to the sales on Saturday and Sunday, as the complaint seemed to be that large quan-



# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

4 Fumigators in a Fire proof Box.

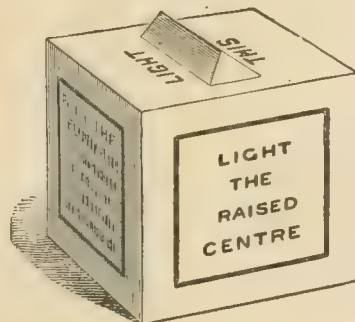


One or more

can

Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.

## 3 Years Test BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit  
possessed by*

## Radam's Microbe Killer

"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

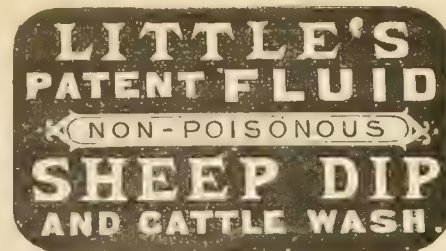
Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Druggist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

Write us or call.

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited,**  
120 King Street, West,  
TORONTO, ONT.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

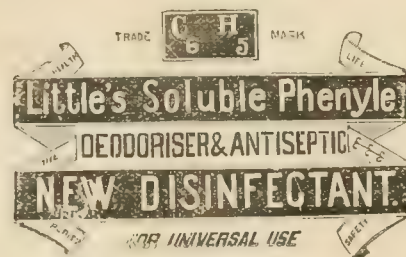
17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American  
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-  
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



tities were sold at those times when it could not be procured elsewhere.

#### COMMITTEE NOTES.

The Council was represented by Messrs. Hall, Petrie, McGregor, McKee, Lawrence, Clark, Mackenzie and Daniels.

E. T. Malone watched the case on behalf of the Council, and J. K. Kerr, Q.C., for the Patent Medicine Manufacturers.

Messrs. McKinnon (Northrop & Lyman Co.) and Milburn were interested spectators.

The Special Committee was for the most part composed of physicians.

Dr. Willoughby suggested that all patent medicines should be labelled "poison," unless the formula of each is given on the label.

A number of city druggists were present at the meeting of the Committee.

#### Notes from England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The editor of one of our most successful medical journals recently deplored the prevalence of advertising ready-made pharmaceutical specialties, as the medical profession by prescribing these is rapidly losing the art of prescribing itself. Whatever truth there may be in this, pharmacists are naturally not inclined to open their arms to the gradually increasing host of new remedies, which displace the pharmacopœial preparations in many instances. But apparently all editors of medical journals are not similarly constituted, as *The Hospital* has recently issued a remarkable invitation to the trade. This weekly journal, which claims to possess authoritative and official information respecting all kinds of medical institutions, announces a new department dealing with drugs and new remedies in order to supply information to House Surgeons, &c. They state, "our analysts will examine all new drugs and remedies put upon the market as they appear, and a special section will give every week the result of their enquiries and recommendations. We invite you to supply us with a *resumé* of the drugs and remedies brought out by you of late, together with descriptive literature and samples," &c., &c. Now if there was any indication that the examination by the analysts was solely to be for the benefit of the public or profession, very little exception could be taken. But in a closing paragraph reference is made to the "mutual interests" involved, which indicates pretty clearly the kind of scientific puff that will be manufactured in *The Hospital's* laboratory.

I am glad this month to be able to recommend a recently published work to the notice of your readers. During the past three years Professor T. E. Thorpe, F. R. S., B. Sc., &c., assisted with a staff of contributors, has been engaged upon a Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. The third and last volume has just been issued. It is an admirable book of reference and has been received with the highest praise

both in technical and analytical chemistry circles. The list of contributors includes A. H. Allen, author of "Commercial Organic Analysis" on Fats and Oils; Professor Sadtler, of University Pennsylvania, on American Petroleum; Professor Dunstan, of the Pharmaceutical Society, has written the article on Alkaloids. The latter is an exceptionally good monograph and thoroughly up to date, the only fault being that processes of extraction are compressed in such a manner as to deprive the outline of much of its value, but the exigency of space is probably the excuse. On the other hand Prof. Dunstan has been lavish with his space when discussing such an outside article as the aurochloride of caffeine. No doubt this body, which Prof. Dunstan was the first to discover, possesses an exceptional composition, is of considerable theoretical importance; but I doubt if it is necessary to consume half a column over it, whilst the extraction of morphine is dismissed in a few lines.

The treatment of myxedema by thyroid gland feeding is growing in favor. Nearly every week our medical papers record another successful case. The general impression is in favor of a glycerine extract of the fresh glands or the dried glands reduced to a powder are given in capsules, cachets or compressed tablets. The serious objection, to which I referred on a former occasion, attending the use of a subcutaneous injection, has been regarded as insuperable except in urgent cases. It is now an accepted theory that the active principle of the thyroid juice is a globulin or albumose, one of the obscure proteid bodies of which we know so little. It is also curious that other countries have in no way shared the enthusiasm of medical men, upon this subject, in this country. Had Dr. Murray announced his discovery in vague terms and closely guarded the preparation of the juice in the manner Koch did, the result might have been different.

The expected advent of cholera has caused quite a boom in carbolic acid and its preparations. The extraordinary summer-like weather of the past month has made sanitary officers and medical officers of health shake their heads and talk of what may happen should a hot summer follow. The introduction of Jeyes' "Perfect Purifier" has led to a series of imitations, all of which claim to contain no poisonous carbolic acid but an abundance of cresols. The latter, in an alkaline solution, are stated to be more active as a germicide and antiseptic than carbolic acid, whilst they are non-poisonous, non-corrosive and good deodorants. Chemists who reside near gas works might introduce their own preparation at very little expense. The higher boiling fractions of crude carbolic acid can be obtained, readily and cheaply, and only require saponification or rather suspending in an alkaline soapy liquid. The method usually adopted here is to mix with lime, potash and soft soap and boil. It is then allowed to deposit and decanted off.

Amongst the new remedies to which pharmacopœial recognition will probably follow, Salol holds an advanced position. Its therapeutical importance is daily growing under the care of experienced German clinicians, whilst American physicians have reported very favorably in many instances. Amongst the latest uses for this salicylate of phenol, is the treatment of cholera. Dr. Hueppe tried it in India and describes it as "the most suitable body for securing an internal and perhaps specific disinfection against cholera." Together with phenacetin it has been successfully employed in rheumatism, influenza and neuralgia. It has also been strongly recommended as an antiseptic adjunct to toilet preparations. The following have been introduced:

*Rheumatic Powders.*—Phenacetine, 2½ grains; Salol, 2½ grains, in each powder.

*Salol Dusting Powder.*—Salol, 5 parts; Starch, 45 parts. Mix and perfume if required.

*Salol Ointment.*—Oxide of Zinc, 15 parts; Starch, 15 parts; Olive Oil, 10 parts; Salol, 5 parts; Sulphur, 6 parts; Lanoline to 100 parts.

*Salol Mouth Wash.*—Salol, 80 grains; Spirit (proof), 4 ounces; Tincture of Cochineal, 1 drachm; Peppermint Oil, 2 drops; Otto, 3 drops. Also

*Salol Mouth Wash, 2.*—Cloves, Cinnamon and Cochineal, of each 2 parts; Spirit, 200 parts. Digest a week, strain and dissolve Peppermint Oil, 1 part; Salol, 5 parts.

#### Acknowledgements.

Our thanks are due to the Zeta Phi Society of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for an invitation to the 72nd annual commencement exercises. The design of the invitation is quite unique and attractive.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome piece of parchment, being an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Buffalo.

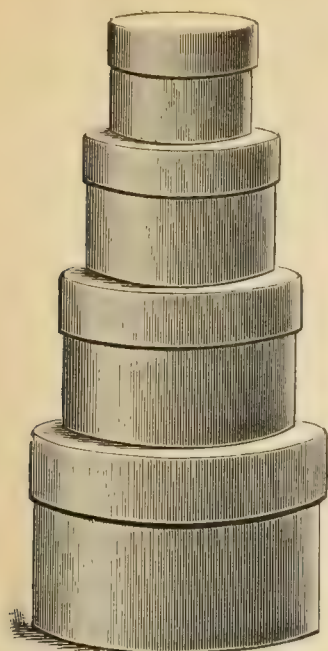
Also one to the commencement exercises and banquet of the graduating class of the Detroit College of Medicine.

We are in receipt of the Proceedings of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association at the 14th annual meeting held at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, "world-renowned" though it be, won't restore any hair for inhabitants of the Austrian empire henceforth. By order No. 1,166 of the Ministry of the Interior, dated Vienna, March 15, 1893, its sale is forbidden throughout the empire, on the ground that its restorative qualities are due entirely to lead.

The *Indiana Pharmacist* says that "Cut rates and pharmacy laws are the two great evils of the drug business."



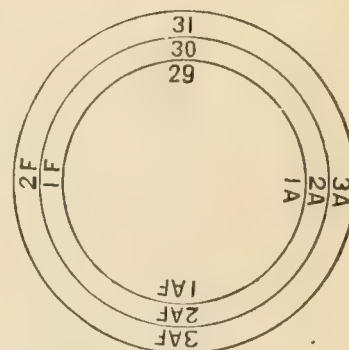


# WHERE

## Are you Buying your Paper Boxes?



The accompanying illustration will be familiar to you. We are making every style of Paper Box required by Druggists, and keep them constantly in stock.



The stack of Pill Boxes represent the red paper goods in 1 dr., 2 drs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 1 oz., while the two other cuts show the well known Flange Pill Boxes—29, 30 and 31. The rings show the exact outside measurement.

WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.**

## Druggists - Attention!

### THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

 **The Ozone Specific** advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through **THE TRADE** exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for **1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only**, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

**First Come, First Served.**

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application.

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.,**

Business Office—5 Canada Life Building,  
TORONTO, ONT.

—THE—  
London Label Works.

# KNOWLES & CO.



*Lithographers,  
Engravers and Printers*

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Advertising Novelties,  
Druggists' Containers,  
Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**



## Spring Medicines and Other Seasonable Specialties.

BY A "CONNECTICUT DRUGGIST" IN PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD.

As the spring season approaches the demand for blood purifiers, spring tonics, nervines, etc., makes itself felt. Druggists can make very good preparations, probably exceeding in virtue articles of a similar kind which are largely advertised and many of which contain stuff which is of little or no medicinal value. They can also put them up and sell them a great deal cheaper than the others cost at wholesale. Large retailers seldom care to go to the annoyance and bother of putting up those more largely demanded, on account of lack of time and facility.

This month is the time in which one should have some spring tonic well started. To give it a boom, advertise it in the various church fairs, suppers, etc. This method is better than advertising in the newspapers, since, in addition to booming your preparation, it helps the church, and most churches need a lift now and then. Newspapers are beneficial if you can get the right spot. Very few people read the advertisements in the advertising departments of the paper lest, may be, it is for bargains in their favorite dry goods store, where they are selling goods below cost (!).

The part to advertise in is the reading matter columns, known as "locals" by the papers outside of the large cities.

A few examples of advertising may not be amiss in connection with this article. The following, for instance, is sure to be read:

"After you have read all about the sermon by your favorite pastor, you should see that the larger number of people going into John Jones' drug store to-day was because he was selling that celebrated spring tonic of his for 50 cents a bottle. Just as good, probably better than any other spring tonic, and at less cost."

Another might read:

"On your way home from church stop into Jones' drug store and get a bottle of his spring tonic; only 50c. a bottle."

Numerous other advertisements may be drawn up on the lines indicated.

### SARSAPARILLA FORMULÆ.

In preparing a staple compound of sarsaparilla for spring trade, it is essential to success to make a first class article in the beginning and always maintain its strength and appearance. If you change it after the first lot, your customers will believe that you are weakening and cheapening it.

For a sarsaparilla and iodide of potassium compound, the following is an excellent formula.

### SARSAPARILLA AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Sarsaparilla gr. d. .... | lb. 1 |
| Dandelion root ....      | oz. 3 |
| Chamomile, Roman ..      | oz. 4 |

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Iodide potassium .....     | av. oz. 1  |
| Salicylate sodium .....    | av. oz. 1  |
| Glycerin .....             | fl. oz. 21 |
| Alcohol .....              | pt. 1 1/2  |
| Water, enough to make .... | gal. 1     |

Grind all the drugs to No. 20 powder. Mix the glycerin and alcohol with 2 quarts of water. Macerate 24 hours and percolate. When the liquid has ceased to drop, pour in hot water until a gallon altogether has been percolated. Add the iodide of potassium and salicylate sodium and dissolve. If not sufficiently dark to suit the eye, add caramel, 1 fl. ounce.

Bottle this in 12 ounce green panels and label attractively. This will cost, without the carton, about 17 cents a bottle. The carton will cost about 2 or 3 cents extra.

Put 2 or 3 dozen on the counter next to the scales, and over them hang a sign, reading: "Jones' Sarsaparilla, only 50 cents a bottle. Guaranteed to be equal to any made."

Other compounds may be made, almost without limit. A few ideas are subjoined:

### SPRING BITTERS.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Aloes .....                | oz. 6  |
| Sassafras .....            | oz. 8  |
| Hops .....                 | oz. 2  |
| Gentian .....              | oz. 4  |
| Chamomile .....            | oz. 2  |
| Acetic acid, U. S. P. .... | oz. 1  |
| Alcohol .....              | qt. 1  |
| Water, q. s. ....          | gal. 1 |

Mix acid and alcohol with 2 quarts of water. Macerate 24 hours, then percolate, adding enough hot water to make 1 gallon.

### DR. BREEN'S NERVE TONIC.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| R Coct. No. 20 powder ..... | oz. 8     |
| Daniana .....               | oz. 8     |
| Gentian .....               | oz. 8     |
| Bromide potassium .....     | oz. 1 1/2 |
| Salicylate sodium .....     | oz. 1     |
| Dandelion root .....        | oz. 8     |
| Alcohol .....               | qt. 1     |
| Glycerin .....              | pt. 1     |
| Water, q. s. ....           | gal. 1    |

Follow directions as above. Put up in green panel, 8-ounce bottles.

Another very fair tonic is the cheaper preparation of Peruvian bark, combined with different substances with popular names. These are very much called for in some localities, and a fair idea of the general composition may be gathered from the following model, which may be called either

### "ROXA TONIC" OR ELIXIR RED BARK AND CELERY.

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| R Celery seed, powdered ..... | av. oz. 2 |
| Red cinchona .....            | oz. 1     |
| Orange peel .....             | oz. 1     |
| Coriander seed .....          | oz. 1     |
| Lemon peel .....              | oz. 1     |
| Muratic acid .....            | min. 15   |
| Alcohol .....                 | fl. oz. 5 |
| Glycerin .....                | fl. oz. 4 |
| Water .....                   | fl. oz. 4 |
| Syrup .....                   | fl. oz. 4 |

Mix all the drugs and grind to about No. 40 powder.

Add the mixture of acid, alcohol, glycerin and water; macerate 24 hours, then percolate, adding enough alcohol and water in the proportion given to make 12 fl. ounces. Add the syrup and if neces-

sary filter. The flavoring may be altered to suit. Some like rose. Add instead, then of the lemon, orange, and coriander, red rose leaves po., 1 ounce. This takes the place of a certain preparation which the proprietor informs me is gaining great and deserving popularity in the New England states.

Another idea is for a good fruit laxative to take the place of a certain fig syrup largely advertised. This may be made as follows:

### IDEAL FRUIT SYRUP.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| R Fl. ext. cascara sagrada (taste less) ..... | fl. oz. 1 1/2 |
| Fl. ext. Oregon grape root .....              | dr. 3         |
| Grd. senna, No. 20, powder ....               | dr. 6         |
| Prunes .....                                  | av. oz. 2     |
| Figs .....                                    | av. oz. 2     |
| Oil of fennel .....                           | min. 10       |
| Oil of cinnamon .....                         | min. 5        |
| Oil of cloves .....                           | min. 5        |
| Sugar .....                                   | oz. 3         |
| Water, enough to make ....                    | pt. 1         |

Chop the figs and prunes, without stones, to a fine hash, mix with senna and steep in 12 ounces water for three hours, adding sufficient to replace the water of evaporation. Strain through a No. 4 wire sie. e. To this liquid add the sugar and dissolve. Add the fluid extracts and oils, make up to one pint with hot water, which has been poured over the fruit on sieve.

Some may prefer to leave out the oils and add instead

Fl. ext. licorice ..... fl. 5 iv. |

Others may prefer instead of the licorice,

Powdered nutmeg ..... 3 iij. |

This is more like the original. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.

In preparing substitutes for the various liver and kidney remedies which have a large sale in some places, the following will serve as a model:

### SECURE OR SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| R Liverwort .....       | oz. 4      |
| Jam. dogwood .....      | oz. 1      |
| Ergot .....             | oz. 2      |
| Tritium repens .....    | oz. 1      |
| Gaultheria .....        | oz. 2      |
| Nitrate potassium ..... | av. oz. 1  |
| Alcohol .....           | pt. 2      |
| Glycerin .....          | fl. oz. 12 |
| Water q. s. ad .....    | gal. 1     |

Grind the drugs to No. 20 or 30 powder, percolate with all the glycerin and alcohol mixed with 2 quarts water. When that has all passed add enough hot water to make 1 gallon, add the nitrate of potassium and dissolve.

In displaying preparations made as above a neat and artistic wrapper will be of much assistance. Outside appearances are everything with some people, and the more you expend in dressing your preparations the better returns you will have.

Love your neighbor as yourself, and you will love him too well to help him get into debt.

The muscular force used in making a dozen kicks will carry one a mile, if properly employed.

The most unendurably egotistical persons are those who affect great humility in order to accomplish some selfish end.



# Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

## The New Fast Selling Cathartic.

### Do you keep them in Stock ?

Mr. John Callard, chemist, 390 Richmond Street, says: "Eseljay's Liver Lozenges have certainly come to stay. The great success I have had with them justifies my belief in a great future for this medicine which may well replace many of the old-time cathartics."  
—*London Advertiser.*


Address—


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LONDON CANADA.

## A TIMELY HINT.

### Druggists,

Don't purchase your supply of Sticky Fly Papers, until you have seen and examined "DAVIS'  **IMPROVED STICKY FLY CATCHER.**" Nothing like it has ever before been introduced. Entirely original and novel. Is bound to take first place with the public, where a sticky paper is wanted.

Samples will be in the hands of the Wholesale Trade April 20th. Illustrated Circulars  and Price List will be mailed to every Retail Druggist in Canada on the same date. If you fail to receive it send us your name and address.

We simply ask, don't purchase your supply till you see it.

**POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.**

At the same time don't forget to order your supply of "DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS." No superior in the market. Was the first 5c. Fly Felt Package in the Canadian market, and has more than held its own with all competitors. Sales have increased yearly. Never fails to kill flies, and is the favorite with all who handle them.

Four Felts in package, retails at 5c.      Per Case, 100 packages, \$2.50      Three Cases, \$7.00

Carried in stock and for sale by the Wholesale Trade.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.**



### Solubility of the Mere Common Chemicals in Water.

One (1) part, by weight, of the substance is soluble, at about 60° F., in the stated number of parts by weight, of water.

*Note.*—Chemicals, which are very little soluble, or practically insoluble in water, and which are never administered or applied in solution, such as subnitrate of bismuth, oxalate of cerium, santonin, etc., are here omitted.

*Explanation of abbreviations.* v. s., very soluble; sp. s., sparingly soluble; ins., insoluble.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Acid, Arsenious, | 30 to 80 |
| " Benzoic,       | 500      |
| " Boric,         | 25       |
| " Camphoric,     | 160      |
| " Carbolic,      | 20       |
| " Citric,        | 0.75     |
| " Gallic,        | 100      |
| " Oxalic,        | 9        |
| " Pyrogallie,    | 2.3      |
| " Salicylic,     | 450      |
| " Tannic,        | 6        |
| " Tartaric,      | 0.7      |

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Agaricin,           | sp. s. |
| Alum,               | 10.5   |
| Aluminium Sulphate, | 1.2    |
| Ammonium Benzoate,  | 5      |
| " Bromide,          | 1.5    |
| " Carbonate,        | 4      |
| " Chloride,         | 3      |
| " Iodide,           | 1      |
| " Nitrate,          | 0.5    |
| " Phosphate,        | 1      |
| " Sulphate,         | 1.3    |

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Ammonium Valerianate,          | v. s. |
| Antifebrin (Acetanilide),      | 180   |
| Antimony & Potassium Tartrate, | 17    |
| Antipyrin,                     | 0.8   |
| Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,     | 6.8   |
| Antropine,                     | 600   |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| " Sulphate,      | 0.4 |
| Barium Chloride, | 2.5 |
| " Nitrate,       | 13  |

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Betol (Naphthalol)             | ins. |
| Butyl-Chloral (Croton-Chloral) | 20   |

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| Cadmium Sulphate, | 2  |
| Caffeine,         | 75 |

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| " Sodio Benzoate,   | v. s. |
| " Sodio-Salicylate, | v. s. |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Calcium Bromide, | 0.7 |
| " Chloride,      | 1.5 |
| " Hypophosphite, | 6.0 |

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Chloral,      | v. s. |
| Cinchonidine, | 1680  |

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| " Sulphate, | 100  |
| Cinchonine, | 3700 |

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| " Sulphate, | 70  |
| Cocaine,    | 704 |

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| " Hydrochlorate, | v. s. |
| Codeine,         | 80    |

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| " Phosphate,    | 4   |
| Copper Acetate, | 15  |
| " Sulphate,     | 2.6 |

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Homatropine Hydrobromate,         | 10    |
| Hyoscyamine Sulphate (amorphous), | v. s. |

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated, | v. s.  |
| Iodol,                   | sp. s. |
| Iron and Amm. Citrate,   | v. s.  |

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Iron and Amm. Sulphate, | 3      |
| " " Tartrate,           | v. s.  |
| " Potass. Tartrate,     | v. s.  |
| " Quinine Citrate,      | v. s.  |
| " Strychnine Citrate,   | v. s.  |
| " Chloride,             | v. s.  |
| " Citrate,              | v. s.  |
| " Hypophosphite,        | sp. s. |
| " Lactate,              | 40.    |
| " Phosphate (scales),   | v. s.  |
| " Sulphate,             | 1.8    |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Lead Acetate, | 1.8 |
| " Nitrate,    | 2   |

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Lime, Caustic,                 | 750 |
| " Chloride (Bleaching) Powder, | 20  |

|                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| Lithium Benzoate, | 4     |
| " Bromide,        | v. s. |
| " Carbonate,      | 150   |
| " Citrate,        | 5.5   |
| " Salicylate,     | v. s. |

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Magnesium Chloride, | 1    |
| " Sulphate,         | 0.8  |
| " Sulphite,         | 20   |
| Manganese Sulphate, | 0.7  |
| Mercury Bichloride, | 16   |
| " Cyanide,          | 12.8 |

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Morphine,        | 1000 |
| " Acetate,       | 12   |
| " Hydrochlorate, | 20   |
| " Sulphate,      | 24   |

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Naphthalin,      | ins.   |
| Naphthol (Beta), | 1000   |
| Phenacetin,      | sp. s. |

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Physostigmine (Eserine), |       |
| " Salicylate,            | 130   |
| " Sulphate,              | v. s. |

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Potassa (caustic),   | 0.5  |
| Potassium Acetate,   | 0.4  |
| " and Sod. Tartrate, | 2.5  |
| " Bicarbonate,       | 3.2  |
| " Bichromate,        | 10   |
| " Bitartrate,        | 210  |
| " Bromide,           | 1.6  |
| " Carbonate,         | 1    |
| " Chlorate,          | 16.5 |
| " Chloride,          | 3    |
| " Citrate,           | 0.6  |
| " Cyanide,           | 2    |
| " Ferricyanide,      | 2.5  |
| " Ferrocyanide,      | 4    |
| " Hypophosphite,     | 0.6  |
| " Iodide,            | 0.8  |
| " Nitrate,           | 4    |
| " Permanganate,      | 20   |
| " Sulphate,          | 9    |
| " Sulphite,          | 4    |
| " Tartrate,          | 0.7  |

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Quinidine,  | 2000 |
| " Sulphate, | 100  |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Quinine Anhydrous,        | 1960 |
| " Hydrated,               | 1600 |
| " Bisulphate,             | 10   |
| " Hydrobromate,           | 16   |
| " Hydrochlorate,          | 34   |
| " Lactate,                | 1    |
| " Sulphate,               | 740  |
| " Valerianate,            | 100  |
| " and Urea Hydrochlorate, | 1    |

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Resorcin,         | 0.7    |
| Saccharin,        | 250    |
| Salicin,          | 28     |
| Salol,            | sp. s. |
| Silver Nitrate,   | 0.8    |
| Soda (caustic),   | 1.7    |
| Sodium (Acetate), | 3      |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Sodium Arseniate,         | 4    |
| " Benzoate,               | 1.8  |
| " Bicarbonate,            | 12   |
| " Bisulphite,             | 4    |
| " Borate,                 | 16   |
| " Bromide,                | 1.2  |
| " Carbonate,              | 1.6  |
| " Chlorate,               | 1.1  |
| " Chloride,               | 2.8  |
| " Hypophosphite,          | 1    |
| " Hyposulphite,           | 1.5  |
| " Iodide,                 | 0.6  |
| " Nitrate,                | 1.3  |
| " Phosphate,              | 6    |
| " Pyrophosphate,          | 12   |
| " Salicylate,             | 1.5  |
| " Sulphate,               | 2.8  |
| " Sulphite,               | 4    |
| " Sulphocarbonate,        | 5    |
| Sozo-iodol (Sodium salt), | 14   |
| Sparteine Sulphate,       |      |
| Strychnine,               | 6700 |
| " Acetate,                | 60   |
| " Sulphate,               | 10   |

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Sugar (cane),      | 0.5    |
| " of Milk,         | 7      |
| Sulfonal,          | 550    |
| Terpin Hydrate,    | sp. s. |
| Thalline Sulphate, | 7      |
| " Tartrate,        | 10     |
| Thymol,            | 1204   |
| Urethan,           | v. s.  |
| Zinc Acetate,      | 3      |
| " Bromide,         | v. s.  |
| " Chloride,        | v. s.  |
| " Iodide,          | v. s.  |
| " Sulphate,        | 0.6    |
| " Sulphocarbonate, | 2      |

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Sodium Arseniate,         | 4      |
| " Benzoate,               | 1.8    |
| " Bicarbonate,            | 12     |
| " Bisulphite,             | 4      |
| " Borate,                 | 16     |
| " Bromide,                | 1.2    |
| " Carbonate,              | 1.6    |
| " Chlorate,               | 1.1    |
| " Chloride,               | 2.8    |
| " Hypophosphite,          | 1      |
| " Hyposulphite,           | 1.5    |
| " Iodide,                 | 0.6    |
| " Nitrate,                | 1.3    |
| " Phosphate,              | 6      |
| " Pyrophosphate,          | 12     |
| " Salicylate,             | 1.5    |
| " Sulphate,               | 2.8    |
| " Sulphite,               | 4      |
| " Sulphocarbonate,        | 5      |
| Sozo-iodol (Sodium salt), | 14     |
| Sparteine Sulphate,       |        |
| Strychnine,               | 6700   |
| " Acetate,                | 60     |
| " Sulphate,               | 10     |
| Sugar (cane),             | 0.5    |
| " of Milk,                | 7      |
| Sulfonal,                 | 550    |
| Terpin Hydrate,           | sp. s. |
| Thalline Sulphate,        | 7      |
| " Tartrate,               | 10     |
| Thymol,                   | 1204   |
| Urethan,                  | v. s.  |
| Zinc Acetate,             | 3      |
| " Bromide,                | v. s.  |
| " Chloride,               | v. s.  |
| " Iodide,                 | v. s.  |
| " Sulphate,               | 0.6    |
| " Sulphocarbonate,        | 2      |

### TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ANHYDROUS BASE IN THE PRINCIPAL ALKALOIDAL SALTS.—

*Note.* The figure placed behind each salt indicates the percentage of anhydrous alkaloid contained therein. For instance, Quinine Sulphate, 74.3, means that 100 parts of commercial crystallized sulphate of quinine contains 74.3 parts of pure anhydrous quinine.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Aconitine Nitrate, cryst. <sup>1)</sup>       | 91.1 |
| Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,                    | 87.9 |
| Atrophine Sulphate,                           | 85.5 |
| Cinchonidine Sulphate,                        | 76.5 |
| Cinchonine Sulphate,                          | 82.1 |
| Cocaine Hydrochlorate, anhydrous,             | 89.2 |
| Cocaine Hydrochlorate, hydrated <sup>2)</sup> | 80.7 |
| Codeine Hydrochlorate,                        | 80.4 |
| " Phosphate,                                  | 70.5 |
| Digitaline, <sup>3)</sup>                     |      |
| Homatropine Hydrobromate,                     | 77.3 |
| Hyoscyamine Sulphate, amorphous <sup>4)</sup> | 85.5 |
| Morphine Acetate,                             | 71.4 |
| " Hydrochlorate,                              | 75.9 |
| " Sulphate,                                   | 75.2 |
| Physostigmine Salicylate, <sup>5)</sup>       | 66.6 |
| " Sulphate, <sup>6)</sup>                     | 84.9 |
| Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate,                    | 85.1 |
| Quinidine Sulphate,                           | 82.0 |
| Quinine Acetate,                              | 84.3 |
| " Bisulphate,                                 | 59.1 |
| " and Iron Citrate,                           | 12.0 |
| " Hydrate,                                    | 85.7 |



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TREFOIL BRAND.



TRADE MARK.

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AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

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Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half an hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

## Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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Varnishes,

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ONTARIO.



|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Quinine Hydrobromate,      | 73.5       |
| " Hydrochlorate,           | 81.7       |
| " and Urea, Hydrochlorate, | 81.7       |
| " Lactate,                 | 78.2       |
| " Salicylate,              | 68.8       |
| " Sulphate,                | 74.3       |
| " Tannate,                 | about 20.0 |
| " Valerianate,             | 72.9       |
| Strychnine Acetate,        | 81.7       |
| " and Iron, Citrate,       | 1.0        |
| " Sulphate,                | 74.4       |

1) Compare note to No. 184.

2) Hydrochlorate of cocaine, when crystallized from a watery solution, contains two molecules of water. The salt which is now usually supplied by manufacturers, is anhydrous.

3) This is quoted here only for the purpose of attaching some remarks of practical interest. Digitalis contains a number of different principles, which it is quite difficult to separate, and many of which have at one time or another been designated by their discoverers as "digitaline." Different processes, even with only slight modifications of solvents, produce varying mixtures of principles. In prescribing *digitalium*, therefore, the physician should specify the particular kind wanted, either by mentioning the manufacture (Merck, etc.), or other authority, according to which it is prepared. (For instance: Digitaline, amorphous, *Codex*; or Digitaline, crystallized, *Codex*.) Merck's Digitaline (*Digitalinum purum pulveratum*, so-called "German Digitaline") consists principally of digitalein, is soluble in water (and, therefore, has no cumulative effect) and alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Its average dose is 1-60th to 1-30th of a grain. The crystallized Digitaline of the French Pharmacopœia is that prepared after Homolle's process, but the additional purification by chloroform makes it about twice as strong. It is almost insoluble in water (and therefore acts cumulatively) and in ether, but soluble in chloroform, and less so in alcohol. Its dose is about 1-120th to 1-60th of a grain.—*The Prescription.*

### New Hypnotics.

The following compilation of brief definitions is taken from *Notes on New Pharm. Products*, Feb. 1893, and is interesting as bringing together in terse comparison the whole list of analogous new remedies of the hypnotic class.

**AMYLENHYDRATE.** (Syn., *Dimethyl ethyl-carbinol*). A colorless, heavy liquid, soluble in 10 parts of water, and readily in alcohol. It is better thought of and more used in Europe than in this country; it is said to rank between chloral and paraldehyde in hypnotic effect, being less dangerous than chloral, and less offensive to take than paraldehyde. Dose, 30 to 60 minims; best administered in capsules, or in wine or beer. It is also used for whooping cough, the dose for children being 3 to 5 drops in water with a little raspberry syrup.

**BROMAL HYDRATE** (Syn., *Trichloroacetic ortho-aldehyde*). Analogous to chloral hydrate; occurs in colorless crystals, very deliquescent; odor like chloral; soluble in water. It is more active than chloral, but causes nausea and diarrhoea. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. Not much used; in fact, it is hardly known, and stands little show with so many excellent hypnotics to keep it in the background.

**CHLORALAMIDE.** (Syn., *Chloral Formamide*). Occurs in small crystals, colorless and odorless; soluble in 20 parts water and in 1½ parts alcohol; tastes mildly bitter or salty. Produces sleep in 20 to 40 minutes, lasting 6 to 9 hours; is free from evil side or after-effects, and does not have cumulative effect or cause a habit. Dose, 20 to 60 grains; best administered in solution (30 grains dissolved in 2 drs. Tr. cardamom comp., and 1 dr. each syrups orange and raspberry added); must not be heated, or will decompose.

**CHLORALAMMONIUM.** (*Trichloroamide ethylic alcohol*). Occurs as a white crystalline salt; soluble in water, but not stable; the product is often split up even in the dry state. Is said to combine the effects of urethane and chloral, and to be less dangerous than the latter; it does not disturb the stomach. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. Not much used, and easily dispensed with so long as better hypnotics are available.

**CHLORALIMIDE.**—Prepared through the action of heat on chloral-ammonium; occurs in colorless and tasteless needles; very stable—not affected by moisture, light, or heat; is slightly soluble in water, more in alcohol, readily in ether. Was introduced as a substitute for chloral, and has been urged as a substitute for chloral-amide; but has not justified either claim, and is practically discarded now. Also acts as an antipyretic in small doses, 4 to 6 grains; as a hypnotic was recommended in 5 to 30 grain doses.

**CROTON CHLORAL.** (Syn., *Butyl Chloral*). Occurs in white, lustrous scales; soluble in about 50 parts of water, but readily in alcohol. Recommended as especially useful in neuralgias. Dose, 2 to 15 grains; best given in divided doses of 2 or 3 grains in pills or capsules, or made into a syrup, 15 grains to the ounce.

**HYPNAL.**—A compound of chloral and antipyrine, in the proportion of 47 parts of the former to 53 of the latter. Can be prepared readily without chemical process, by mechanical mixture. Occurs in rhombic crystals, is readily soluble in water, and exerts good hypnotic effect—although it is not free from harmful side and after-manifestations. Dose, 15 grains average, in aqueous mixture, with some tincture and a flavoring syrup. Very little is used.

**HYPNONE.** (Syn., *Acetophenone Phenyl methylketone*). Occurs as a colorless, oily liquid, with a bitter almond odor and strong taste. Introduced principally on the recommendation of Dujardin-Beaumont; has done good service, but has so many untoward characteristics, and is of-

ten so unreliable, that it is very little used. The dose is variously stated as from 1 to 8 minims; it has a caustic effect in the mouth, and must therefore be administered in capsules with oil; in divided doses of 1 minim it may be taken in mixture with syrup or oil, flavored with peppermint. It is practically insoluble in water.

**METALDEHYDE.** This product is chemically apparently identical with paraldehyde; but it occurs in crystal form, and the difference in its chemical composition, however slight, has not made it superior to paraldehyde as a hypnotic. It is insoluble in water, and only slightly in alcohol. It has been used to some extent, in doses of 2 to 8 grains, but with so little advantage that it has fallen from notice.

**METHYLAL.** (Syn., *Methyl dimethyl ether*). A colorless, volatile liquid, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Has been used with some success as a hypnotic in violent conditions of insanity and in delirium tremens. Dose, 15 to 60 minims in aqueous solution with syrup; also subcutaneously applied, 1 to 2 drops diluted in 10 parts of water. Methylal is a "back number," having outlived its term of usefulness since so many new and superior hypnotics have been introduced in late years.

**PARALDEHYDE.**—(Syn., *Elaldehyde*). A clear, colorless liquid, with an unpleasant odor, and a burning taste; soluble in about 10 parts of water, and more readily in alcohol or ether. It forms a good hypnotic, without depressing the action of the heart, and is consequently indicated where chloral is included. Dose, 20 to 60 minims; best given with some bitter tincture, or in a mucilaginous emulsion. Elixirs of paraldehyde are a very popular form in this country; the following is a good formula: Chloroform, 24 minims; oil cinnamon, 10 minims; Paraldehyde, 4 drams; oil sweet almond, sufficient to make two ounces. This forms a clear solution and is of agreeable taste.

**RURIDIUM AMMONIUM BROMIDE.** Occurs as a whitish crystalline powder or granular crystals, readily soluble in water; recommended as a substitute for potassium bromide. Dose, 60 to 90 grains per day in divided doses; best administered in mixture of syrup of orange or lemon. Has not come into much use, although enthusiastically recommended from good sources in Europe and in this country.

**SOMNAL.**—An alcoholic solution of chloral and urethane; occurs as a clear liquid, and gives a burning taste in the mouth. Dose, 15 to 30 minims, in alcoholic solution, wine or beer. It produces sleep in about 30 minutes, and has been extensively used and praised for its good effect.

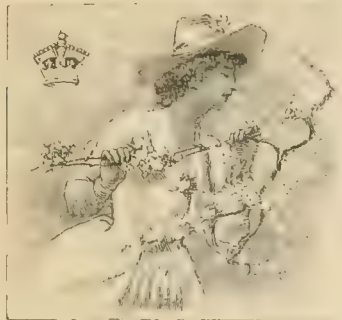
**SULPHALDEHYDE.** (Syn., *Thiobaldehyde*). Occurs as an oily liquid, with an offensive odor. Is related to paraldehyde, and through experiments on frogs has proved to exert much stronger hypnotic effect than that product. So far as known no regular clinical trials have been made



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COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,  
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.

For the treatment of Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
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The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers for Canada,

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Perfumer  
and  
Deodorizer  
Attachment

"THE CHAMPION"

## WINN &amp; HOLLAND,

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, BRUNNER, MOND & Co.'s  
SODA CRYSTALS.

CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, CRYSTALS.

TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.

CITRIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, 98/100 %.

GLYCERINE, GIBB'S DOUBLE DISTILLED,  
1200 S. G.

ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RESTUCCIA &amp; Co., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE &amp; GREEN CASTILE SOAP.

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER &amp; CO. - TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

—ALSO—

REPRESENTING IN CANADA

FLETCHER, FLETCHER &amp; STEVENSON,

LONDON.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Wampole's Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites.

**CHARACTERISTICS** Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE &amp; CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH: 36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.



with it, and it is doubtful if it will ever find therapeutic application.

**SULPHONAL.** (Syn., *Diethylsulphonol-methylnmethane*). Occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, odorless and tasteless (because insoluble); soluble in about 15 parts of boiling water, and in about 500 parts cold water, but more soluble in alcohol. It is slow in producing sleep, due to its insolubility, and it sometimes fails altogether, because eliminated from the system before dissolved. Care should be taken to get a good formula for prescribing, so as to insure solution; and it is advisable to administer warm, in tea or similar vehicle. Dose, 15 to 60 grains.

**THYMACEIN.** Occurs in white powder form; slightly soluble in water. A derivative of thymol, said to have analgesic and hypnotic effects. Dose, 4 to 15 grains.

**TRIONAL.**—A derivative of sulphonal; occurs in lustrous scales, has a bitter taste, is readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but requires 320 parts of water for solution. Dose, 10 to 20 grains, up to sixty grains per day. Not much used, having no advantage over sulphonal.

**URALUM, or URAL.** (Syn., *Chloral-urethane*). Occurs in crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in cold water and decomposed in boiling water. Has been highly recommended as superior to chloral by some, by others just as eagerly denounced. Not much used. Dose, 15 to 45 grains.

**URETHANE.** (Syn., *Ethyl-urethane*). Occurs in colorless crystals, odorless, with a nitre like taste; readily soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, glycerin, etc. Has yielded good results, and is widely used; it is a chief ingredient in numerous proprietary specialties advertised in medical journals. Dose, 15 to 45 grains, in aqueous solutions; also used subcutaneously, in doses of 4 grains.

#### Potassium Iodide with Citrate of Iron and Quinine in Mixtures.

The following two prescriptions have been pronounced "incompatible":

##### A.

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| R Citrate of iron and quinine | 30 grains.         |
| Potassium iodide              | 90 grains.         |
| Water                         | 1 oz. 1 fl. ounce. |
| Syrup                         |                    |

M.

##### B.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| R Citrate of iron and quinine | 30 grains.     |
| Potassium iodide              |                |
| Water                         | 2 fl. drachms. |
| Syrup                         | 6 fl. drachms. |

M.

It has been stated in general terms that KI is incompatible with citrate of iron and quinine. Experimental trials with the mixtures prescribed above show that this statement is too sweeping.

The mixture marked "B" is at first only slightly unclear, and soon becomes darkened and very turbid; when the quantities of water and syrup are doubled, however, the mixtures are almost free from turbidity.

Mixture "A," in which the proportion of liquid compared with the quantity of the scale salt is twice as great as in "B," is free from precipitate and of a greenish-yellow color. The substitution of alcohol for about twenty-five per cent. of the water, did not seem to affect the result in any degree; but when a greater proportion of alcohol was employed a reddish precipitate of iron-compound was the result, and a mass of salt crystals also separated if at the same time the total quantity of liquid was as limited as in "B" in proportion to the citrate of iron and quinine.

The conclusion reached from the several experiments made was that one part of citrate of iron and quinine dissolved in water, or in water and syrup, together with an equal or greater amount of potassium iodide, will afford a satisfactory mixture if the quantity of water, or water and syrup together, amounts to not less than 30 parts; and that the use of alcohol in place of any portion of the water does not improve the mixture, but, instead, causes considerable turbidity and discoloration if used in a proportion exceeding twenty per cent.

Mixture "B" remained greenish yellow and almost clear, containing but a trifling quantity of light sediment at the end of a month. OSCAR OLDBERG.

#### Notes on Essential Oils.

**CAMPHOR OIL.**—Since the examination of this oil by Messrs. Schimmel, and the publication of their suggestions as to the practical application of its constituents, in 1885, considerable attention has been directed to it, but the importation from Japan has fallen off. As a material for artists the more volatile portion has been found very useful, as its capacity for dissolving resins is greater than that of turpentine or any other essential oil.

**CASSIA OIL.**—The previous reports have furnished ample information as to the source and preparation of this oil, but there is still some uncertainty as to the conditions influencing its quality. Oil containing only from 45 to 55 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde has again come into the Chinese market, and it is stated to be absolutely pure. This deficiency is accounted for by the statement that young and imperfectly ripened material always yields such oil. On examination Messrs. Schimmel found that the oil was not to be distinguished by its external appearance and characters from oil of the best quality. It did not contain rosin, fat oil, petroleum, or any of the coarser adulterants. This oil has been rejected by the Hong Kong merchants, but some of it has found its way to India and places where low price is the chief attraction, and there is but little appreciation of quality. The explanation given by the Chinese of its inferior character cannot be summarily rejected, since it is possible that young leaves may contain a considerable proportion of the acetic ester of cinnamyl ( $C_9H_7OAc$ ), and that cinnamic aldehyde may be formed from that by oxidation during the growth of the plant. But it

is more probable that this inferior oil is derived from other parts of the plant, or from another species of the genus of *Cinnamomum*. Messrs. Schimmel remark that the previous history of this subject furnishes no inducement to believe the statements made by the Chinese, and they reserve their opinion until they shall have examined the raw material from which the inferior oil is obtained. Meanwhile they recommend that the determination of cinnamic aldehyde should be made the test of quality in purchasing the oil, and they state that the oil imported since last October has been found to contain at least 85 per cent. and sometimes as much as 94 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.

**BERGAMOT OIL.**—For many years the examination of this oil has been limited to the determination of its physical characters, and it is only within the past year that the ascetic ester of linalool has been recognised as its most important constituent. This fact points to a means of determining the quality of the oil, as the ester is the odorous constituent. By a saponification method described under the head of "Lavender Oil," the normal amount of ester has been found to be about 40 per cent., and the test may be relied upon for ascertaining the quality of bergamot oil. The chief adulterants are turpentine, orange, and lemon oils. All three reduce the solubility of bergamot oil in dilute alcohol, as well as the specific gravity and, of course, the amount of ester. The presence of orange oil is also indicated by its high optical rotation. In the examination of bergamot oil it is necessary in the first place to determine the specific gravity and the rotatory power. The alcohol test requires to be made more stringent—the oil should dissolve at 20° C. in from 1.5 to 2 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. Slight turbidity, increasing on addition of more alcohol, is due to separation of bergaptenes; but no drops of oil should remain undissolved. Distillation of the oil under normal atmospheric conditions causes considerable decomposition, and this treatment is quite useless for the purpose of valuation. The results of a long series of experiments have proved that oil containing a high amount of ester is distinguishable from those kinds containing smaller amounts by the higher specific gravity and greater solubility in alcohol of 80 per cent. Oil of undoubted purity pressed by Messrs. Schimmel was found to contain more ester than any other kind, and it is probable that a perfectly pure oil is not to be met with in commerce. Experiments with mixtures of bergamot oil and turpentine, orange or lemon oils have shown that the ester determination may be fully relied upon, and as a minimum amount there should be 38 per cent. The specific gravity should not be under 0.881 at 15° C., and the optical rotation not more than 20° with a column of 100 mm. Practical experience has long proved that distillation of the oil is injurious, and that the much less convenient process of pressing must be preferred, as that in



# Get one of ADAMS' TUTTI - FRUTTI



## THIS CASH BOX

*Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.*

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,  
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING  
FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES, INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and  
and directions for its use accompany the flour:

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz. in case.

In 50 lb. Bags.

In 196 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and  
the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the  
druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR,  
remember we are headquarters for it, and our  
Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive  
prompt attention.

## The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

TORONTO, ONT.

# GLUTEN FLOUR.

## Wanzer Soaps.

# WANZER BATH SOAP

— IS —

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing  
irritations rapidly.*

“IT FLOATS.”

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.  
HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with *acids*.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



count. Experiments have shown that distilled oil contains much linalool, as a consequence of the decomposition of the ester, and by acetylating a distilled oil containing only 12 per cent. of ester the amount of ester was increased to 61.5 per cent. Even pressed bergamot oil contains some linalool, and a sample containing 37 per cent ester was found after acetylation to contain 47 per cent. ester. It may probably be assumed that the oil obtained by distilling the residue of the pressing operation is used for adulterating the pressed oil, and that would account for the frequently small amount of ester, as well as the low specific gravity of the commercial oil as compared with absolutely pure pressed oil.

**LEMON OIL.**—As the general result of further investigation, it has been found desirable to apply tests of increased stringency in judging of the purity of this oil. The determinations of optical rotation and specific gravity are of special importance, since the admixture of turpentine oil—almost the only adulterant—has the effect of reducing the rotatory power and increasing the specific gravity. By comparison of a number of samples with oil of known purity, expressed by Messrs. Schimmel, it appears that pure lemon oil of good quality should have a specific gravity of 0.858 to 0.859 at 15° C., and an optical rotation not less than +60°, with a column of 100 mm. But these data are by no means sufficient indications of quality, which can only be determined satisfactorily by ascertaining the amount of citral present. It has not yet been possible to do that; but Messrs. Schimmel are endeavoring to devise a method suitable for that purpose, and they have reason to believe that they will succeed. In reference to the recently established production of a concentrated lemon oil—wholly or partially deprived of turpene—a question is raised as to what may be expected to become of the by-products of that operation, consisting of a mixture of pinene and limonene, possessing some lemon odor, but almost destitute of citral.

**SWEET ORANGE OIL.**—Similar observations of the characters of this oil have been instituted, and the conclusion arrived at is that it should have a specific gravity of .859 at 15° C., and a rotation of at least 95°. Addition of turpentine to the oil reduces the rotation and increases the specific gravity.

**PINE NEEDLE OIL.**—According to the source from which it is derived this oil differs in the turpene it contains, and the amount of bornylacetate to which the odor is due varies from 3 to 36 per cent. Sesquiterpene (Wallach's cadinene) is almost always present.

Sylvestrene has hitherto been found only in Swedish and Polish turpentine oil. It was identified by production of the chloralhydrate, melting at 73° C. The dextrorotation of No. 6 is an exception to the previously suggested rule, that all genuine oil is levorotatory. The oil No. 2 differs widely from true pine-needle oil in

the small amount of bornylacetate, the large proportion of limonene, and the consequent low specific gravity and high rotatory power.

**GERANIUM OIL.**—The principal constituent of this oil is geraniol, an alcohol isomeric with linalool. It probably contains esters that contribute to the odor. Pure geraniol has a specific gravity of 884 at 15° C. rotation + O, refraction  $n_D$  1.47734 at 19° C., boiling point 231°–232°. For the determination of geraniol in this oil it will be necessary to study the nature of the other constituents, an investigation which is now in progress.

**GUAIACUM WOOD OIL.**—The odor of tea peculiar to this oil promises to render it useful in perfumery. At ordinary temperature the oil is crystalline, but it is readily soluble in spirit. An oil that has been recently introduced under the fancy name champaca wood oil has no relation to the true champaca oil obtained from the flower of *Michelia champaca*; but is more likely to be identical with guaiacum wood oil.

**LAVENDER OIL.**—The recent investigation of the chemistry of this oil by Semmler and Tiemann has shown that it contains, together with acetic and butyric esters of that alcohol and geranylacetate, a large amount of linalool, the accurate determination of which would be very important for ascertaining the quality of the oil. The amount of ester can be easily determined by saponification and titration, but linalool readily undergoes alteration and does not furnish quantitative results. The amount of ester in good oil should be from 30 to 33 per cent. Oil of unquestionably good quality should dissolve in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. The adulteration with spike oil is best ascertained by determining the amount of cineol present, as true lavender oil does not contain this.

**BITTER ALMOND OIL.**—Commercial samples often consist of artificial benzaldehyde mixed with alcohol and sometimes with turpentine oil. An oil of this kind of high specific gravity (1.086–1.093) was found to contain from 8 to 10 per cent. hydrocyanic acid. This large amount is attributed to the presence of mandelic nitrile, an unstable body, formed as a condensation product from benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid and its splitting up again on distillation with water. Normal bitter almond oil should have a s. g. of 1.052–1.058, but mandelic nitrile has a s. g. of 1.124.

### Seasonable Goods.

The American druggist is a combination of professional man and merchant. In the latter capacity he occupies a somewhat peculiar position in the favor of the public, for, as a rule, his wares are considered without a question of excellent or superior quality. But, though as a tradesman he need not wax eloquent in praise of goods or flattery of customer in order to make a sale, he must in other respects

follow the methods of the draper and grocer in the line of advertising. The people must be told that he has such articles, attractive in quality and price, for they will not accord him patronage unsolicited. When one is ill he goes to the druggist, as a matter of course, to get medicines, for he cannot procure them elsewhere, but when he wants a tooth brush or glass of soda water he may go to any one of many places, as fancy dictates. To be sure, custom has to large extent confined the trade in these just mentioned lines to the drug store, but there are strong indications that the so-called "druggists' sundries" will not always remain there. Other merchants are recognizing their value as trade winners, and making leaders of them. So let the druggist be business like and progressive in the business side of his calling, let him advertise as other men do. He has exceptional advantages in this regard, for, as the impression is already existent that he has good goods, he need only let the public know their variety. In his window and in his stock he possesses special facilities for attractive displays, and in the local paper is a medium for printed announcement. His business permits, too, in high degree, of what is termed "seasonable" advertising, and it is on this aspect of the matter a few words are not amiss. Think of the possibilities of the soda water branch, the advertising which comes from a handsome, artistic fountain, seductive beverages, displays of fruit ices; and the many little adjuncts and utensils which attract the eye and charm the fancy. Such alluring advertising may be complemented by the utilitarian or practical. As summer approaches a window full of summer goods draws trade, house cleaning time may be emphasized by a display of wall paper and paints; those who fear cholera will inquire into the merits of the disinfectant displayed on the counter, or advised in the newspaper's advertising columns. Make a leader of some special line, advertise it; other trade will come with that which it attracts.—*Phar. Era.*

### Adonite.

A crystalline body to which this name has been given, has been extracted from *Adonis vernalis*. It is soluble in water, and has at first a sweetish taste, which rapidly disappears, leaving a dull sensation on the tongue. It crystallises from water in very fine, long, transparent prisms, and from hot alcohol in short white needles. It is insoluble in ether and petroleum. It melts at 102°, contains no water of crystallization, and does not reduce Fehling's solution. It is optically inactive, and possesses the formula  $C_5H_{12}O_6$ , or a multiple thereof.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

The cannibals of the New Hebrides poison their arrow heads with humus from stagnant swamps. This produces blood poisoning by virtue of the various bacilli contained.



When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

## SEVEN REASONS WHY SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

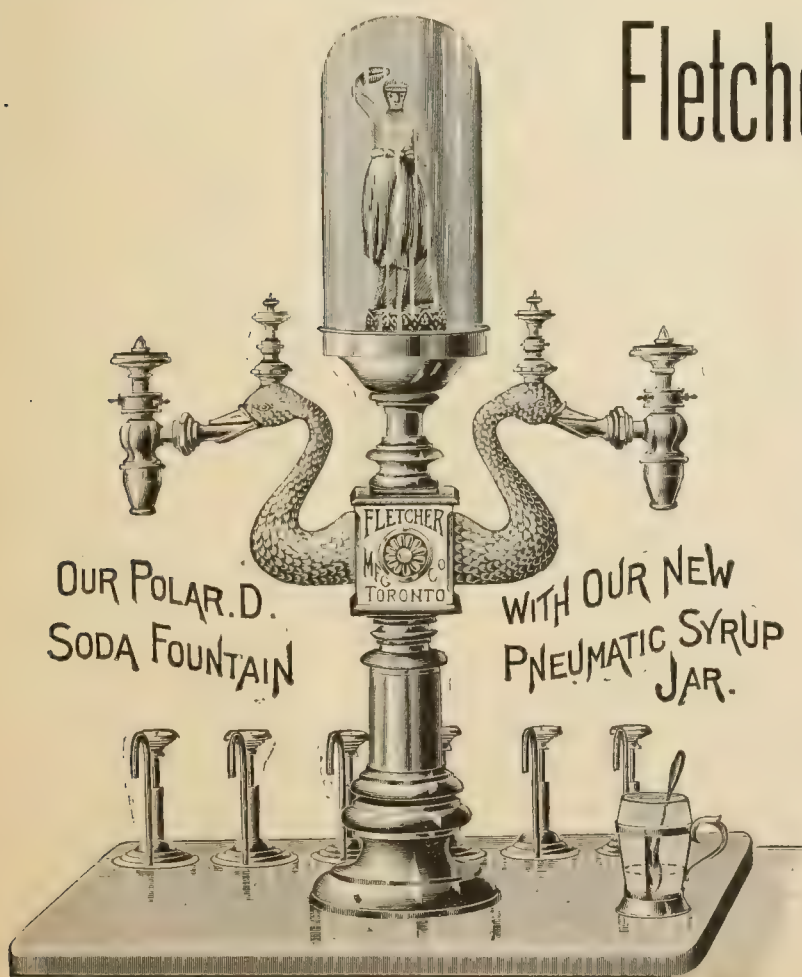
All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

186 Adelaide Street, West,

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Advertising matter on application.



# Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

## Soda Fountains

### TUMBLER WASHERS,

### Cylinders, Generators.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Pneumatic Syrup Jar.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

440 & 442 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, CANADA.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15TH, 1893.

## Tariff Reform.

DURING the recent visit of the Finance Minister and Hon. Mr. Bowell to Montreal, deputations from the various wholesale trades, as well as manufacturers, waited on them in reference to proposed changes in the tariff.

The drug trade was represented by Mr. F. G. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co.; Mr. B. Reed, of Evans & Sons; Mr. Henry Miles, of Lyman, Sons & Co. Mr. Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., was prevented from being present on account of indisposition. The deputation called the attention of the Ministers to the ambiguity of some sections of the present tariff, which, in many cases, led to a discrimination unfavorable to the Montreal trade. The appraiser in the drug trade has to deal with some 400 items out of the 1100 specified articles in the present tariff, and it was claimed that the application of specific duties was essential in many cases, the fact that there were so many thousands of articles comprised in the drug trade making it difficult to deal with them all on an *ad valorem* basis. It was also suggested that the appointment of a Board of Dominion Appraisers would tend to simplify and assist the proper administration of the law.

The deputation also asked for a reduction of inland revenue duty on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes only, and that some arrangement might be made permitting the manufacture of alcoholic preparations in bond.

## Extra Lines of Goods.

LAST MONTH we called attention to the fact that many lines of goods might with advantage be handled by druggists, which, in most cases, were not now kept, and promised in this issue to name a number of these lines. Such a number of suggestions have, however, been received from our readers that, instead of going into any special articles ourselves, we append those which have been suggested. Many of the articles enumerated here are now kept by some of the trade, whilst others not now handled by them, may recommend themselves as profitable "extras" to some of our readers. The lines suggested cover a large range of merchandise, and the druggist who desires to add to his present stock should see to it that the goods he adds are suited to his class of trade, and are of such a description that they may be handled with a profit adequate to the additional expense of stocking and handling. The list comprises Seeds, garden and flower, Mixed Paints, Artists' Materials, Spectacles and all Optical Goods, Photographers' Supplies, Dental Supplies, Cutlery, Stationery, plain and fancy, Wall Paper, Books and School Supplies, Tea in packages. We will be

pleased to have further suggestions from our readers.

## Japanese Camphor.

ONE of the most useful products of the vegetable kingdom is camphor. Everybody knows its pungent and pleasing odor, and nearly everybody has some idea of some of the purposes for which it is used, but the knowledge of it possessed by the great majority of people can only be described as somewhat hazy. It so happens that we are in a position to place before our readers some highly interesting and valuable information on the subject, expressing at the same time our obligations to Mr. Henry Gribble, the President of the Japan Camphor Company, a most important organization now having its American headquarters at 76 Broad street, New York City, and with works at Kobe, Japan. This company is an American corporation (organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey), and is the first to introduce pure camphor refined in Japan and packed in convenient form for general use. The machinery used at the refinery was sent from the United States and England, and the whole plant was erected under the supervision of an expert American chemist, Dr. A. G. Boyer, who remains in Japan as manager of the refinery. Difficulties and delays without end had to be encountered and overcome before this new enterprise was thoroughly in working order; but now all troubles have been conquered and the company is able to produce monthly some 50,000 pounds of refined camphor, packed in a shape to suit the tastes of all customers. The reception its compressed blocks have already met with shows that this will become the most popular of all forms of refined camphor and the company is gratified to find that the expectations upon which it originated this venture have been realized.

The annual export of crude camphor from Japan averages about 5,000,000 pounds, weight, of which about one-fourth comes to the United States and the remainder to Europe, but it has yet to be refined before it can be used for its various purposes. This process of refining has hitherto been done in America and Europe, but the Japan Camphor Company has now commenced refining in Japan and is shipping to this and other countries the finished article instead of the crude article.

When imported in the crude state camphor loses from eight per cent. to fifteen per cent. of its weight. The compressed camphor, as imported by the Japan Camphor Company, loses nothing whatever. This camphor is much cheaper than the European article, and is equal in quality to the best English brands. H. Helbing, F. C. S., and Dr. F. W. Passmore, in a report on this camphor, say:—"The result of our investigation shows that the preparation is a perfectly pure camphor, being, in fact, identical with the pure chemical compound,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ."

The Japan Camphor Company has over 200 native Japanese employed in its works at Kobe and, as already stated, the output is at the rate of 50,000 pounds per month. The company is selling its products largely in the United States, Australia, India and in Europe, and the "Trefoil" brand is being handled by the leading wholesale and retail drug houses and dry goods merchants all over the world. The plans have been perfected with great care, and there is no doubt but the Japan Camphor Company have laid the sure foundations of an immense and highly profitable business.

## The Microbes of Bank Notes.

In the recent weekly medical article which appears in the *Herald's* European edition some interesting facts are given showing the extent to which bank notes are carriers of disease. It is popularly supposed that paper money, however soiled by indiscriminate use, is not capable of conveying any serious amount of infection, and hence it is not uncommon to see it handled without caution. But it is not certain that the infection in bank notes is infinitesimal or insignificant. Few persons smitten down with erysipelas, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid and other microbial diseases can find out how they contracted the disease. But perhaps in not a few cases the malady has been derived from the paper currency, which unfortunately cannot be disinfected.

AN English weekly has the following smack at the druggist, which will be duly appreciated:—

"Twas the voice of the druggist, I heard him complain  
"My trade has all vanished, I seek it in vain."  
Yet to think he's in error, ne'er enters his head,  
And no lesson he learns, though he loses his bread.

A little more profit, a little more plunder—  
That his customers leave him, no person can wonder.  
Things pretty and novel are left on his hands,  
And old-fashioned become, e'er some greenhorn  
be "lands."

I paid him a visit, but found him as blind  
As a bat to his faults: said "the world was unkind."  
Then prattled of "stores," talked of failing and sinking,  
Yet of ninepences nimble, to turn, ne'er was thinking.

Said I: "Then, my dear boy, here's a lesson for me:  
If my living I'd get, I must wide awake be,  
Nor think, because nearly a medical swell,  
I must not act the part of a tradesman as well."

CHLORAL has been found by L. Reuter a good reagent for distinguishing between naphthalin, *a* naphthol and *b* naphthol.

PAMBOTANO. Dr. A. E. Roussel, at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, reported several cases of malaria, rebellious to quinine, treated successfully with pambotano (*Calliandra Houstonii*). In splenic engorgement it has also proven of service.



# YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES?

-:-

WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY A 1 quality goods, manufactured in Canada, AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES.

Please examine Prices on following list:

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

Ready Cut, 5 x 7 Inches.

2 dozen in each box.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| One gross, Arnica         | \$ 9 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 12 00   |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 12 00   |
| " Capsicum                | 8 00    |
| " Strengthening           | 7 20    |

Yard Roll Plasters.

Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| One dozen, Arnica         | \$7 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 6 00   |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 6 00   |
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Five Yard Roll Plasters.

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| One roll, Belladonna, .. 5 in. wide, \$1 75 | 7 in. wide, \$2 50 |
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The yard and 5 yard rolls can also be supplied plain (non-porous.)

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[Dane's Formula.]

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Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages.

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body.

One dozen, 1 yard roll, 7 inches wide .. \$ 3 50  
" 5 " 12 " .. 20 00

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The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED APRIL 14, 1885.)

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" 1 yard rolls, 7 in. wide .. 8 00

The "D. & L." Perfected Flexible Kidney Plaster.

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

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## The International Pharmaceutical Congress, Chicago, United States, August 21, 1893.

### Preliminary Announcement.

#### ITS OBJECTS, ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMME.

1. The International Pharmaceutical Congress called to convene in Chicago, August 21, 1893, during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition, will be the seventh in the series of International Pharmaceutical Congresses, and the first held in America.

In addition to the invitation extended by the American Pharmaceutical Association to the International Pharmaceutical Congress to hold its next meeting in 1893 in Chicago, a proposal was also made by the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition to the Pharmacists of the world, inviting them to participate in the Columbian commemoration by a convention similar in scope to the other world's congresses to be held at the same time and place, the proceedings of which will, in part, be devoted to addresses and papers of a general and popular character, including brief reviews of the progress made since the days of Columbus. It was, however, deemed desirable that there shall be but one pharmaceutical congress held this year, and that the scope and objects of the proposed World's Congress of Pharmacists and those of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress be merged, and to attain this end the World's Congress Auxiliary accordingly proposed that the programme of the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago include addresses and papers of a historical nature, and afford opportunity for the presentation of such other topics of a general interest as may, in the judgment of the Committee on Arrangements, be appropriate to the occasion. This proposal having been agreed to, the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be the only world's congress of pharmacists held in Chicago during the Exposition season.

The general scope and objects of the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be to stimulate pharmaceutical progress, to discuss the status of pharmacists and promote an intelligent appreciation of the work they do, and to consider matters and measures affecting the further advancement of pharmacy and a nearer approach to international agreement in education and practice.

2. A Committee on the International Pharmaceutical Congress has been appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to arrange the preliminaries. This Committee on Arrangements consists of Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, Chairman; N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago; C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; D. R. Dyche, Chicago; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; C. T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.; C. S. N. Holberg, Chicago; L. C. Hogan, Chicago; J. N. Harty, Indianapolis, Ind.;

J. Kochan, Denver, Col.; E. Kremers, Madison, Wis.; A. L. Metz, New Orleans, La.; Charles Mohr, Mobile, Ala.; E. L. Patch, Boston, Mass.; A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles Rice, New York, N. Y.; E. H. Sargent, Chicago; William Saunders, Ottawa, Can.; L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kan.; William M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.; William Simon, Baltimore, Md.; William Simpson, Raleigh, N. C.; William S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; together with Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa., President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and John M. Maisch, Philadelphia, Pa., Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

All who intend to participate in the Congress or to be represented or present in its meetings, and all invited guests, are requested to communicate in advance, and, if possible before July 1, their names and addresses to Oscar Oldberg, Chairman of the Committee, 2421 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

All papers, reports, and communications to be read at the Congress will, as far as possible, be printed in advance, in order that copies may be distributed at the meeting. For this purpose, such papers, reports, and communications must be placed in the hands of the Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, John M. Maisch, 145 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia, before July 20. If received later, the printing in advance of the meeting cannot be promised.

3. The Congress will be constituted of delegates accredited for that purpose by the governments of the different countries, the pharmaceutical societies and examining boards, the colleges and schools of pharmacy, the pharmaceutical departments of universities, and the national pharmacopoeial committees or commissions, respectively, each of which bodies will be entitled to be represented by three delegates.

4. Special invitations are extended to pharmaceutical teachers, authors, leaders in the pharmaceutical profession, and pharmacists generally, to seats in the Congress.

5. When a vote shall be taken upon any question upon which the yeas and nays shall be called, only duly accredited delegates shall be entitled to vote.

6. The officers of the Congress shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and three Vice-Secretaries. The Committee on Arrangements shall act as a Nominating Committee, and shall nominate the officers by ballot. The number of Vice-Presidents to be nominated shall be determined by the Nominating Committee.

7. The first session of the Congress will be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1893, in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, in which communion halls and accommodations have been placed at the disposal of the Congress through the courtesy of the

World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The congress will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, official addresses of welcome, and a report of the Committee on Arrangements. A temporary organization will then be effected and a Committee on Credentials appointed.

Following this will come the adoption of regulations for the government of the Congress and its proceedings, and the reception of official communications and invitations.

The Nominating Committee will then report the nominations for officers, after which the election of officers will follow.

8. The proceedings of the Congress will be conducted in the English language; but, when participants in discussions speak in German, French, Spanish or Swedish, interpreters will translate these languages into English. Addresses, papers, or communications printed or published by the Congress will be published in English, German, French, and Spanish.

The publication of the Proceedings will be intrusted to a special committee, to be appointed by the President of the Congress.

To defray the expenses attendant upon such publication, each member from the United States or member of the American Pharmaceutical Association who may take part in the Congress will be required to pay the sum of five dollars; no assessment to be made upon other members or visitors.

9. To facilitate the conduct of the proceedings of the Congress, the Committee on Arrangements will classify the business according to the subjects, and the Congress will for that purpose be arranged into four sections, as follows:

Section I. Historical and Ethical Pharmacy.

Section II. Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation.

Section III. Pharmacopoeial Matters.

Section IV. General Section, embracing pharmaceutical questions and subjects not assignable to any of the three preceding sections.

The order of business after the election of officers will be in conformity with this classification.

Subjects proposed for Papers, Reports and Discussion.

#### SECTION I. HISTORICAL AND ETHICAL PHARMACY.

1. The condition of pharmacy four centuries ago as contrasted with its present status.

2. The history of pharmacy and pharmaceutical institutions in the United States.

3. The ethics of the practice of pharmacy, and the mutual relations between physician and pharmacist and between pharmacists and the public.

4. The influence exerted upon the practice of pharmacy by the introduction of chemicals and other medicinal substances controlled or limited by patents, copy rights, trade-marks, or other legal restrictions, but which are commonly ordered by physicians in their prescriptions.



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**BEEF and WHEAT**  
 with **HYPOPHOSPHITES**  
**STAMINAL**

A FOOD and A TONIC.

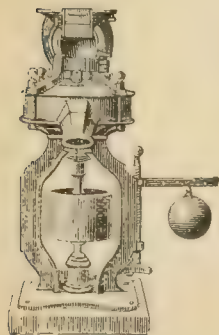
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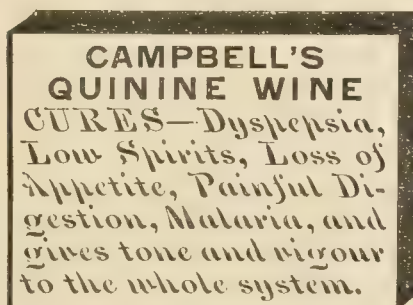
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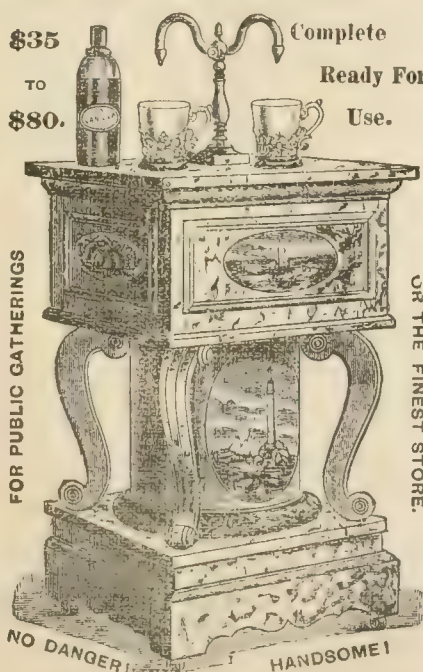
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PORTABLE SODA  
**FOUNTAINS**

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Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its use.

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MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

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MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 14x21 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Shoe Cases, 12x12, with glass frame and a strong easel. 40c. Send for terms.

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and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



Should such limitations as foster monopoly in the manufacture and sale of such products be removed in the interest of the public good?

5. The relations of pharmacists to public sanitation.

6. Statistics of the present number of pharmacies in proportion to population in various countries, and of imports and exports of crude drugs, medicinal chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations during the last half century.

#### SECTION II.—PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

1. Statistics giving the number of schools or colleges of pharmacy in each country, and the total number of students pursuing pharmaceutical courses.

2. How do the education and the professional and social position of pharmacists compare with those of other professions?

3. What legislation, if any, is at present most needed for the advancement of the best interests of pharmacy?

4. To what extent is official supervision of drug stores necessary or beneficial?

#### SECTION III.—PHARMACOPŒIAL QUESTIONS.

1. The proper scope of a national pharmacopœia.

2. What improvements, if any, are desirable and practicable in pharmacopœial nomenclature? Is a nearer approach to international uniformity possible?

3. What would be an ideal pharmacopœia?

4. What progress has been made towards the preparation of an international pharmacopœia for potent remedies?

What action, if any, should be taken in reference to this subject?

5. Have the influence and co-operation of pharmacists increased in the work of pharmacopœial revision in the various countries? What proportion of the membership of the pharmacopœial revision committee or commission of your country consists of pharmacists?

6. Should any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is restricted by any patent, copyright or trade-mark, be admitted into any national pharmacopœia? If so, under what conditions?

7. What consideration should determine the introduction into the Pharmacopœia of a new remedy, or the retention or rejection of one already in it?

#### SECTION IV.—GENERAL SECTION.

1. Upon what general plan can a systematic pharmaceutical nomenclature of the complex organic chemicals recently being introduced into the *Materia Medica* can be intelligently and be constructed?

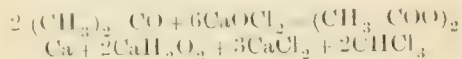
2. In what directions may the pharmacist profitably extend his technical and professional work to render him less dependent upon the purely mercantile part of his business?

Papers upon these and other subjects when they are presented and accepted will be returned to their appropriate action.

Take care to add a few carbonates put a little water of ammonia into the container.

### Ketone Chloroform.

This name was first originated a few years ago to distinguish from chloroform made by the ordinary process, a product prepared independently of ethyl alcohol. The difficulties at first prophesied, with reference to the production of the article in a pure state and at a price which would compete with that of the chloroform made from methylated spirit have been proved to be surmountable; the product is now placed upon the market in a highly pure state, and at a price which has enabled it to become a formidable rival of the ordinary "pure chloroform" of commerce. Of course, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the word "ketone" is a generic name for a large class of compounds characterized by the presence in the molecule of the group  $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , combined with two monivalent alcohol radicals. In all probability, however, the most convenient and available member of the class for the purpose would be methyl ketone  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{O}$ , or acetone, a compound which has long been known to yield chloroform when distilled with calcium hypo chlorite or chlorinated lime. Premising then that the actual process is not described, we may represent the possible production of chloroform from methyl-ketone by the following equation:



It will thus be seen that theoretically every molecule of acetone (=58) yields a molecule of chloroform (=119.15), in other words, the same amount of chloroform would be yielded by 13½ ozs. of acetone as in the official process is produced from 21 ozs. of pure alcohol. The presence of acetate of calcium as one of the secondary products of the re-action represented above may, at first sight, appear inconsistent with what we know of the oxidation of ketones, but it may be pointed out that Popoff has shown that under the action of strong oxidising agencies they are decomposed, the group  $\text{CO}$  splitting off in combination with one of the alcohol radicals to form an acid; the other radical is set free, in this case, to be converted into chloroform. Whatever may be the exact chemistry of the process there can be no doubt that the product is superior in point of purity to that of the ordinary method. When shaken with sulphuric acid it is not in the slightest degree colored, nor does it leave behind any empyreumatic odor when allowed to evaporate spontaneously from clean paper or from the hand. Its sp. gr. similarly shows it to be pure, and it seems to be peculiarly suited to medicinal use.—"MEDICUS," in *B. and C. Druggist*.

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### Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

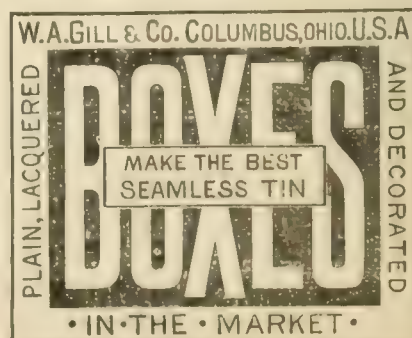
Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerard-St. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

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398 Spadina Ave.,  
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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And I shall as usual take Import Orders for the coming Holiday Season.

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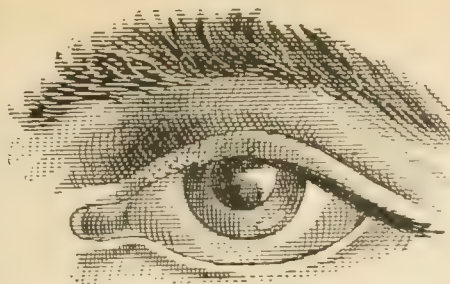
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Instructions by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

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## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Cuts, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE :- Sample by mail, 25 cents.

TO TRADE :- \$1.50 per doz., express prepaid.

TERMS :- Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

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**A Remedy of the Highest Merit, Effective and Reliable.**

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

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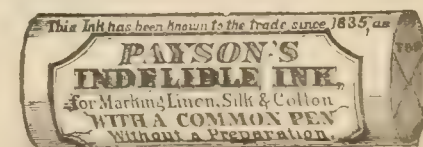
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## PHARMACY ABROAD.

**DRUG STORES IN SWITZERLAND.** That country, with a population of 2,933,341, has 194 pharmacies, or an average of one store for every 5,971 inhabitants. One district with 62,000 inhabitants has but two drug stores. A happy lot indeed must be that of these two apothecaries, having to furnish pills, powders and potions for 31,000 people, for neither one has time to devote to cutting the prices of his wares.

**PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF PHARMACIES TO THE INHABITANTS OF GERMANY.** According to the *Zeitung*, 67 new pharmacies ought to be established in about 20 of the larger towns of Germany, in order to have one pharmacy to 10,000 inhabitants.

**THEY TOLD THE SULTAN.** Some one seems to have told the Sultan that chlorate of potash is a dangerous explosive. Consequently no druggist or pharmacist in Constantinople is allowed to possess or sell it. The Grand Master of Artillery alone is allowed to have it in keeping. This is very much as if anybody in London suffering from hoarseness had to go down to Woolwich Arsenal and beg the commandant to give him a few potash lozenges.

**A PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION** will take place in Frankfurt, a.m., this year, in connection with the general meeting of the German Apotheker Verein.

**FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BELGIUM.**—The number has diminished since last year from 40 to 10, because of the new regulations of study involving a considerable increase in the severity of the examinations.

**ASSISTANTS IN AUSTRIA.** Considerable dissatisfaction exists, through reforms as to hours of service, salary, holidays and night service being asked for, through their representative association in Vienna, the Wiener Assistenten Verein, "by a circular sent to all chemists' associations in Austria." The matter has been deliberated by the latter already, and as far as possible it will be settled favorably to the assistants, as many of their claims have been found reasonable. *Patent Post.*

**MEDICINE BOTTLES.** The *New York Herald* says: "A law worthy of imitation, which would have been passed in Germany, forbids the use of a precaution against accidental poisoning, and it is truly a most excellent precaution. It requires the bottle manufacturer to label, and show whether the contents are for medicinal or domestic use. In the latter case, the bottle must be labeled 'poison' and the bottle must be sealed. The precaution is made feasible with this simple and ingenious contrivance, will be safe guarded as they have never been before against accidental poisoning."

**OPPOSITION TO WOMEN CHEMISTS.** There is a movement on foot in Austria, and especially in Bohemia, to admit women to the business of a chemist. It is suggested that girls should study chemistry at the public schools, and on qualifying by examination, they should be appointed assistants, but the apothecaries of the Empire will have none of it. They protest vehemently against the innovation, and public meetings have been held upon the subject. The Government is petitioned against allowing the competition of women in a business which has hitherto been pursued only by males.

## Pharmacy in Norway.

E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

The most striking features concerning Norwegian pharmacies is the distinctive sign that adorns each. This relic of ancient custom, demonstrating the time when people could not read, seems curiously out of place in a country where education is as compulsory as in England. The principal favorites are the signs of the lion, elephant, swan and eagle, and these occur in every large town. The shop or *apothek* has the professional appearance so peculiar to continental pharmacies. A blind of judicious height, just low enough to permit the usual row of bottles on their shelves to be seen, ornamented with a gilded picture of the particular sign of the pharmacy, constitutes the entire window display.

For many of the details concerning the licenses and examinations, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. M. B. Strom, *Apothek* Ormen, Fredrikshald.

The right to carry on a business in Norway is strictly limited by licenses, of which there are two kinds. The first is a concession granted directly by the Government as occasion demands, the other is only to be bought when offered for sale by the former proprietor. The privilege granted by the Government is never conferred on a pharmacist under 15 or 20 years from the date of his passing the qualifying examination, and the number each year is determined and strictly adhered to. There are 110 proprietors of pharmacies in Norway, of whom 50 have bought their right to set up in business, and at a heavy premium. Widows of pharmacists are permitted to carry on the business provided they employ a qualified manager, whose name is duly registered in connection with the pharmacy.

To become an *apothek*, or pharmacist, three examinations have to be passed. Before apprenticeship, which is fixed at three years, a preliminary in common knowledge and manual, which includes Latin, English, mathematics, &c. The apprentice is usually paid a small salary, and his services can be transferred to another pharmacist if both he and his employer desire

it. The next examination is really to qualify as assistant, as it confers the right of dispensing and selling medicines, but only as an assistant. The final examination is stiffer and more theoretical, but usually taken within a few years of the assistants' examination. This examination for the title of pharmacist is held at the University of Christiania, both studies and examinations being conducted there. There is no pharmaceutical school or college, but one is to be inaugurated this year, and lectures and laboratory courses are arranged. The number of registered pharmacists in Norway is over 100, assistants and apprentices each total about 70.

As the examinations are arranged, and virtually conducted, under the Government, there is no Pharmaceutical Society with functions similar to our own. There is, however, an Association of Norwegian Apothecaries of 100 members, and also a Pharmaceutical Union of Norway with 190 members. The recent announcement of a new edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopoeia is also a further indication of the vitality of our *confreres*. The last edition, published in 1870, was in Latin, and was edited by a committee consisting of two medical men and two pharmacists. Drs. Moller and Hvorslef, the two pharmacists, both hold the Ph.D. degree of Christiania University. The former is a partner in the well-known firm of Peter Moller, of Christiania, whilst Dr. Hvorslef is the proprietor of one of the principal pharmacies in that city. The Norwegian journal of pharmacy is the *Norsk Farmac. Tidsskrift*, edited by J. W. Flood, at Christiania, who also edits the Pharmaceutical Calendar of Norway.

Throughout Scandinavia pharmacists make nearly all their own galenicals, and there are practically no wholesale manufacturers. The wholesale druggists sell chiefly such lines as oils, gums, glycerin, &c. Hamburg is the chief source from which these goods are obtained. Glass ware is all German, and most of the pharmacies are fitted with the modern recess-labelled bottles, often of fancy moulded shapes, whilst powders are kept in wide-mouthed covered jars, with flat lids, similar to ointment pots.

The pharmacies are open from eight a.m. to nine or ten p.m., but the hours of assistants are half-past eight till seven p.m., and on one day in the week they leave at noon. Arrangements are usually made for one or two assistants to take in turn the later duty. On Sunday the shop is open, but only one or two assistants are necessary. Assistants' salaries average about £40 a year, if indoors, and little more than double this if outdoor. It must be remembered, however, that living is very much cheaper in Norway than in England.

Prices for all medicines and dispensing are fixed by a Governmental tariff. This is controlled and altered annually, the profit being generally fixed at about 100 p. cent. As the number of pharmacies is so limited, the volume of trade makes this profit



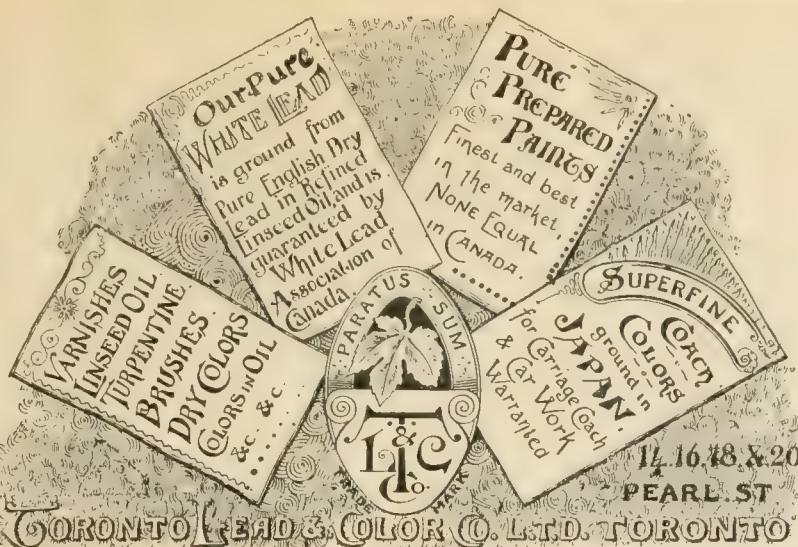
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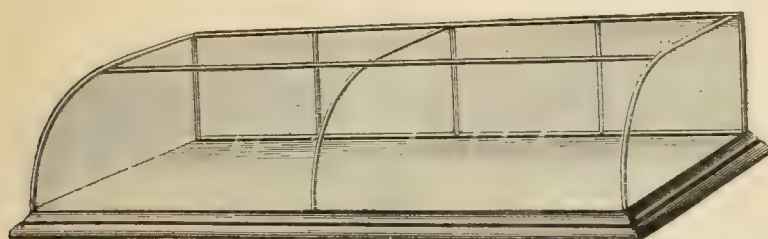
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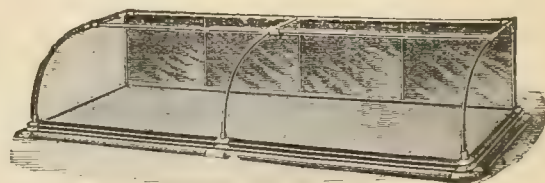
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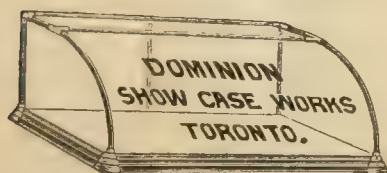
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very remunerative. In a town of the size of Bergen, with its 18,000 inhabitants, there are only six pharmacies; a number which in a town of equal size in England it is safe to say would be treble.

No duties are paid on drugs entering Norway, except upon volatile oils, ether, spices and alcoholic preparations. The duty on alcohol is about 8s. 6d. per gallon, but anyone is permitted to distil spirits upon payment of an Excise duty of about 7s. 6d. per gallon. As the home-made article is prepared exclusively from potatoes, and highly impure, it is gradually being replaced by imported spirit.

The cod-liver oil industry is a most important item in Norway. Although visiting Trondhjem, which is within 200 miles of the Arctic circle, I did not get so far north as the Lofoden Islands, the great cod-liver oil centre. But innumerable fishing stations were passed, and the Government steamers which collect from these were frequently seen. The following approximate figures may give some idea of the fisheries on the Norwegian coast:—

| Year. | Boats. | Tons of fish. | Weight of livers. | Oil produced. |
|-------|--------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1881  | 1,000  | 100,000       | 10,000 tons       | 9,500 tons.   |
| 1882  | 1,000  | 100,000       | 8,500 "           | 10,100 "      |
| 1883  | 1,100  | 110,000       | 59,635 "          | 13,720 "      |

Bergen is the principal exporting port of Norway for cod liver oil. Any number of casks of it could be seen piled up on its quays. The fish market is also an interesting sight. Practically the principal diet of Norwegians is fish, only they prefer to buy them alive. The boats are moored beside the quay, and the bargaining takes place over the rails with the fishermen below. Prices are very low; cod may be bought for 4d. or 5d., according to size; large haddocks were only 1d., and a whole turbot was sold for 7d.

Just outside Bergen is a large hospital for lepers. This disease used to be fearfully prevalent amongst the poorer fishermen, and was attributed to their exclusively fish diet when at the fisheries, and the bad shelter on the coasts where the salting is done.

It is of interest to note that, as in England, several pharmacists have left the ordinary business for industrial manufacturing undertakings. The wood pulp industry is very important to Norway, and several of its managing chemists are pharmacists. Over 200,000 tons are produced annually by the 50 different factories, and the value is estimated at about £150,000.

Norway is essentially the land of waterfalls. From the top of the hills, often 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, they may be descried tumultuously forcing their way down to the fjords below. On every side the thick undergrowth of juniper, pines and birch, with patches of ferns and many colored mosses, presents a delightful picture to the eye. Flowers are not seen in profusion; but in the latitude of Iceland it seemed strange to see the familiar dog rose just bursting into bloom in the hedges in the month of August. *B. & C. Drugg.*

## SELECTIONS.

**CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF BORIC ACID.**—The solubility of boric acid in water is increased by the addition of a certain quantity of calcined magnesia or carbonate of magnesium.—*La Med. Mod. fran.*

It is reported that an antiseptic paper which can be applied on wounds, and fixed in position with a bandage, may be made by impregnating sheets of unsized paper with mercuric chloride. This is dissolved in the proportion of 2½ drachms to a pint of distilled water (previously sterilised by boiling), and six drachms of pure glycerine added. After thoroughly soaking, the paper is ready for use as soon as it is dried.

**TOLYPYRIN.**—This body, recently introduced into pharmacy, is fully described in the current number of the *Pharmaceutische Post*. It is chemically p-tolyldimethyl-pyrazolon. It forms crystals, melting at 136° to 137°, soluble in 10 parts of water. It gives, like antipyrin, an intense red with ferric chloride, and a green with nitrous acid. One gramme doses repeated four times lower the temperature by about 3° to 4° F. It is found in the urine after administration.

**ANTISPASMIN** is the name which has been given to a combination of one molecule of sodium narceinate with three molecules of sodium salicylate. It is a white hygroscopic powder which is very soluble in water. Professor Demme, of Berne, considers it far superior to opiates as a narcotic, for children especially, and he has used it for spasmodic cough, scarlatina, affections of the larynx, etc., in doses of ¼ to 1½ grain, or 1½ to 3 grains in scarlet fever. Narceine is precipitated from the solutions of antispasmine by the addition of sodium carbonate, or even by the absorption of carbonic acid from the air. *Chemist and Druggist.*

**KRESIN, A NEW ANTISEPTIC**—"Kresin" is the name given to an antiseptic and disinfectant said to be a solution of cresylic acid in a solution of sodium, cresoxylate. It is described as a clear, brown fluid containing 25 per cent. of cresols; clearly miscible with water or alcohol in every proportion. Kresin is said to be much less poisonous than carbolic acid and to exceed the latter in antiseptic and disinfectant power. In solution of the strength of one or more per cent., it is recommended for disinfecting surgical instruments, chambers, spittoons, etc.; ½ to 1 per cent. solutions are employed in the treatment of wounds.—*Merck's Bulletin.*

**HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORATE.** Recent experiments by Arkangelsky (*British Medical Journal*) have shown that hydrastine hydrochlorate is a remedy to a certain

extent for epilepsy. Merck and Freund recommended its use in the form of a solution of the following formula:

Hydrastine hydrochlorate, . . . 2 grs.  
Cinnamon water . . . . . 25 cc

Take 5 drops on sugar five times a day.  
*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

AN EXPLOSIVE PREPARATION results from the attempt to prepare the following ointment without the proper precautions:

Iodol . . . . . gm. 0.5  
Yellow oxide mercury . . . gm. 0.2  
Vaseline . . . . . gm. 10.0

If the iodol and the oxide of mercury are rubbed vigorously together a sharp detonation takes place, which may be avoided (*Rep. de Pharm.*) if a little vaseline is added before the trituration.

**LACTOSERIN** is a preparation which has resulted from attempts to utilize skimmed milk and whey (*Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.*). The skimmed milk is treated with rennet, and the separated curds pressed out, dried in ovens, and ground. There are several kinds of lactoserin showing different analyses. This is due to the fact that different proportions of skim milk and whey are used. J. C. Bell gives the average of several analyses of what is called "double lactoserin": Water, 3.32; protein matter, 22.56; fat, 1.34; carbohydrates, 66.13; ash, 6.92.

**SALICYL-ACETIC ACID.**—This acid, whose antiseptic properties are much praised, is formed by the action of sodium salicylate on sodium monochloracetate at 120°. By treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid, the salicyl-acetic acid separates, and is washed with cold water to extract chloride of sodium, which is formed. Free salicylic acid is washed out with ether. The acid is purified by re-crystallisation from boiling water, which gives the crystals in the form of shining plates. It melts at 188°, and is almost insoluble in cold water, ether, chloroform, and benzene, but easily soluble in hot water and alcohol. The antipyrin salt of this acid, melting at 145°, is formed by mixing molecular proportions of the two bodies. It is preferable to salipyrin on account of its greater antiseptic power. *Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

**FOR REMOVING WARTS.**—A most successful means of removing the ordinary wart, whether situated on the hands or elsewhere, is to apply twice daily for two days an ointment consisting of 30 grains salicylic acid in ½ oz. cold cream, after which, the growths being softened, they should be removed by a dermal curette, and by using these means you can safely say that the wart will not return.—*Pharm. Era.*

Whenever you hear a man say "it is my opinion" a dozen times a day, set it down as a fact that he stole all his "opinions."



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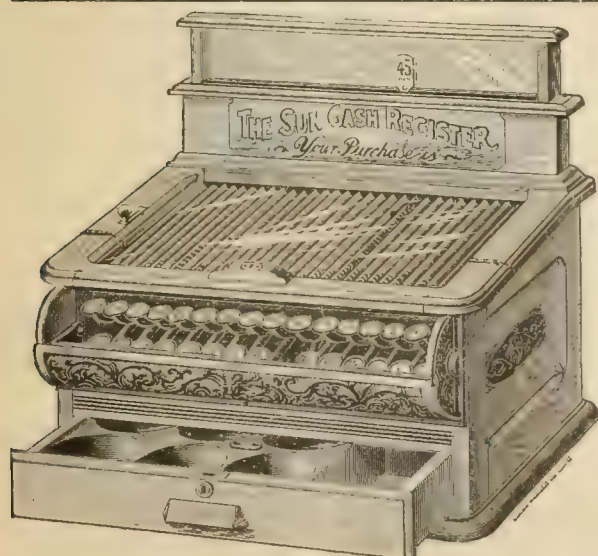
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## FORMULARY.

## MENTHOL MOUTH WASH.

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Menthol         | 10 grains.    |
| Oil of          | 1 fl. ounce.  |
| Oil peppermint  | 1 fl. ounce.  |
| Boric acid      | 9 drachms.    |
| Distilled water | 1 fl. ounce.  |
| Essence of      | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Alcohol         | 1 fl. ounce.  |

Dissolve the menthol and boric acid in 20 fluidounces of alcohol, add the oils and tinctures filter, and add enough alcohol to make 35 fluidounces.

## GELATIN LOTION WITH GELATIN.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| R Gelatin   | 5i       |
| Glycerin    | 5i       |
| Water       | 4 fl. 5m |
| Oil of rose | 2ii      |

## GLYCERIN LOTION WITH QUINCE SEED.

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| R Quince seed            | 5i       |
| Sulphuric acid           | 2i       |
| Water, boiled and cooled | 4 fl. 5m |
| Glycerin                 | 4 fl. 5m |
| Cologne water            | 4 fl. 5m |
| Tincture of benzoin      | 4 fl. 5m |

## DEPILATORY.

Unna recommends the following as a harmless and effective depilatory :

Barium sulphate.  
Zinc oxide.  
Powdered starch of each equal parts.

Stir the powder to a paste with water and apply. It will dry in about ten minutes, and on removing it the surface will be found to be bare of hair. While no irritation follows this application it should not be applied to the same spot two days in succession.

## MILDER'S KOSMETIKON.

The *Oesterreicher Apotheker Zeitung* publishes the following, on the authority of the specification of the inventor, as the original formula of this cosmetic, which it endorses as "a most commendable agent producing and preserving a soft, white skin."

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Borax               | 20 gm.  |
| Potassium carbonate | 5 gm.   |
| Glycerin            | 120 gm. |
| Rose water          | 200 gm. |
| Cologne spirit      | 10 gm.  |
| Orange flower water | 10 gm.  |
| Cherry laurel water | 10 gm.  |
| Raspberry water     | 10 gm.  |

Mix.

The directions accompanying the bottle are: "Wash the skin with some mild soap at night, before going to bed; dry, and then rub on the kosmetikon, and let dry. In the morning repeat the process."

*National Druggist.*

## SYRUP ALBUMINATE OF IRON AND SODA.

Prof. Prescott recommends as a formula for the above :

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| R White of egg   | 1     |
| Sugar            | 5i    |
| Tincture of iron | 5i    |
| Solution of soda | 4ss.  |
| Water            | 4 ss. |

Mix the white of egg with the sugar and add enough water to effect complete solution; then add the tincture of iron, and then just enough of the solution of soda to dissolve the coagulated albumen; then make up to four ounces with water.

## SPRAY FOR THE SICK ROOM.

The following may be used as a refreshing and purifying spray for sick-rooms or in fact, for all living apartments :

|                     | Parts by weight. |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Fir wood oil        | 70               |
| Oil juniper berries | 8                |
| Oil rosemary        | 5                |
| Oil lavender        | 2                |
| Oil lemon           | 1                |
| Alcohol             | 1500             |

Macerate the above with 200 parts of fresh pine tops, and distill carefully.

*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

## PHENOSALYL.

Phenosalyl consists of :

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| Lactic acid    | 31 parts.  |
| Sulphuric acid | 15 parts.  |
| Menthol        | 15 parts.  |
| Carbolic acid  | 140 parts. |

The three acids are melted and the menthol added.

Phenosalyl is very soluble in glycerin; it dissolves in water in the proportion of four to one hundred. It is used as a disinfectant.

## ELIXIR OF PARALDEHYDE.

Take of

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Absolute paraldehyde                | 3 fl. ounces.  |
| Alcohol                             | 10 fl. ounces. |
| Simple syrup                        | 10 fl. ounces. |
| Orange flower water                 | 4 fl. ounces.  |
| Distilled water, enough to make     | 32 fl. ounces. |
| Caramel, sufficient to color, about | 5 minims.      |

Mix.  
The elixir is of the same strength as Robinson's well-known preparation.—*W. H. Wear in Proceed. N. C. Pharm. Assoc.*

## CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATE.

The *Süd-deutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following for a chocolate preparation of castor oil, which most children will take with avidity :

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Castor oil                           | 50 parts.  |
| Cacao, deprived of oil               | 50 parts.  |
| Pulverized white sugar               | 100 parts. |
| Peppermint oil sufficient to flavor. |            |

Heat the oil and cacao in a water-bath, with constant stirring. When well mixed add the peppermint oil and the sugar. Stir in thoroughly, and then pour on a slab. Divide into suitable doses.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## LIQUID SOAP.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| R Oleic acid       | 187 parts. |
| Best coconut oil   | 33 parts.  |
| Potash lye (35 B.) | 114 parts. |
| Glycerin           | 10 parts.  |

Saponify by a gentle heat, and add sufficient alcohol to render clear.

## COCKROACH EXTERMINATOR.

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Wheat flour    | 5ii |
| Powdered sugar | 5iv |
| Powdered borax | 5i  |
| Unslacked lime | 5i  |

Mix thoroughly and keep dry.

## CAUSTIC MEDICAMENTS IN FORM OF PASTILLES.

The *Journal de Pharmacie* says: This process consists in emulsifying the caustic medicaments with a hot concentrated solution of gelatin, dividing the gelatin hardened by refrigeration, and enrobing

the pastilles thus formed with gelatin free from medicament, thus. Dissolve in a water bath,

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Gelatin, best quality | 50 gm. |
| Distilled water       | 50 gm. |
| Glycerin              | 5 gm.  |

In a hot porcelain mortar emulsify the melted product with, say,

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Creosote | 100 gm. |
|----------|---------|

or with any other form of caustic medication. The emulsion is very easily made. Pour the still hot material on a slab, and, when sufficiently cooled and hardened, divide the mass into the requisite number of doses and mould into pastilles.

Take the pastilles on the end of a needle and plunge them into a solution of pure gelatin aromatised with cacao, a sweet extract, if you wish, which covers the caustic pastille with a neutral envelop.

Pastilles thus prepared are odorless, and easily swallowed, even when they contain a gram of creosote or other analogous substance. They dissolve slowly in the stomach, and, by reason of the emulsified condition of the medicament, exercise no caustic action.

## Strychnine Salts and the Haloids

Mention is frequently made of the incompatibility of potassium bromide with strychnine sulphate, and other salts of that alkaloid in mixtures. The explanation given is that the strychnine hydrobromide is insoluble, or nearly so, in water. This, however, is not the case. The hydrobromide of the alkaloid is, in fact, soluble in water to a greater extent than the sulphate. The hydrochloride and the hydriodide are less soluble than the hydrobromide; all three are sufficiently soluble in water to render it quite practicable to dispense water solutions containing the maximum medicinal dose in a very small amount of water. According to Allen their solubilities in cold water are :

|               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Hydrochloride | 1 part in 50 parts of water. |
| Hydrobromide  | 1 part in 32 parts of water. |
| Hydriodide    | sparingly.                   |

The statements relative to the solubility of strychnine sulphate vary from one part of the salt in nine parts of water to one part of salt in fifty parts of water. The U. S. Pharmacopœia states that the salt is soluble in ten parts of water at 15° C. W. M. Coleman gave it as one in 42.76, and Requaalt as one in fifty. Commercial strychnine sulphate differs in composition from normal to acid salt, and the acid salt which is the more readily soluble, is said to decompose in water solution with the separation of either normal salt or the alkaloid.

But the strychnine salts are all nearly insoluble in salt solutions, and that is the reason why the strychnine separates again from a water solution of potassium bromide, to which a solution of a salt of strychnine has been added. The addition of a comparatively small proportion of alcohol (10 to 15 per cent.) to such a mixture will prevent the separation of the strychnine.





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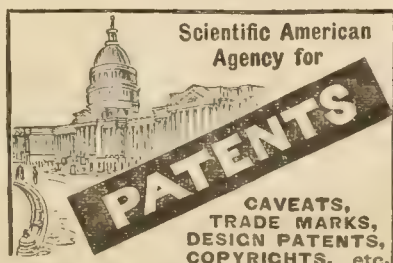
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## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

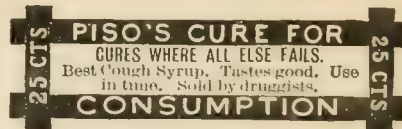
It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

## T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaSalle Street)

MONTREAL.



The following prescriptions have been pronounced incompatible:

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Strychnine sulphate  | 1 grain.        |
| Potassium bromide    | 7 or 8 grains.  |
| Water enough to make | 8 fluid ounces. |

P. Sol.

The strychnine being dissolved in a portion of the water and the bromide in the remainder, and the two solutions being mixed, a clear solution results, from which, however, crystals gradually separate on standing over two days. But if one fluid ounce of alcohol is used in place of one of the eight fluid ounces of water, the solution is permanent.

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Potassium bromide     | 8 fluid ounces. |
| Alcohol of strychnine | 1 fluid ounce.  |

M.

No separation takes place from this mixture, nor from the following:

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Strychnine sulphate           | 1 grain.        |
| Compound Tincture of Cinchona | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Potassium bromide             | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Water                         | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Syrup                         | 4 fluid ounces. |

M.

In the last prescription the compound tincture of cinchona furnishes more than enough alcohol to hold the strychnine permanently in solution.

But strychnine salts should not be dispensed in solutions with inorganic salts, unless at least twelve per cent. of alcohol is also contained in the mixture. OSCAR CHURCHILL, in *The Apothecary*.

### Liquefaction of Osmium.

WHILST certain noted chemists have been striving to compass the liquefaction and solidification of gases hitherto regarded as permanent, others have been working as persistently in the opposite direction, by seeking to liquefy the more refractory metals. The metals of the platinum group have presented most difficulty in this respect, but in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus*, MM. Joly and Vezes explain the means by which they have been enabled to obtain, in the liquid form, osmium, the most refractory element of the group, and the last to yield to experimental skill. Metallic osmium, which occurs as small greyish blue crystals, was heated in the electric furnace of Ducrotet and Lejeune, in a carbon crucible, and in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. At the highest temperature of the electric arc the metal was fused without appreciable loss by volatilization. After fusion it was exceedingly hard, and capable of cutting glass, or scratching quartz, but not affecting the topaz, whilst it appeared to remain unaffected by the oxygen of the air. It is remarkably like ruthenium in many of its properties, but differs from it in aspect, having a blue metallic lustre, whilst ruthenium is whiter than platinum, and resembles burnished silver. *Mon. Journal*.

There is more, and it is more men would put a much time in it, as they do in criticising that "fool editor" they could retire with a competency in a few years.

### Somnal.

The science of medicine in the domain of soporific remedies is endeavoring to aim at a surely operating remedy as far as possible free from influences on the respiratory and the circulatory system. It is supported herein by chemistry very actively, and it has also been tried to investigate the effect of the agents respecting group atoms of the different remedies, and there is found that those containing Bromine or Chlorine are of deprimating influence on the circulation and respiration. In searching to eliminate these agents from the remedies, respectively rendering them independent from these, Cervello proposed Paraldehyd, and Methylal and Urethan respectively were supported by Perschke and von Schmiedeberg. But the chief of these remedies, though free from the bad, secondary influences, is less sure, and it was necessary to return to Chloralhydrate, whose bad influence was attempted to be taken away or paralysed by introducing a  $\text{NH}_2$  group, which operates irritatingly on the medulla oblongata.

One of these remedies recently recommended is "Somnal," produced by Apothecary Rullmer's Crown Pharmacy in Berlin. Somnal is Chloral Urethane of the formula  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2\text{N}$ . It is produced from Chloral, Alcohol and Urethane and comes in the trade as a clear fluid of somewhat bitter taste, easily dissolving in water or alcohol. It differs from Chloral Urethane by containing 2 atoms more of carbon and 1 atom of hydrogen. It arrives at a melting point by  $42^\circ \text{C}$ . and boils in the vacuum by  $145^\circ \text{C}$ . It is not altered by acids or nitrate of silver. In doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, pure liquid Somnal is best given in milk, beer or white wine, or after the following prescription:

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| R. p. Somnal (Rullmer) | 10.0 grains. |
| Apo. distilled         | 45.0 grains. |
| Sol. sac. liquor       | 20.0 grains. |
| Water enough to make   |              |

Taken in this dose, Somnal, as tested by many experiments, produces, half an hour after application, a quiet, refreshing sleep, lasting from 6 to 8 hours, without bad, secondary phenomena following. It is distinguished from the other soporific remedies by producing sleep in half an hour after having taken it, of a duration from 6 to 8 hours, and by not having any bad influence on the Digestion, the Pulse, the Respiration and the Temperature. Rullmer's Somnal combines the excellent qualities of the Chloralhydrate and the Urethane, without causing the unpleasant secondary effects of both these salts. In insomnia of neurotic origin, Neurasthenic Paralysis, Melancholy, diseases of the spinal cord and infectious diseases, it has proved very successful, and has already been applied with very good results in the City Hospital Mout-Berlin, in the Royal university-clinic of Prof. Dr. Senator, in the Royal Charite Hospital, by Professor Dr. Kraft-Ebing in Vienna, in the Hospital for Nervous Diseases of Prof. Dr. Eulenberg, and in the

Allgemeinen Krankenhaus in Vienna, the City Hospital in Wieden, the Royal Insane Asylum in Andernach, and in the Asylum for Nervous Diseases in Pankow near Berlin, and by Surgeon-General Dr. Tschoudi, surgeon-in-chief of the Garrison Hospital in Vienna. 100 g = 15 s.—*Apoth. & Co.*

### Announcement from Department of Physiological Remedies, of Parke, Davis & Co.

We learn with much interest that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have undertaken the manufacture of some of the newer physiological remedies. They are now prepared to supply desiccated thyroids and cerebrin, and expect to extend this list materially. The following announcement is made by this enterprising firm:

As a result of the well known investigations of Dr. Brown-Séquard and other eminent therapeutists, the materia medica has recently been largely extended by resorting to the use of products representative of certain glands or tissues of the animal economy. As we have always made the manufacture of digestive ferments a specialty, and enjoy every facility for the preparation of products of this character, we are undertaking to supply some of these newer remedies, of which we have now ready Desiccated Thyroids and Cerebrin.

Desiccated thyroids are in the form of impalpable powder representing in permanent form the thyroid glands of sheep. This product is of such strength that 15 grains represent one gland of the average size. Desiccated thyroids are highly recommended in the treatment of myxedema.

Cerebrin is prepared after the formula of Dr. William A. Hammond, and is put up in glass stoppered ounce vials. While Dr. Hammond has recommended maceration of the brains for six months, we have modified his method in such manner that we are enabled to thoroughly extract the crude material in as many days.

One serious drawback to the use of these products has been the difficulty in getting the necessary crude material, and the disagreeable character of the work involved in their preparation.

Again, it is only by the most scrupulous attention to the minutest details that asepsis in the finished article can be secured and assured.

The well known reputation of our house is a guarantee of our ability and intention to fulfil every requisite. We do not doubt that many interesting results will follow the treatment of myxedema by desiccated thyroids.

It is our purpose to extend this list from time to time. Descriptive literature of those announced will be supplied on application.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

When the heart is bigger than the head there is no need of a pocket-book.



We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued :—

**\$3.60 per Gross,**

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

**\$9.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

**\$18.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

**CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO.,** (CONSOLIDATED.)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE  
CELEBRATED  
**"ESPERANZA"**

CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the Imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

DRUGGISTS handling this really first class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

**B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,**

Sole Mann'frs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

*Every Druggist should handle*

—OUR—

**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**

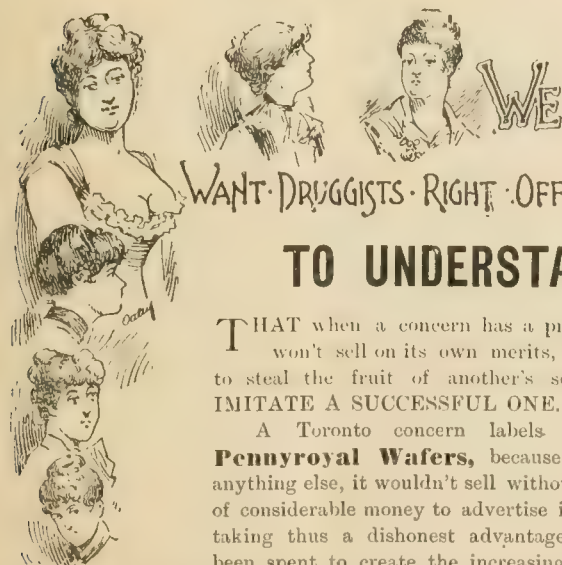
—AND—

**Patti, 10c.**

**CIGARS.**

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.



**TO UNDERSTAND**

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation ; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too ; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy ? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

**EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,** Detroit, Mich.



**MINERVA**

—AND—

**RICHARD 1st**

**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

IN THE MARKET.

**J. M. FORTIER,**

MANUFACTURER,

**MONTREAL.**



# RETIRING SALE

—OF—

## FANCY GOODS & DRUG SUNDRIES.

Finding that our Factories, which have been growing steadily for years, demand our undivided attention, we have decided to RETIRE FROM THE IMPORTING BUSINESS, and are now offering at a GREAT REDUCTION our whole stock of

### DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

—AND—

## Imported Fancy Goods VALUED AT UPWARDS OF \$50,000.00

The bulk of these Goods have arrived in our Warehouse since the beginning of this year and are therefore in every way desirable.

BESIDES A MULTITUDE OF SMALL LINES WE HAVE IN STOCK

165 Varieties of Fans. 75 Styles of Pipes.  
250 Kinds of Purses, Card Cases and Bill Books.  
345 Numbers in Brushes of Different Kinds.  
210 Lines of Combs.

We also have a Large Assortment of Syringes, Shaving Mugs, Sick Feeders, Glass Bottles, Pungents, Soaps, Thermometers, Etc., Etc.

We are offering Discounts ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. according to the size of the Order, as follows:

|                             |     |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| On Orders from \$10 to \$25 | - - | 5 Per Cent. Trade Discount. |
| " " 25 to 50                | - - | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "       |
| " " 50 to 75                | - - | 10 " " "                    |
| " " 75 to 100               | - - | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "      |
| " " 100 to 250              | - - | 15 " " "                    |
| " " over 250                | - - | 20 " " "                    |

TERMS 5 per cent 30 days or 4 months Net.

For large purchasers we will make special terms to suit.

If you are in need of Goods drop us a Post Card and we will arrange to have one of our travellers call upon you at once.

We wish it to be understood that this sale of our Imported Sundries does not interfere in any way with our Xmas Novelties, Samples of which our Travellers have with them and which in future will receive even more attention than in the past.

## THE HEMMING BROS. CO., Ltd.

76 YORK STREET, TORONTO.



# 180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends !  
We refuse to sell cutters !  
We protect your interests !  
Our interests are akin !

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

## Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY ! IT HAS COME TO STAY !**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully **increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1/4 gross** of **Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$7.50 per dozen**.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of **3 dozen** of **Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure** at **\$1.60** per dozen, we give **1 dozen free**. This costs only **\$4.80** for 4 dozen, or **\$1.20** per dozen, and allows **180 per cent. clear profit**. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction. **Order to-day** from :—

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London.  
JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London.  
LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.  
J. WINER CO., Hamilton.  
LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE  
**KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—  
**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



## THE AETNA No. 1.

### HOT SODA APPARATUS.

We offer this apparatus, complete for oil or gas, with heater, six latest style china mugs, four metal cap syrup bottles, complete, ready for use,

**At Thirty-Five Dollars.**

The tank is copper, lined with block tin. The outside is heavily nickel plated. The apparatus is the best in the market, and warranted perfect.

**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS,

120 Lake St.,  
**CHICAGO, ILLS.**

14 Blackstone St.,  
**BOSTON, MASS.**

Further information given at request.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVERTISERS OF THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are reminded that all notices for the insertion of advertisements should be sent to the publishers, and not to the printer, and that all notices should be sent to the publishers, and not to the printer, and that all notices should be sent to the publishers, and not to the printer.

THE DRUGGIST'S ADVERTISING OFFICE is now open for the reception of notices for the insertion of advertisements, and is open for the reception of notices for the insertion of advertisements, and is open for the reception of notices for the insertion of advertisements.

### Cantharidin Soap.

Attention is directed to the advt. of C. Mondt & Co., of Karlsruhe, Germany, who offers for sale the right to manufacture this specialty in America.

### Vaccine.

Fresh reliable Vaccine points may be obtained at the Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston, Ont. See advt. at top of second page of cover. Special discount to druggists.

### Sommal and Antinervin.

Mr. S. Radlauer, of Berlin, patentee and manufacturer of these valuable chemical products, is now offering them to the trade through our columns. They may be obtained from leading wholesale druggists.

### Staminal.

This product of the Johnson Fluid Beef Co., of Montreal, is one of the best stimulants and liquid foods in the market. Like their world-famed Fluid Beef this preparation receives the complete endorsement of the medical faculty.

### Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the largest and best of its kind in the world, is now entering on its seventy-second year. The new buildings, which have been completely and thoroughly equipped, will furnish ample accommodation for the large class which is certain to be in attendance this year. The attendance last year fell but little short of 700. See their advertisement on page 23.

### A Good March for Major.

#### (Comparison.)

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Interest for the month of March, 1893, over March, 1892    | \$1,800 60 |
| Interest for the month of March, 1893, over February, 1893 | 1,169 76   |
| Interest for the year ending March, 1893                   | 3,280 95   |

A dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. has been declared for the last quarter, and is payable on demand at the office of the Major Cement Company, No. 232 William st., New York City.

### Tanglefoot Fly Paper.

With greatly increased facilities and undiminished capacity, the O. & W. Thum Co. have again effected a reduction in the cost of manufacturing Tanglefoot, and as usual they make a corresponding reduction in the price—25c. per case. Besides reducing the price, they are packing two holders in each box. Each holder is made up into a package with five double sheets. These packages will prove a convenience to the dealer and will also encourage the purchase of larger parcels by his customers, who will appreciate the greater economy and the free holder.

Their new machinery turns out even a more perfectly finished article than heretofore, the new holder is a model of neatness and simplicity and in connection with the reduction in the price ought to make a year of unprecedented success for Tanglefoot.

### Retiring Sale.

The Hemming Bros. Co. (Ltd), finding that their factories require their undivided attention, have decided to retire from the importing business, and are offering their magnificent stock of Drug Sundries and Fancy Goods at a great reduction. See their advt. on page 36.

### The Antikamnia Chemical Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., held April 17th, 1893, the entire interests of the Company were secured by Messrs. Cox and Ruf, so that the Company is now a very close corporation. The officers are Frank A. Ruf, St. Louis, President and Treasurer, John W. Cox, Boston, Secretary. Mr. Ruf remains, as heretofore, Manager of the entire business of the Company.

### Report on Camphor.

#### "Trefoil" Brand.

At your request, we have subjected a sample of your Camphor ("Trefoil" Brand) to a thorough chemical investigation.

The Camphor is in the form of small blocks, and under slight pressure readily passes into the crystalline condition.

When submitted to the action of heat, the Camphor melts at 175° C., this being the melting point of the chemically pure substance; at 204° C., the boiling point of true Camphor, the preparation distils over, and is entirely volatile at this temperature, no residue being left. This demonstrates the absence of any organic or inorganic impurities, and shows the Camphor to be equal to the best specimens of English refined Camphor.

The "Trefoil" Camphor further agrees with the characters of the chemically pure substance in twisting the ray of polarised light to the right. A 10 per cent. alcoholic solution in a 200 mm. tube showing a rotation to the right of 9.4°.

The Camphor is perfectly soluble in an equal weight of absolute alcohol, and also in diluted alcohol.

From these results it is evident that the Camphor is perfectly pure, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, being, in fact, of such excellence that it is identical with the chemically pure compound represented by the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ . Though not distilled, it is equal to any refined Camphor produced in this country, and can be used for any purposes whatever, for which the latter has been employed.

(Signed) H. HELBIG.

(Signed) F. W. PASSMORE.

MESSRS. JAMES MORRISON & CO.,

1, Fenchurch Street,

London, E. C.

## THIRD EDITION.

# MANUAL OF PHARMACY

AND

# PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

By CHAS. F. HEFFNER, P.H.G., P.H.M.B.

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The Book is a Cloth Bound, 12mo., of 252 Pages.

The most practical work yet published for the use of pharmaceutical students preparing for College or State Board Examinations. It can be read with profit by all pharmacists seeking the correct understanding of scientific pharmaceutical literature in general. It is also calculated to insure a sound foundation to the beginner contemplating a subsequent course of training in colleges of pharmacy.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopic (fully illustrated) and a full index.

The book has been well received everywhere, and has been adopted either as a text book or book for reference by most of the colleges of pharmacy.

Price \$2.00 (\$2.25 interleaved) by mail, postage prepaid.

## A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By THE SAME AUTHOR

The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Price \$1 00. Interleaved

Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA



# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



## Chemistry as She is Understood in India.

The following *experiments* were collected from a written *excursion* in chemistry held in connection with a well known Indian University.

Sulphur is a smellful gas.

Nitrogen is a remarkable lazy gas, and is good for nothing.

Carbon always exists in a dark room.

There is no living being in the whole world that does not contain carbon.

Gas is made by filling a poker with coal and heating it.

Alumina is used in medicine to open the bowels.

Chlorine gives botheration to the throat.

Hydrogen is a colorless, invincible gas, and burns itself without any bodies help.

Nitric acid is used in the preparation of current electricity. It is very bad for teachers to put it on our hands.

Soda is formed by heating castor oil and potash.

Caustic soda is used in the manufacture of soda water, and this is used in medicine for purgative purposes.

Caustic soda is used as a summer drink.

Quicklime is made by pouring water on slaked lime.

Quicklime is made from smooth pebbles and is good for worms.

We can eat this substance (CaO) ; it has the power of digesting food.

Lime destroys the excess of vegetable matter, and nothing in the whole world is an exception to the above fact.

Lime is used as a kind of gum for builders to stick bricks together.

There are two kinds of phosphorus—red and blue.

Preparation of phosphorus. The powder, which is got from the roots of plants, is mixed with  $H_2SO_4$ , and water, it is then filtered through paper filter. The refuse that is thus got is heated, when dense red fumes of phosphorus come, which may be collected by downward displacement, and may be rolled into sticks of phosphorus.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Glycyphyllin is a proximate principle isolated by Rennie from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*. It forms sweet yellow crystals.

The wholesale merchants of Winnipeg have organized a strong Jobbers' Union, and regular monthly meetings have been held for some time. It was initiated during the agitation for a reform in the system of taxation. The object of the union is to act in concert on all questions and matters affecting the general wholesale trade, but in no case to conflict with the Board of Trade. The officers of the season are : President, Mr. J. H. Ashdown ; first vice-president, Mr. R. J. Whitla ; second vice-president, Alderman Bole ; secretary-treasurer, Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand.

## We have in Stock :

*A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.*

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.*

*Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.*

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

**Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
London, - Ontario.

# SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

## OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

*Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.*



Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

*Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.*

*We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.*

*Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.*

DETROIT, MICH.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.**

WINDSOR, ONT.



# ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Begin to announce to the Retail Drug Trade that they have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada for the **CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS** manufactured by **MR. JEAN ARTAUD, Grasse, France**, the oldest and probably the best house in the business, having been established in the year 1703.

These Perfumes are of the highest class and are confidently believed to be equal, and in many cases superior to any Perfumes sold in this market, while the price is very little more than that of the lowest grades sold here.

The success these goods have enjoyed since their introduction to the English market has been phenomenal.

A like success is predicted in this country. We have undertaken to place a large quantity annually, and in order to do this have placed the price at the very lowest possible figure, viz.:

**\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces.**

**10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.**

These goods offer retailers a very large profit, as they can be sold as high as any bulk Perfumes on this market, while the addition of a small quantity of pure spirit will reduce the cost as low as any.

### LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK:

EASTER LILY.  
SWEET ORCHIDS.  
WHITE LILAC.  
WHITE ROSE.  
STEPHANOTIS.

VIOLET.  
CHERRY BLOSSOM.  
ACADIAN FLOWERS.  
WHITE HELIOTROPE.  
JOCKEY CLUB.

WALL FLOWERS.  
NEW MOON HAY.  
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.  
HAWTHORN BLOOM.

LILY VALLEY.  
WHITE VIOLET.  
CHYPRE.  
PATCHOULY.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Wholesale Druggists, - HAMILTON, ONT.**

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                   |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....                 | \$4 05 | \$4 25 |
| Methyl, gal.....                  | 1 90   | 2 00   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....                 | 13     | 15     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 15     | 17     |
| ALON, oz.....                     | 40     | 45     |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50     | 55     |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....       | 45     | 50     |
| St. Vincent, lb.....              | 15     | 18     |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....              | 45     | 50     |
| Copaiba, lb.....                  | 70     | 1 00   |
| Peru, lb.....                     | 2 50   | 2 75   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....        | 75     | 80     |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....           | 22     | 25     |
| Bayberry, lb.....                 | 15     | 18     |
| Buckthorn, lb.....                | 15     | 17     |
| Canella, lb.....                  | 15     | 17     |
| Cascara Sagrada.....              | 25     | 30     |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....       | 18     | 20     |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....          | 18     | 20     |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....            | 60     | 65     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 65     | 70     |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 35     | 40     |
| Pale, lb.....                     | 40     | 45     |
| Elm, select, lb.....              | 16     | 18     |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 17     | 20     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20     | 25     |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....         | 18     | 20     |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....      | 15     | 17     |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....      | 15     | 16     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 35     | 40     |
| Sassafras, lb.....                | 15     | 16     |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....          | 13     | 15     |
| Wild cherry, lb.....              | 13     | 15     |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....           | 45     | 50     |
| Tonka, lb.....                    | 1 50   | 2 75   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                  | 6 50   | 7 50   |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....   | 75     | 80     |
| powdered, lb.....                 | 85     | 90     |
| Juniper, lb.....                  | 10     | 12     |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 12     | 14     |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 40     | 45     |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....     | 55     | 60     |
| Cassia, lb.....                   | 25     | 30     |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....            | 75     | 80     |
| CAMPFOR, lb.....                  | 75     | 80     |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....     | 2 00   | 2 10   |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 2 10   | 2 20   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 30     | 35     |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....       | 16     | 18     |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....          | 40     | 50     |

|                                  |       |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....           | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| CHALK, French, powdered, lb..... | 10    | 12    |
| Precip., see Calcium, lb.....    | 10    | 12    |
| Prepared, lb.....                | 5     | 6     |
| CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..... | 4     | 5     |
| Willow, powdered, lb.....        | 20    | 25    |
| CLOVE, lb.....                   | 25    | 30    |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 30    | 35    |
| COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....     | 40    | 45    |
| COLLOIDION, lb.....              | 75    | 80    |
| Cantharidal, lb.....             | 2 50  | 2 75  |
| CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....       | 25    | 30    |
| Creosote, Wood, lb.....          | 2 00  | 2 50  |
| CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....         | 35    | 40    |
| DEXTRENE, lb.....                | 10    | 12    |
| DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  |
| ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....          | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 1 15  | 1 30  |
| ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....        | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....  | 13    | 14    |
| Pounds, lb.....                  | 14    | 17    |
| FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....         | 15    | 20    |
| Calendula, lb.....               | 55    | 60    |
| Chamomile, Roman, lb.....        | 30    | 35    |
| German, lb.....                  | 40    | 45    |
| Elder, lb.....                   | 20    | 22    |
| Lavender, lb.....                | 12    | 15    |
| Rose, red, French, lb.....       | 1 60  | 2 00  |
| Rosemary, lb.....                | 25    | 30    |
| Saffron, American, lb.....       | 45    | 50    |
| Spanish, Val'a, oz.....          | 1 00  | 1 25  |
| GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....       | 1 20  | 1 25  |
| French, white, lb.....           | 40    | 50    |
| GLYCERINE, lb.....               | 16    | 18    |
| GUARANNA.....                    | 3 00  | 3 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 3 25  | 3 50  |
| GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....         | 18    | 20    |
| Barbadoes, lb.....               | 30    | 50    |
| Socotrine, lb.....               | 65    | 70    |
| Assafetida, lb.....              | 25    | 28    |
| Arabic, 1st, lb.....             | 90    | 1 00  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Sifted sorts, lb.....            | 50    | 55    |
| Sorts, lb.....                   | 40    | 45    |
| Benzoin, lb.....                 | 50    | 1 00  |
| Catechu, Black, lb.....          | 9     | 20    |
| Gamboge, powdered, lb.....       | 1 30  | 1 35  |
| Guaiaac, lb.....                 | 75    | 1 00  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 95    | 1 20  |
| Kino, true, lb.....              | 45    |       |
| Myrrh, lb.....                   | 45    | 48    |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 55    | 60    |
| Opium, lb.....                   | 5 00  | 5 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 6 50  | 6 75  |
| Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....    | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| Shellac, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    |

|                                       |      |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Bleached, lb.....                     | 45   | 50   |
| Spruce, true, lb.....                 | 30   | 35   |
| Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....                     | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Sorts, lb.....                        | 40   | 75   |
| Thus, lb.....                         | 8    | 10   |
| HERB, Althea, lb.....                 | 27   | 30   |
| Bitterwort, lb.....                   | 27   | 30   |
| Burdock, lb.....                      | 16   | 18   |
| Boneset, ozs, lb.....                 | 15   | 17   |
| Catnip, ozs, lb.....                  | 17   | 20   |
| Chiretta, lb.....                     | 25   | 30   |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                    | 20   | 38   |
| Feverfew, ozs, lb.....                | 53   | 55   |
| Grindelia robusta, lb.....            | 45   | 50   |
| Hearhound, ozs, lb.....               | 17   | 20   |
| Jaborandi, lb.....                    | 45   | 50   |
| Lemon Balm, lb.....                   | 38   | 40   |
| Liverwort, German, lb.....            | 38   | 40   |
| Lobelia, ozs, lb.....                 | 15   | 20   |
| Motherwort, ozs, lb.....              | 20   | 22   |
| Mullein, German, lb.....              | 17   | 20   |
| Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....              | 17   | 20   |
| Peppermint, ozs, lb.....              | 21   | 25   |
| Rue, ozs, lb.....                     | 30   | 35   |
| Sage, Ozs, lb.....                    | 18   | 20   |
| Spearmint, lb.....                    | 21   | 25   |
| Thyme, ozs, lb.....                   | 18   | 20   |
| Tansy, ozs, lb.....                   | 15   | 18   |
| Wormwood, oz.....                     | 20   | 22   |
| Yerba Santa, lb.....                  | 38   | 44   |
| HONEY, lb.....                        | 13   | 15   |
| Hops, fresh, lb.....                  | 20   | 25   |
| INDIGO, Madras, lb.....               | 75   | 80   |
| INSECT POWDER, lb.....                | 25   | 28   |
| ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....            | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Russian, true, lb.....                | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| LEAF, Aconite, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| Bay, lb.....                          | 18   | 20   |
| Belladonna, lb.....                   | 25   | 30   |
| Buchu, long, lb.....                  | 50   | 55   |
| Short, lb.....                        | 45   | 50   |
| Coca, lb.....                         | 55   | 60   |
| Digitalis, lb.....                    | 25   | 30   |
| Eucalyptus, lb.....                   | 18   | 20   |
| Hyoscyamus.....                       | 25   | 30   |
| Matico, lb.....                       | 70   | 75   |
| Senna, Alexandria, lb.....            | 25   | 30   |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                    | 15   | 25   |
| Stramonium, lb.....                   | 20   | 25   |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                     | 15   | 18   |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....            | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Pignatelli.....                       | 35   | 40   |
| Grasso.....                           | 30   | 35   |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb..... | 27   | 30   |



## DRUG REPORTS.

### Ontario.

Business during the past month has been quite active, considering the untidy orable weather.

Opium still maintains its high price.

Buchu Leaves are easier.

Quinine, good demand, price is stiller.

Balsam Copiahu is tending higher.

Saffron, higher.

Chlorate of Potash, still high in price, demand good.

Extract of Logwood, higher.

Codeia, advanced.

Gum Guaiac, scarce and high.

Gum Shellac, higher.

Gum Assafetida, higher.

Canary Seed, lower.

Vanilla Beans, somewhat easier.

Menthol, price advancing.

Santonine, higher.

### Nova Scotia.

(*Seaton Bros. & Co.*)

Halifax, May 1st, 1893.

Since our last, the market has been rather bare of changes; in fact uneventful. There has been a steady demand for staple goods, but no changes of importance.

Opium continues firm at the advance reported, and of course salts are in sympathy with same.

Quinine continues firm at the slight advance before noted.

The prospects for Canary Seed are in favor of buyers.

Spirits Turpentine is weak and price low.

Cod Liver Oil is somewhat doubtful, and reports are varied, now that supplies from Norwegian ports are beginning to be estimated.

Glycerine remains firm at the advance noted, and a further advance would not be unlooked for.

Mercurials are rather firm.

Sponges are very firm, and reports from headquarters point to higher prices for future.

Licorice root and preparations of same will probably be higher.

Lime Juice has all moved off from the ports of production, and while stocks in England were reported heavy, it is now learned that they were over-estimated, and the European markets are asking for a further supply.

The large sale of Cinchona Bark before reported warrants us in predicting a further advance. It is now firmly held and higher prices may be looked for.

Shellac is also easier, and seemingly beyond the control of the speculators.

Hellebore is firmer, and our friends would do well to secure their contracts at the present low prices.

Jamaica Ginger is easier.

Paris Green, firmer. The efforts of Pharmaceutical Associations to have this item controlled by the drug trade have not been successful; it being claimed that Paris Green was a paint, and if it was scheduled it would include a number of paints and oils in the hands of the paint and oil dealers. We are quite in sympathy with the movement in this matter, as we think it wrong that Paris Green should be doled over the counter and weighed in the same scales with sugar and oatmeal without restriction.

The Essential Oils, with the the exception of Lemon, remain unchanged, while Lemon, even at the present low price, is weak.

Senna is reported firm.

Insect Powder, firm, with a prospect of advance.

### England.

London, April 25th, 1893.

The event of the month has been the heavy advance in value of all grades of Opium and Morphine Salts. This was not altogether unexpected, as my advice in the March issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST indicated. The increase was

caused by the statement that the whole of the young crop had been destroyed. This appear to be exaggerated, but the market is firm at the recent increase.

Carbolic Acid is firm at its advanced rates, but Permanganate is hardly affected.

Quinine is slightly improved.

Santonine is dearer.

Bleaching Powder is scarce and firmly held.

On the other hand a decline is noticed with Ipecacuanha, Jolap, Ergot and Chlorate of Potash.

Amongst the oils, Norwegian Cod Liver is easier, whilst most of the fixed oils are unaltered.

Shellac is practically unchanged, a few points gained early in the month having been lost since.

Canada Balsam is very much dearer.

Cubebs are losing ground almost daily.

The scarcity of Kino, Red Gum and Senega Root continues and prices are exceptionally high.

THE matter of competition from "bazaar" stores, so-called, is still agitating the Associated Retail Grocers of New York city and Brooklyn. According to some accounts the "bazaar" stores are selling various lines of groceries at prices that do not cover present cost in the wholesale trade, and therefore demoralize values. The grocers, as a matter of course, are anxious to devise ways and means to prevent the "outside" competition. Thus far they have failed to discover any remedy, and the chances are that they will have to take all the risks of trade, since the grocers themselves do not agree as to the advisability of organized movement against the "bazaars."

The world's production of gold in 1891 was 6,010,000 ounces.

Pennsylvania doctors can not now become registered pharmacists by reason of having a diploma. That part of the law has been repealed, and the M. D.'s will now have to stand an examination just the same as the druggists.

# Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap.

ALL apothecary shops and drug stores in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, sell to-day, with best results, Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap.

All physicians recommend and prescribe it for Decay and Diseases of the Hair.

Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap is the only cosmetic known in pharmacy for the obtaining of a new, beautiful and healthy growth of hair.

The monopoly for the United States is for sale, and application should be made to

C. MONDT-BERG, Karlsruhe, Germany.



|   |    |    |   |    |    |                   |                 |                                   |              |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|
| Y & S - Purity, 100 sticks in box                   | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb. | 2               | 75                                | 3            | 00 |    |    |    |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1  | 50 | 1   | 50 | 20 | 25                | Subnitrate, lb. | 2                                 | 40           | 2  | 60 |    |    |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2  | 00 | 2   | 00 | 40 | 45                | BORAX, lb.      |                                   | 9            | 10 |    |    |    |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                              | 1  | 50 | 1   | 75 | 15 | 18                | Powdered, lb.   |                                   | 10           | 11 |    |    |    |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                  | 2  | 00 | 2   | 00 | 2  | 25                | 2               | 50                                | BROMINE, oz. | 8  | 13 |    |    |
| LUPULIN, oz.  | 30 | 35 | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1  | 25 | 1                 | 50              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             |              | 20 | 25 |    |    |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb.                                     | 70 | 80 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13 | 15 |                   |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 45 | 50 |    |    |
| MACE, lb.   | 1  | 20 | 1   | 25 | 35 | 40                |                 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1            | 50 | 1  | 60 |    |
| MANNA, lb.  | 1  | 60 | 1   | 75 | 30 | 35                |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 95 | 1  | 00 |    |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                  | 9  | 10 | Burdock, lb.                                | 30 | 35 |                   |                 | Phosphate, precip., lb.           |              | 35 | 38 |    |    |
| Irish, lb.  | 9  | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6  | 7  |                   |                 | Sulphide, oz.                     |              | 5  | 6  |    |    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                  | 46 | 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10 | 13 |                   |                 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              |              | 10 | 12 |    |    |
| NUTGALLS, lb.                                       | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1  | 25 | 1                 | 50              | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   |              | 15 | 18 |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25 | 30 | Celery                                      | 30 | 35 |                   |                 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1            | 00 | 1  | 10 |    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.  | 1  | 00 | Colchicum                                   | 75 | 80 |                   |                 | Croton, oz.                       |              | 75 | 80 |    |    |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                     | 10 | 12 | Coriander, lb.                              | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   |              | 65 | 1  | 85 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25 | 27 | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15 | 20 |                   |                 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         |              | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| OAKUM, lb.  | 12 | 15 | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15 | 17 |                   |                 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         |              | 15 | 20 |    |    |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70 | 75 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7  | 9  |                   |                 | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8            | 50 | 9  | 00 |    |
| Citrine, lb.  | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3  | 4  |                   |                 | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  |              | 7  | 8  |    |    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                    | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb.                                 | 4  | 5  |                   |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                  | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6  | 6  |                   |                 | COPPERAS, lb.                     |              | 1  | 3  |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 9  | 12 |                   |                 | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                |              | 75 | 80 |    |    |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                   | 3  | 4  | Powdered, lb.                               | 15 | 20 |                   |                 | Sulphuric, lb.                    |              | 40 | 50 |    |    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                 | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin,                                    | 25 | 30 |                   |                 | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1            | 00 | 1  | 10 |    |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.                       | 2  | 25 | Quince, lb.                                 | 65 | 70 |                   |                 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. |              | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| Adhesive, yd.                                       | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb.                                   | 8  | 9  |                   |                 | IODINE, lb.                       | 5            | 00 | 5  | 50 |    |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50 | 55 |                   |                 | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6            | 00 | 7  | 00 |    |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb.                                   | 22 | 25 |                   |                 | IODOL, oz.                        | 1            | 30 | 1  | 40 |    |
| Lead, lb.   | 25 | 30 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25 | 30 |                   |                 | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1            | 00 | 1  | 10 |    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                | 1  | 00 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           |              | 15 | 16 |    |    |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                  | 2  | 3  | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15 | 16 |                   |                 | Sacch., lb.                       |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| White, lb.  | 3  | 4  | Powdered, lb.                               | 25 | 35 |                   |                 | Chloride, lb.                     |              | 45 | 55 |    |    |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12 | 25 |                   |                 | Sol., lb.                         |              | 13 | 16 |    |    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                  | 25 | 28 | SPERMACEI, lb.                              | 50 | 55 |                   |                 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90           | 1  | 00 |    |    |
| Root, Aconite, lb.                                  | 22 | 25 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75 | 80 |                   |                 | And Ammon., lb.                   |              | 75 | 80 |    |    |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                    | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb.                                 | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1            | 50 | 3  | 00 |    |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50 | 75 |                   |                 | Quin. and Stry., oz.              |              | 18 | 30 |    |    |
| Blood, lb.  | 15 | 16 | Yellow                                      | 40 | 45 |                   |                 | And Strychnine, oz.               |              | 13 | 15 |    |    |
| Bitter, lb.   | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.                       | 5  | 6  |                   |                 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           |              | 50 | 55 |    |    |
| Blackberry, lb.                                     | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 |              | 55 | 60 |    |    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                               | 18 | 20 | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5  | 6  |                   |                 | Hypophosphites, oz.               |              | 20 | 25 |    |    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                         | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5  | 6  |                   |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 40 | 45 |    |    |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                   | 30 | 35 | CHEMICALS.                                  |    |    |                   |                 | Syrup, lb.                        |              | 40 | 45 |    |    |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.                                  | 15 | 20 | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12 | 13 |                   |                 | Lactate, oz.                      |              | 5  | 6  |    |    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                      | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb.                                | 45 | 50 |                   |                 | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         |              | 15 | 16 |    |    |
| Columbo, lb.  | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20 | 25 |                   |                 | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1            | 25 | 1  | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25 | 30 | German, oz.                                 | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | Sulphate, pure, lb.               |              | 7  | 9  |    |    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                      | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb.                                | 20 | 25 |                   |                 | Exsiccated, lb.                   |              | 8  | 10 |    |    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                               | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30 | 38 |                   |                 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         |              | 80 | 85 |    |    |
| Cureuma, powdered, lb.                              | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2  | 10 | 2                 | 15              | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          |              | 85 | 90 |    |    |
| Dandelion, lb.                                      | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1  | 35 | 1                 | 40              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         |              | 13 | 15 |    |    |
| Elecampane, lb.                                     | 15 | 10 | Citric, lb.                                 | 65 | 70 |                   |                 | Carbonate, lb.                    |              | 7  | 8  |    |    |
| Galangal, lb.                                       | 15 | 18 | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10 | 12 |                   |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| Gelsmium, lb.                                       | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30 | 35 |                   |                 | Red, lb.                          |              | 7  | 9  |    |    |
| Gentian, lb.  | 9  | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1  | 50 | 1                 | 60              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      |              | 4  | 5  |    |    |
| Ground, lb.   | 10 | 12 | les doz                                     | 22 | 25 |                   |                 | In packages, lb.                  |              | 6  | 7  |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 3  | 5  |                   |                 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             |              | 40 | 45 |    |    |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                | 18 | 20 | Muriatic, lb.                               | 18 | 20 |                   |                 | Carbonate, oz.                    |              | 30 | 35 |    |    |
| Po., lb.  | 20 | 22 | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 10 | 13 |                   |                 | Citrate, oz.                      |              | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                | 27 | 30 | Nitric, lb.                                 | 25 | 30 |                   |                 | Iodide, oz.                       |              | 50 | 55 |    |    |
| Po., lb.  | 30 | 35 | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 75 | 80 |                   |                 | Salicylate, oz.                   |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| Ginseng, lb.  | 3  | 00 | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 12 | 13 |                   |                 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             |              | 55 | 60 |    |    |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                    | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 1  | 00 | 1                 | 10              | Carbonate, lb.                    |              | 18 | 20 |    |    |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                    | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 13 | 17 |                   |                 | Citrate, gran., lb.               |              | 40 | 45 |    |    |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                        | 12 | 15 | Dilute, lb.                                 | 35 | 38 |                   |                 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          |              | 1  | 3  |    |    |
| Indian Hemp   | 18 | 30 | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 1  | 80 | 2                 | 00              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       |              | 5  | 7  |    |    |
| Ipecac, lb.   | 2  | 90 | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 2  | 3  |                   |                 | MENTHOL, oz.                      |              | 30 | 35 |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 3  | 10 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 5  | 6  |                   |                 | MERCURY, lb.                      |              | 90 | 95 |    |    |
| Jalap, lb.  | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb.                                | 18 | 20 |                   |                 | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1            | 25 | 1  | 30 |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 60 | 65 | Chem. pure, lb.                             | 90 | 1  | 10                |                 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          |              | 1  | 00 | 1  | 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                      | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb.                                 | 90 | 1  | 10                |                 | Calomel, lb.                      |              | 1  | 15 | 1  | 20 |
| Licorice, lb.                                       | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 40 | 45 |                   |                 | With Chalk, lb.                   |              | 60 | 65 |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 90 | 1  | 00                |                 | Iodide, Proto, oz.                |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| Mandrake, lb.                                       | 13 | 18 | ACONITINE, grain                            | 4  | 5  |                   |                 | Bin., oz.                         |              | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| Masterwort, lb.                                     | 16 | 40 | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1  | 3  |                   |                 | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1            | 30 | 1  | 35 |    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                              | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb.                               | 3  | 4  |                   |                 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             |              | 70 | 75 |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 40 | 45 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. .880                   | 8  | 10 |                   |                 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         |              | 50 | 55 |    |    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                            | 40 | 45 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65 | 75 |                   |                 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            |              | 1  | 90 | 2  | 00 |
| Pink, lb.   | 75 | 80 | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12 | 13 |                   |                 | Muriate, oz.                      |              | 1  | 90 | 2  | 00 |
| Parsley, lb.  | 30 | 35 | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35 | 40 |                   |                 | Sulphate, oz.                     |              | 2  | 30 | 2  | 10 |
| Pleurisy, lb.                                       | 20 | 25 | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40 | 45 |                   |                 | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| Poke, lb.   | 15 | 18 | Muriate, lb.                                | 12 | 16 |                   |                 | PHENACETIN, oz.                   |              | 45 | 50 |    |    |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                            | 18 | 20 | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55 | 60 |                   |                 | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.      |              | 5  | 6  |    |    |
| Rhatany, lb.  | 20 | 30 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16 | 18 |                   |                 | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1            | 00 | 1  | 10 |    |
| Rhubarb, lb.  | 75 | 2  | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                              | 1  | 00 | 1                 | 10              | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   |              | 90 | 1  | 10 |    |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                             | 40 | 45 | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 2  | 00 | 2                 | 25              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      |              | 55 | 60 |    |    |
| Cut, lb.  | 50 | 55 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25 | 30 |                   |                 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           |              | 35 | 40 |    |    |
| Senega, lb.   | 55 | 65 | Fowler's, sol., lb.                         | 13 | 15 |                   |                 | Bicarbonate, lb.                  |              | 15 | 17 |    |    |
| Squill, lb.   | 13 | 15 | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35 | 40 |                   |                 | Bichromate, lb.                   |              | 14 | 15 |    |    |
| Stillingia, lb.                                     | 22 | 25 | White, lb.                                  | 6  | 7  |                   |                 | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         |              | 25 | 30 |    |    |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25 | 27 | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7  | 00 | 8                 | 00              | Bromide, lb.                      |              | 45 | 50 |    |    |
|   |    |    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.               | 40 | 45 |                   |                 | Carbonate, lb.                    |              | 14 | 16 |    |    |



|  |      |      |                                     |       |       |                              |                      |      |      |
|--|------|------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| Colic, lb. ....                        | 25   | 30   | VERAVERINE, oz. ....                | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb. ....         | 1 50                 | 1 60 |      |
| Colic, lb. ....                        | 30   | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb. ....             | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz. .... | 60                   | 65   |      |
| Colic, lb. ....                        | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb. ....                 | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz. ....             | 4 25                 | 4 50 |      |
| Colic, lb. ....                        | 10   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz. ....        | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb. ....             | 3 75                 | 5 00 |      |
| Hyperaspens, oz. ....                  | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz. ....                    | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb. ....              | 3 25                 | 3 50 |      |
| Iodine, lb. ....                       | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb. ....                     | 13    | 60    | Origanum, lb. ....           | 65                   | 70   |      |
| Nitric, lb. ....                       | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb. ....                  | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz. ....          | 1 75                 | 1 80 |      |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 30   | 55   | Valerianate, oz. ....               | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb. ....         | 3 00                 | 3 25 |      |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 30   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>              |       |       |                              | Peppermint, lb. .... | 1 25 | 4 50 |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 32   | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. ....       | 75    | 80    | Pimento, lb. ....            | 2 60                 | 2 75 |      |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb. ....                     | 50    | 60    | Rhodium, oz. ....            | 80                   | 85   |      |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb. ....              | 40    | 45    | Rose, oz. ....               | 6 50                 | 7 50 |      |
| Phosphoric, lb. ....                   | 35   | 40   | Rect. lb. ....                      | 65    | 70    | Rosemary, lb. ....           | 70                   | 75   |      |
| Quinine, Sulphate, lb. ....            | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb. ....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rue, oz. ....                | 25                   | 30   |      |
| Quinine, lb. ....                      | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz. ....                       | 50    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb. ....         | 5 50                 | 9 00 |      |
| Quinine, Sulphate, lb. ....            | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb. ....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb. ....          | 75                   | 80   |      |
| Saline, lb. ....                       | 3 75 | 1 00 | Cade, lb. ....                      | 90    | 1 00  | Savin, lb. ....              | 1 60                 | 1 75 |      |
| Saline, lb. ....                       | 20   | 22   | Capit. lb. ....                     | 1 80  | 1 90  | Spearmin, lb. ....           | 6 00                 | 6 25 |      |
| Saline, Nitrate, crystals, lb. ....    | 90   | 1 00 | Capit. oz. ....                     | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb. ....             | 65                   | 70   |      |
| Saline, lb. ....                       | 1 60 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb. ....                   | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb. ....              | 4 25                 | 4 50 |      |
| Sodium, Acetate, lb. ....              | 30   | 55   | Cassia, lb. ....                    | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb. ....       | 1 80                 | 1 90 |      |
| Sodium, Acetate, lb. ....              | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. ....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb. ....        | 3 00                 | 3 50 |      |
| Bromine, lb. ....                      | 65   | 65   | Citronelle, lb. ....                | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb. ....           | 3 50                 | 3 75 |      |
| Camphor, lb. ....                      | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb. ....                     | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb. ....           | 6 50                 | 6 75 |      |
| Hyperaspens, oz. ....                  | 10   | 12   | Copahu, lb. ....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>           |                      |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb. ....                 | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb. ....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb. ....             | 9                    | 11   |      |
| Iodine, oz. ....                       | 10   | 15   | Culgeb, lb. ....                    | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. E., gal. ....  | 1 00                 | 1 25 |      |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                     | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb. ....                     | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal. ....         | 1 25                 | 1 50 |      |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                     | 2    | 3    | Ergoster, oz. ....                  | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal. ....        | 1 10                 | 1 20 |      |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                     | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb. ....                | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal. ....              | 90                   | 1 00 |      |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                     | 30   | 60   | Fennel, lb. ....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal. ....   | 65                   | 67   |      |
| Strontium, Nitrate, lb. ....           | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz. ....                  | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal. ....               | 63                   | 65   |      |
| Strontium, Nitrate, crystals, oz. .... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb. ....                      | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATFOOT, gal. ....          | 1 00                 | 1 10 |      |
| Strontium, lb. ....                    | 28   | 30   | Juniper berries (English), lb. .... | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal. ....             | 1 50                 | 1 60 |      |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                     | 2    | 4    | Wood, lb. ....                      | 70    | 75    | Salad, gal. ....             | 2 25                 | 2 40 |      |
| Pure precipitated, lb. ....            | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb. ....   | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb. ....               | 12                   | 13   |      |
| Trisulphate, lb. ....                  | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb. ....                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal. ....             | 1 75                 | 1 80 |      |
| Trisulphate, lb. ....                  | 55   | 60   | Lemon, lb. ....                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | TURPENTINE, gal. ....        | 65                   | 68   |      |

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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, JUNE, 1893.

No. 6.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the months of June, July and August a temporary office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will be opened at No. 11 Richmond St. West, Toronto, where we will be pleased to see any of our friends.

### Pharmaceutical Legislation.

Up to the time of going to press for our May issue, indications were very favorable towards the passing of the amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, as submitted by the Council, with additional clauses added in Committee, a report of which appeared in our last number. When the Bill came up for its third reading in the Legislature it was again referred to a special committee, and this action practically shelved the matter for this session.

The amendments introduced by Mr. Meacham reached their third and final reading May 25th, and are now law, also the amendment to the Liquor License Act, which applies to the sales of liquors by druggists. Annexed are the texts of these two amendments:

#### ACT TO AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 24 of *The Pharmacy Act* is amended by striking out the words "arsenical insecticides" in the 15th line thereof, and all the words after the word "address" in the 16th line thereof, and by substituting after the said word "address" the following: "of the person preparing

or putting up such packages and marked 'poison'."

2. The said *Pharmacy Act* is further amended by adding thereto the following section:—

35. Until after the first day of July, 1894, nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or interfere with or affect the making, vending, or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicine, and the said Act shall be read as if this section had always formed part of the said Act.

#### AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 52 of *The Liquor License Act* as amended by section 7 of the Act passed in the 55th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 51, is further amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section 5:

(5) A chemist or druggist who is also a duly qualified medical practitioner may himself give the certificate provided for in this section.

2. Section 52 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sub-section 6 of the said section:

(6) The provisions of sub-section 1 of section 54 of this Act shall apply to chemists and druggists.

3. Section 60 of the said Act is amended by striking out the following words in the third line thereof: "and for the sale of which a license is required."

4. Section 112 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "sections 70 and 71 of this Act as the case may be" in the sixth line thereof, and also the words "sections 70 and 71 of this Act" in the sixth and seventh lines of sub-section 2 of said section 112, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "this Act."

5. Sub-section 7 of section 2, of the said Act, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

(7) "Polling sub-division" shall mean the polling sub-division as shown by the last revised voters' list for the municipality in which the licensed premises or the premises for which a license is sought are situate.

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### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

#### The Forty-Fifth Annual Examination.

One hundred and seven candidates sat at the semi-annual examinations at the College of Pharmacy. Following is the result:

#### PRIZEMEN.

COLLEGE GOLD MEDAL—H. M. Paekert, Stratford. COLLEGE SILVER MEDAL—J. M. Spencer, Owen Sound. D'AVIGNON MEDAL—Septimus Ryall, Paris. CHEMISTRY MEDAL—H. M. Paekert, Stratford. PHARMACY MEDAL—J. M. Spencer, Owen Sound. MATERIA MEDICA MEDAL—R. S. Pentz, Toronto. BOTANY MEDAL—R. J. Whaley, Delta.

#### HONOR LIST—IN ORDER OF MERIT.

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#### \*Passed in Practical Chemistry.

#### PASS LIST -ALL SUBJECTS.

#### (Alphabetically arranged.)

†Archibald, A., †Allison, Chas. H., †Beaudette, A. J., †Bell, D., †Boles, T. G., †Booth, W. H., †Bowden, F. W., †Brennan, C. E., †Capell, F. J., †Ewing, H. E., Fowlds, Chas. R., †Graham, Geo. Gillies, A. C., Guillemont, E., Hartley, D. S., Herod, Walter, †Henderson, W. A., Hyde, F. H. W., Johns, O. G., Kernohan, Robert, Loucks, J. A., †Mitchell, T. B., †Morton, J. S., †McBeath, D., †McCrae, W., †McCuen, G. R., †Petrie, A. B., jr., †Rochester, J. L., Saunders, A. J., Scales, E. W., Simson, W. A., †Simmons, W. D., †Smith, D. A., Smith, B. F., †Spence, J. S., Stearmon, F. C., Stork, H. C., Stuart, J. A., Stone, H. D., Wilkinson, T. O.

#### PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS— DISPENSING.

†Fletcher, G. T., †Hopkins, A. S., Love, H. W., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A., †Waugh, J. M. A.

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Gordon, H. F., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A.

#### PASSED IN PHARMACY.

(Having previously passed in four subjects)

Atkins, W. J.

(Passed in Practical Chemistry)

### Annual Meeting of District No. 10.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 10 was held at Ingersoll on the 11th May, and was, as usual, a very agreeable and successful meeting, such as we hope to hear of in every other district where organizations have not been started or maintained.

Officers elected for ensuing year are:—Messrs. W. A. Kurn, President; R. Kneeshaw, Honorary President; N. A. Bosworth, Vice-President; C. Thomson, Second Vice-President; W. A. McCollom, Sec'y-Treasurer; and standing committees all re-elected.

Having completed a considerable amount of routine business, and decided that next annual meeting be held in the City of Stratford, the meeting was formally adjourned. Considerable time was profitably spent in discussing formulae, prices, and business methods, and this we deem an important feature of our meetings, worthy of imitation in other districts where, we feel assured, unanimous and well attended meetings would result in very considerable advantage to individual members, and that freedom of discussion would enable all to take more intelligent and united interest in subjects pertaining to the financial success and general advancement of our profession.

W. A. McCOLLOM, Sec'y.

Tilsonburg, Ont.

### Facts about Cassia.

Cassia, or bastard cinnamon, as it is sometimes called, is indigenous to the forest of Quingting and Quing, in China, and is grown in several parts of South Asia says *Dr. Robert Brown*. Some of very fine quality, of late years, has been imported here from Java and Saigon. The trees which are cultivated are kept as a sort of coppice, and numerous shoots spring from the roots. These are not allowed to rise higher than a foot or two.

When the trees first put forth their flame-colored leaves and delicate blossoms, the scenery is exquisitely beautiful. In three years after planting each tree affords one shoot fit for cutting; at the fifth year from three to five shoots may be taken, but it requires the vigor of eight years before it yields as many as ten branches of an inch in thickness. From the age of ten to twelve years is the period of its greatest perfection, but its duration of life is not limited, as the root spreads and annually sends up new shoots or suckers. The tree is in its best state when the bark separates easily from the wood and has the inside covered with a mucilaginous juice; but if that be not carefully removed the flavor of the spice is injured. The shoots are cut when from half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and in length from one to three feet: the bark is instantly stripped from the wood, and freed from the epidermis, which is scraped off. The fragrance diffused around during this process is extremely delightful. The wood, when deprived of its bark, has no smell, and is only used for fuel. When the bark is cleansed it is of a pale yellow color; and it is then thoroughly dried in the sun, where it curls up and becomes of a much darker tint. The small pieces, when practicable, are then put inside the larger ones, and the whole close together in the tubular form in which it is sold in the stores.

When the rind or bark is first taken from the tree it consists of an outer portion, which tastes like common bark, and an inner portion which is very sweet and pungent. In the course of the drying the oil of the inner portion, on which the flavor wholly depends, is communicated to the whole, and the quality of the entire bark depends more upon the relative qualities of those portions of the bark than upon anything else. The Ceylon cinnamon has the outer portion much thinner than the cassia of other countries, and thus its higher pungency. There are three styles or classes of cassia—the "thin quill," or inner bark, manipulated without its outer rind, which seldom comes into this market in its genuine state; the "cassia vera," or the bark proper taken from the green yearling shoot, and which is often very aromatic; and the lignea, or woody bark, taken from near the trunk. The principal exports are from China and Batavia. Under favorable circumstances the tree yields a large and small harvest every year. The large one is obtained soon after the fruit is ripe; that is, when the tree has again pushed out shoots and the sap is in full circulation. May and June are the best months for the great harvest—in November and December the little harvest is obtained. Oil of cassia or cinnamon is generally distilled from the fragments broken off in packing, but a very great portion of cassia that finds its way into our market has been "sweated," or the greater portion of its oil extracted. A very small quantity of oil is obtained from the seed, which is made of a stick an eighth of an inch in diameter and a foot long, and is used for medicinal purposes.

of oil; consequently it is extravagantly dear. When distilled from the finest cinnamon its specific gravity is greater, but from the cassia it is less than that of water.

Though cassia has found a place in our pharmacopoeia, the purpose to which it has been applied by the South Americans invests it with medical properties which it is not usually supposed to possess. One thousand bales are said to be consumed annually by the miners in South America; each receives daily a certain quantity cut into small pieces, which he eats as a preventative against the noxious effluvia of the mines. The average weight of a bale of China cassia is from 70 to 80 lbs., with 9 per cent. allowance for tare.

### Crude Carbolic Acid and Wood-Tar.

The use of crude carbolic acid and wood-tar for disinfecting purposes, is rather wasteful because of their insolubility in water. E. Hirschsohn, in a series of experiments, found that if 100 parts of so called 100 per cent. crude carbolic acid was agitated with 50 parts moderately finely powdered rosin and 6.8 parts sodium hydrate dissolved in 12-16 parts of water until solution resulted, a liquid was obtained giving an almost clear solution with ten volumes of water. The solution resembles "Lysol," differing from it, however, in not being miscible with petroleum ether, and in not producing the gelatinous mass upon addition of two or three volumes of water. Experiments with so-called 50 per cent. crude carbolic acid did not give a preparation dissolving perfectly in water: using the same proportions as above, the preparation resembled "creolin," giving with water an emulsion.

In experimenting with wood-tar it was found that the same formula would not give satisfactory preparations with the different kinds of tar. While in the case of birch-tar the above proportions proved satisfactory, fir-tar required an entirely different formula. The best results were obtained by using 100 parts of fir-tar, 10 parts rosin, and 6.7.5 parts sodium hydrate, dissolved in 12-15 parts of water. These preparations do not give entirely clear dilutions with water, but upon prolonged standing neither an oily nor tarry layer separates.

While heat is not essential for success it facilitates the solution of the rosin in the carbolic acid and tar; the sodium hydrate, however, must be dissolved in the specified quantities of water or inferior preparations will result. Attention is called to the fact that crude carbolic acid is met with which will give good preparations with less rosin and sodium hydrate. Other oils, like oil of turpentine and oil of eucalyptus, can be made miscible by following the above directions.—(*Pharm. Ztscher.*, Am. J. Pharm.)

Lupeol is a crystallizable substance, isolated by Likiernik from the seed coats of *Lupinus luteus*.



## Stearns' Cascara Aromatic.

A fluid extract (not a cordial, syrup or other dilute preparation) of prime and selected two year old bark (fresh bark contains a ferment which produces griping) which is sweet in taste (which children and women especially appreciate) instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful (its dose is only 1 l to 1 fluid drachm) yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. (This, next to its taste, is its most valuable property, as ordinary bitter fluid extracts do.)

AN IDEAL LAXATIVE.

Prescribed by Physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.20 per pound. Not more in cost than the ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

## Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its true alcoholic extract.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains.

Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of **PEPTONATE OF IRON**, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

In full pints, \$8.00 per dozen.

## Dike's Pepsin

Is superior because it dissolves 2,000 times its weight of coagulated albumen in six hours, its odor is sweet and wholesome, which shows its freedom from putrefactive and decomposition products. It is soluble and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution, which solubility indicates the absence of deleterious constituents allied to mucus. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and makes a pepsin gum up. In large fluffy silver scales.

Price, 75c. per ounce; \$10.00 per pound.

## Dike's Essence of Pepsin.

This Essence of Pepsin is prepared direct from fresh stomachs, and therefore its sensitive constituents have not been impaired in efficacy by contact with vigorous chemical agents. It possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of the gastric juice, viz.: its curdling power on milk and its capacity for digesting casein, fibrin, legumin, egg albumen and other proteid bodies.

Each fluid drachm will curdle two pints of milk in a few minutes if kept at 100° F. Each fluid drachm of this preparation will digest 3,000 grains of albumen, each minim being equal to one grain Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P.

In 8 ounce bottles, \$5.00 per dozen.

The above four specialties are carried in stock by and may be ordered through any of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses in Canada or may be supplied direct by us.

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Mfg. Pharmacists,**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN. WINDSOR, ONTARIO. NEW YORK CITY.



HEIGHT 9 3/4 IN.  
3 1/2 IN. SQUARE  
CONTENTS 1 1/4 LBS.  
OR ABOUT 100 DOSES.

This Filled Fountain Bottle **FREE**

WITH THE FOLLOWING  
ORDER FOR

**FRENCH'S**

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

**CELERY and CAFFEINE-BROMIDE.**

1 Doz. 50c. size ..... \$4.00 } Total  
1/2 Doz. 75c. size @ \$6.00 ..... 3.00 } \$7.00

The 1 doz. 50c. size Retail for... \$6.00  
The 1/2 doz. 75c. size Retail for... 4.50 } Total  
The contents of the Filled Fountain }  
Bottle retail at 10c. a dose or } \$20.50  
about ..... 10.00 }

**THIS PREPARATION** being entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations now on the market, will interest your Physician, please your Customers, and advertise your Business; because those who try it will immediately notice that it is Entirely Different and Nicer than that which they have been getting elsewhere, and they will not only come back for it themselves, but will recommend it to their friends.

**THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,**

36 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

## PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

**H. PLANTEN & SON, } ESTABLISHED 1836 { NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF

**Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.**

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

**SOME SPECIALTIES.**

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Frigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apioi, Male Fern, Etc.

**Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,**

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

**and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

**IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES**

For Powders, 3 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

**CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.**

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

**Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.**

Send for Samples and Formula Lists.

Sold by all Druggists.

**Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.**



**J. STEVENS & SON,**

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.  
ENGLAND.

**DO YOU SELL**

Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

THE **J. R. H.** BRAND  
IS THE FINEST  
**NORWEGIAN  
COD LIVER OIL.**

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels,  
and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to:

**JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,**  
TRONSO, NORWAY.

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable Address: "Rye"

**Martin, Rosser & Co.**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**Specialties :**

Arecanut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Quinine Wine.

Honey Cough Tincture.

Glycerose.

Prairie Condition Powders.

**J. Palmer & Son**

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
**MONTREAL.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

**Dupont's Tooth Brushes,**

*A job line, extra value.*

**Bertrand's Mai Lilly,**

*And other New Odors.*

**Sponges, a full line,**

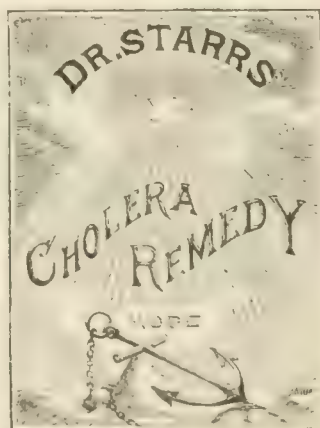
*Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.*

*The finest Sheeps Wool and Carri-  
bean in 10 lb. bales.*

*Turkey Cup, Velvet, Grass and  
Silky Honduras.*

**Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,**

*The best 25c. Article in the market.*



**Recommended by Physicians  
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for  
the immediate treatment of CHOLERA  
SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large  
sale. - Retailers at 50c a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

**WALLACE DAWSON & CO.**

MONTREAL

**The Lyman Bros. & Co.**

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Cologne No. 4711, 2 and 4 oz.

Glycerine Soap No. 4711, large & small.

Piesse & Lubin's Opoponax.

Adam's Root Beer, 10c. and 25c.

Cowling's Female Pills.

Cowling's Liver Pills.

Dunlap's Corn Cure.

Edward's Harleine.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

Jeyes' Fluid.

Jeyes' Powder.

Jeyes' Soap.

Kochs' Golden Ointment.

Pilekone.

Remedyne.

Salvator Magnus.

Salvator Magnus Expectorant.

Salvator Magnus Pile Lotion.

Skoda Discovery.

Skoda German Ointment.

Skoda German Soap.

Skoda Little Tablets.

Skoda Pile Cure.

Stearns' Cod Liver Oil and Pepton, Iron.

**CHLOROFORM AND ÆTHER**

For Anæsthetical purposes, compar-  
atively cheaper than any in the market.  
Used by leading Physicians and Surgeons.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



## TRADE NOTES.

T. F. Belfry, druggist, Shelburne, Ont., sold his business to C. A. Gannon.

Dr. A. M. McFaul has sold his drug business in Stayner, Ont., to J. C. Grimshaw.

G. H. Williams has purchased the drug business of W. F. Teetzel & Co., at Kaslo, B. C.

H. Smith has purchased the drug business of H. W. Hobson, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Knowlton & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. A. Blakely & Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

S. B. McCay, formerly of Norwich, has purchased the drug business of W. D. Hortin, Windsor, Ont.

E. G. West, of class '93, intends entering the store of Mr. Weir, 568 Jarvis St., Toronto, about July 1st.

J. H. Goodeve, of class '93, has entered the employ of C. D. Daniel, corner Blecker and Carlton Sts., Toronto.

J. V. Kannawin, druggist, of Acton, Ont., was married, June 8th, to Miss Russell, of Linehouse, Ont.

Edward Hartley, an employee of the Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, was drowned in the bay at that city, May 18th.

The Membray Medicine Company, with a capital of \$40,000, has been incorporated. Headquarters at Peterboro, Ont.

W. H. McLeay, formerly with W. Maclean, of Calgary, N. W. T., has purchased the drug stock of J. M. R. Neely, of Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Mr. William Elliot, recently deceased, established in 1846 and conducted successfully for 7 years the drug business in Dundas, Ont., now owned by T. Comport.

J. Eugene D'Avignon, the popular druggist of Windsor, Ont., and member of the Council of the O. C. P., was married June 14th to Miss Revell, also of Windsor.

The death is announced of R. W. Petrie, who has for some time managed the business of the late T. S. Petrie, of Guelph, Ont. Deceased was a brother of A. B. Petrie, of the same city.

D. McBeath, of the Ontario College Class of '93, has returned to Winnipeg, Man., to re-enter the employment of J. C. Gordon, of that city, with whom he served prior to his entrance at the O.C.P.

Angus Buchanan, druggist, of Kemptville, Ont., and a member of the Council of the O.C. P., has been very ill with an attack of pneumonia. Although still very sick at the time of writing, we believe the symptoms are favorable.

Hugh Brown, proprietor of the pharmacy at the corner of Wilton Ave. and Parliament St., Toronto, and who has been absent from the city for several months, owing to illness, was in the city again recently for a few days, but has again returned to Bright, Ont. His

friends anxiously look for his complete recovery and early return to Toronto.

Of the recent graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, A. J. Beaudette, of Detroit, takes a position with McKesson & Robbins, of New York City; H. C. Stork, with C. Stork & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; R. J. Whaley commences business on his own account in Delta, Ont.; T. B. Welch takes the management of the drug business of W. J. Dyas, at Strathroy, Ont.; F. G. Boles goes to Allandale, Ont.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Wm. Dodd Small has returned to Charlottetown, having completed a very successful course at the New England College of Pharmacy. He will probably resume work at the Medical Hall.

The following advertisement from one of the Charlottetown papers is novel and speaks for itself:

STOLEN! 25 per cent. by the Doctor and Druggist, who combine to beat the public out of the above amount. Hughes, the Druggist at Apothecaries Hall, pays no percentage to Doctors, therefore he can afford to dispense Medicines cheaper than those doing so, and their name is legion. When your Doctor tells you to take your prescription to a particular Drug Store it is not necessary that you should do so, but you can take it to Hughes at Apothecaries' Hall, and see if you don't save at least 25 per cent. by so doing. All prescriptions prepared by the proprietor, GEO. E. HUGHES, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## Halifax Notes.

The examinations for the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society will take place from the 13th to 15th of June.

W. A. Simson, son of W. H. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax, has just passed a very successful examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

H. A. Taylor, the veteran druggist of Halifax, N. S., has been confined to the house for the greater part of the winter, but we are now glad to see him at his accustomed place behind the counter.

## British Columbia Notes.

As the CANADIAN DRUGGIST opens its columns for the free discussion of any subject which has a tendency to elevate the drug business or furnish food for meditation which may be productive of a better state of affairs, we feel we are perfectly in tone with the journal in calling the attention of druggists in British Columbia very particularly, and also of the trade generally, to the necessity of complying conscientiously with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act. There are two portions we desire to mention this month; The Sale of Poisons, and Apprentice Laws.

Poisons in Schedule "A" and "B" should not be sold unless the law in every particular is faithfully carried out, yet it is known that druggists in Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria (of Nanaimo we have not positive proof) do daily

retail these tabulated poisons utterly regardless of law. The person is not known to the vendor, but he is willing to pay for what he orders, so he gets it. He is in the habit of taking morphine or opium so it is not necessary to have his signature at each purchase. A stranger rushes into the store for Dovers Powder and gets it too. Antipyrin (which *ought* to be in Schedule "B" anyway) is sold without reserve. The Poison Schedules are, in our opinion, far too small, though it appears that with some druggists they are too long even now. We maintain it is just as important to adhere to the Pharmacy Act and exercise care in this matter as it is to compel the person who conducts a drug store and dispenses poison to be legally qualified.

Can apprentices be left in charge of a drug store during the absence of the licentiate, say for meals, etc.? If this question is answered negatively by some one who is in authority, there are a number of druggists in this Province who will straightway consider themselves badly abused men. They contend that their business is of such proportions as not to allow the employing of an apprentice with a licentiate to watch him, and even the luxury of a licentiate is out of their reach. When an apprentice can get through with anything that may occur during the absence of the proprietor, a qualified man is certainly not needed. Your correspondent shrinks from turning interpreter of such an abstruse and masterly production as the B. C. Pharmacy Act, but it appears to admit of such a construction as intimated. One thing is certain; the dispensing department should always be under the trained eye of a licentiate.

On April 4th, Miss Mary McNeill succeeded in satisfying the Medical Council of B. C. as to her ability to practice medicine, and is therefore entered on the roll as M. D., enjoying the enviable distinction of being the first lady physician to register in British Columbia. She is welcomed by the Victoria people, and we druggists trust she will have a large practice here, though we hope she may not fall into the error of some of her sterner colleagues—polypharmacy.

It is presumed every physician has his favorite drug store to which he will endeavor to send business for obvious reasons. He should not, however, attempt coercion with his patients, who pay him liberally, by writing such obscure prescriptions as "Pil Bell. Pod. Nuc. Vom., etc.", the formula being known to one store only. We do not refer to the Hall of Science, though our affidavit is unnecessary to convince Victoria druggists that there is such a physician living here.

James Ferguson, formerly with Cochran & Munn, Victoria, has wisely become a benedict. He is at present "prospecting" Kaslo way. There are seven bachelor-druggists, proprietors of stores in Victoria, who ought to go and do likewise.

A movement is on foot to confine the



retailing of patent medicines to druggists in this city. A lively interest is being taken in the struggles of the Ontario pharmacists to bring about something of the same by law. It is thought here quite reasonable that such dangerous medicines as chlorodyne should have some restriction placed on their sale, but we do not think that Ontario will submit to such a combine as the druggists there propose. The age is too enlightened and the days of the thumbscrew are past. Ontario may over-reach herself and do harm.

### Obituary.

It is our sad duty this month to record the death of three gentlemen who have for a number of years been intimately connected with the wholesale drug trade of Canada.

Mr. James H. Pearce, for a number of years manager of the Toronto branch of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, died in England, May 26th. Mr. Pearce some time ago was obliged, through failing health, to retire from active business, and went to England to seek change and medical advice. His death, although not unexpected, has been keenly felt by his many friends throughout this Province in particular, where he was so well and favorably known. Mr. Pearce was a director of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and one of the promoters of the Humane Society.

During the month Mr. R. W. Elliot has been called upon to mourn the loss of a son and a father. On May 19th his son, Howard, died after a short illness from peritonitis. He was associated with his father in the wholesale drug business of Elliott & Co., and was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy class of 1891. He was a promising young man of 24, well known in athletic circles, and a general favourite. On June 3rd Mr. William Elliot, head of the firm of Elliot & Co., passed away at the ripe old age of 81, having been born in Hammersmith, England, in 1812. He came to Canada in 1827, and in 1853 commenced the drug business in Toronto as a member of the firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co. Subsequently he retired from this firm and started the business with which he was connected up to the time of his death. Our sympathy is tendered to Mr. R. W. Elliot in his double bereavement.

We are also called upon to record the death of one of the pioneer retail druggists of this Province in Mr. J. Roper, who died at his residence, Caledonia, Ont., May 7th, in his 70th year.

### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On a former occasion I have pointed out the excellent articles produced by the Liquor Carnis Co., who have rapidly at-

tained a foremost position as manufacturers of dietetic preparations for invalids. The Liquor Carnis, which is the pure expressed juice of fresh beef and extraordinarily rich in albumenoids, was their first product, and was quickly followed by numerous other preparations of this article, such as suppositories, malto carnis, etc. The latest addition to these valuable concentrated foods is introduced under the euphonious title of "Virol." It is a semi-solid body of a golden-yellow colour and agreeable sweet taste. Its composition is stated to be as follows:—"The proteids of beef and eggs, the fats of beef and eggs, the marrow of beef or essence of bone, the carbohydrate—extract of malt—and the salts of beef and egg (including the lime-salts of the shell), in proportions carefully adjusted to diet formulae laid down by the most up-to-date physiologists." Whatever may be thought of the combination as it appears from the above description, there can be no doubt that a very appetizing emulsion has been produced, and that it is a marked improvement on the fishy emulsions of cod liver oil often forced down the throats of unwilling patients. It keeps perfectly, is absolutely non-separable and contains all the elements of an admirable condensed food. The addition, in the description, about the lime-salts of egg shells may be left out, perhaps with advantage. As it stands it is rather suggestive of beating together eggs and egg-shells, whereas the lime salts and other phosphates are really added as pure salts. Mr. William Shepperson, the Manager of The Liquor Carnis Company, has devised some elegant literature on the subject, and I have no hesitation in predicting a good sale.

The scare of cholera has caused a flood of so-called disinfectants to be placed upon the market, and many chemists have decided to put up their own special purifier or fluid disinfectant. Some caution should, however, be exercised in the selection of these liquids, as many of them are quite devoid of the characteristics of a true disinfectant, and are unworthy of the name of either germicide or antiseptic. One of the cheapest that has been offered, is little more than an alkaline solution of crude coal tar, and the makers appear to rely upon the evil odor of their preparation swamping that of the drains, for which it is recommended to be employed. There is no doubt most of these articles are introduced to compete with Jeyes' "Perfect" Purifier and their well-known Creolin. But it is entirely overlooked that this article is not prepared from coal tar, pure and simple, but from the so-called liquid carbolic acid, which has had all its crystallizable carbolic acid removed, and consists for the main part of cresylic acid and cresols. The numerous investigations that are recorded conclusively prove that cresylic acid and the homologous cresols of higher boiling points than phenol, are actually better antiseptics and bactericides than carbolic acid, whilst far less toxic. There is a definite standard for the purity of carbolic acid and its pre-

parations, and the increasing value of cresylic acid and its preparations suggests that some limits should be laid down with regard to it. The public, unfortunately, too often relies entirely upon interested statements as to the actual value of various disinfectants; comparative examinations and reliable data should be published by authoritative sanitary bodies as a guide and also as a warning, as totally unsatisfactory preparations are being offered and sold.

The Government, through the Home Secretary, have lately attempted to deal with the unfortunate conditions under which the employees of chemical manufacturers have to work. It is well-known that chronic plumbism, arsenical poisoning, phthisis, and other diseases result from peculiar industries, such as color works, white lead manufactures, etc. The alkali trade has attained recently very unpleasant notoriety as causing the largest number of poisonous effects and deaths amongst its workers. The manufacture of bleaching powder and its subsequent packing appears to be a tortuous death to the operatives, according to the sensational statements of newspaper correspondents. The old Dutch process of making white lead is saddled with a fearful list of diseases which attack the men and women engaged in the operation. From time to time numerous substitutes have been invented for white lead as a pigment, but not until the manufacture is actually prohibited can any real advance take place. The substitutes have not found favor as they are somewhat more expensive. The recent regulations are only palliative. It is enjoined upon the manufacturers that they must provide respirators, overall suits, plenty of sulphuric acid and aperient medicines. They are to strictly prevent eating in the factories or smoking, and to insist upon the thorough cleansing of hands and faces by workmen when leaving. The great difficulty hitherto has been to make the workmen take sufficient care of themselves. I have seen a man in a Cornwall arsenic mine place a large lump of arsenic in his mouth, out of pure bravado. Either he was so saturated with arsenic that he knew he had little to fear or the insolubility of the lump was relied upon, but it is an experiment that few would care to repeat and is as senseless as it was dangerous.

There is a steady exodus of pharmacists to the United States just now, all of whom are Chicago bound. Several prominent representatives, including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, are preparing for the trip, and have arranged to arrive there in time for the pharmaceutical congress.

### FORMULÆ.

*Ammonia Cleanser.*—Castile soap, 4 ozs.; borax, 2 ozs.; carbonate of soda, 2 ozs.; water, 1 gallon. Boil until dissolved, when cold add ammonia 1 pint, petroleum oil 2 ozs.

*Rosemary Hair Wash.*—Spirit of rosemary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; spirit of camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.;



Each Double Sheet of

## TANGLEFOOT

is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges.

The free margin around each sheet is always clean, and every sheet remains in perfect condition until used.

## The New Tanglefoot Holder

is gotten up in attractive design and simplicity of arrangement, and will prove a greater favorite and a greater convenience than ever.

Every holder you can bring into use with your trade will increase your sales of Tanglefoot.

The new style of package will contain two Holders, each with five double sheets of Tanglefoot, making packages at once convenient for the dealer, and desirable for the user.

## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### MONTREAL

Evans & Sons, Ltd.  
Lyman Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
J. O. Leduc & Co.  
N. Quintal & Fils.

#### TORONTO —

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliott & Co.

#### QUEBEC—

W. Brunet & Co.  
Ed. Giroux & Bros.  
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

#### LONDON

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

#### KINGSTON—

Henry Skinner & Co.



## TANGLEFOOT

is sold  
by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### HAMILTON—

J. Winer & Co.

#### HALIFAX—

Brown & Webb.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe Co.  
Simson Bros. & Co.

#### WINNIPEG—

Martin, Rosser & Co.

#### VICTORIA

Langley & Co.  
Moore & Co.

#### VANCOUVER—

H. McDowell & Co.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER—

D. S. Curtis & Co.

#### NANAIMO—

E. Pimbury & Co.

## EACH BOX OF TANGLEFOOT

will contain 15 loose double sheets and two packages, each consisting of a holder containing five double sheets.

The object of these packages is to facilitate the sale of larger parcels, and the Holder and an extra supply of Tanglefoot are offered as an inducement.

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

## NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

|                     |   |   |           |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------|
| ONE BOX,            | - | - | 60 Cents. |
| ONE CASE (10 Boxes) | - | - | \$5.25    |

Dealers will find Tanglefoot the most desirable Sticky Fly Paper to handle. It always gives the best satisfaction to the user, and with the introduction of the new package, will be more popular than ever.

The permanence of Tanglefoot makes loss and annoyance to the dealer impossible.



glycerine of borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; aromatic spirit of ammonia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; camphor water, 10 ozs.

*Styptic Collodion*—Flexile Collodion, 10 ozs.; carbolic acid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; acid tannic, 1 oz.; benzoic acid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

### Correction of Erroneous Statements.

In the April number of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, under the heading of British Columbia Notes, there appeared a reference to a drug business in Victoria, B.C., which inferred that the business which our correspondent had in his mind was run by some one outside the drug business and not qualified as a chemist and druggist. On looking into the matter we find that our "Special" correspondent was in error, the head of the firm being a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, class '82, and who has since graduated as a physician. We feel that it is due to the firm mentioned that this correction should be made, and regret that our correspondent on that occasion should have fallen (unwittingly) into such a mistake.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The nominations for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy closed June 6th, the result being the election of ten members by acclamation, leaving contests only in 3 divisions. The following are the Councillors elected, those with a \* having been members of the Council of the past year:

- District No. 2. \*N. C. Polson, Kingston.  
3. \*John McKee, Peterboro.  
5. \*J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.  
6. D. H. MacLaren, Whitby.  
8. \*John A. Clark, Hamilton.  
9. \*C. K. M. Gregor, Brantford.  
10. \*John J. Hall, Woodstock.  
11. J. G. Shuff, London.  
12. \*F. Jordan, Goderich.  
13. \*J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor.

The following are the candidates in their respective districts:

- District No. 1. \*A. Buchanan, Kemptville.  
2. H. Waters, Ottawa.  
4. \*C. D. Daniel, Toronto.  
7. \*G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.  
11. \*A. E. Petrie, Guelph.  
13. R. H. Perry, Eergus.

The election takes place in these districts Wednesday, July 5th.

It will be observed that of the ten elected by acclamation, eight occupied seats in the last Council. Messrs. Slaven and Lawrence, who represented Nos. 6 and 11 respectively, having declined re-election, two new men take their places.

### University Examinations.

The following is the result of the examinations held at Toronto University for the degree of Ph.D. The names are arranged alphabetically and not according to merit:—A. Archibald, J. S. Armitage, A. Beaudette, D. Bell, W. H. Booth, C. E. Brennan, E. A. Burgis, H. F. Cant, G. Collard, W. Cross, J. E. Davis, H. E. Ewing, A. E. Gayler, J. H. Goodlove, W.

C. Griffiths, W. A. Henderson, E. G. Hodgson, O. G. Johns, R. McK. Johnson, W. Ledingham, D. McBeath, A. McElroy, N. T. McLean, R. D. McPhail, G. T. Maynard, T. B. Mitchell, V. S. Mundy, H. N. Paekert, R. L. Pentz, J. M. Pellow, A. B. Petrie, J. Reed, J. L. Rochester, W. A. Rudell, S. Ryall, A. J. Saunders, W. A. Simson, D. A. Smith, F. W. Smith, J. M. Spencer, F. C. Stearman, H. C. Stork, R. E. Strong, T. B. Welch, E. G. West, R. J. Whaley, T. O. Wilkinson, H. T. Baker.

The following have supplementals in chemistry:—W. Herod, G. R. McCune.

### Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G.

*Painful felons*—and what felons are not painful?—can be aborted in some instances. Prof. Hare says the best method is an application of a poultice made of bread crumbs and lead water.

*Sprains* are now treated in France by the use of salicylate of sodium; one drachm of the remedy is used in twenty-four hours. So says the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

A non-bitter solution of quinine is always in demand when quinine is to be administered. A German mixture is made as follows:

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Sulphate of quinine.....     | 15 grains      |
| Dilute sulphuric acid.....   | 15 minims      |
| Saturated solution saccharin | 3 fluidrachms  |
| Spirit of peppermint.....    | 2½ fluidrachms |
| Water.....                   | 5½ fluidounces |

*Lactic acid* in chronic diarrhoea of adults is, according to Dr. Hayem, just the proper remedy. His formula is as follows:

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Lactic acid.....  | 1 part   |
| Simple syrup..... | 20 parts |
| Water.....        | 80 parts |

The dose of this is half a tumblerful between meals.

*Yawning* is now recommended as a remedy in the treatment of certain affections of the throat. The action of the muscles has the effect of massage. It is certainly an inexpensive remedy.

*Citric acid* for nose-bleeding is a remedy recommended by Dr. Hunt in the *Medical World*. Lemon-juice is a very good form in which to administer the citric acid. The nasal cavity should be filled with the lemon-juice or a solution of the acid.

*Remedies for snake-bites* are without number, although whiskey is probably more popular than any other. Dr. Goodlet, in the *Medical News*, bathes the wound with the following mixture:

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Salicylic acid.....   | 2 drachms     |
| Water of ammonia..... | 2 fluidrachms |

He also administers internally whiskey and ammonia.

*Subnitrate of Bismuth a Dangerous Remedy*—A writer in the *Medical Press* reports the case of a woman who died from what was supposed to be chronic intestinal catarrh. After death a portion

of the bowel was found to be occupied by a large greyish mass which proved to be 85 per cent. subnitrate of bismuth, the remaining portion being organic matter. We doubt if this announcement will prevent physicians continuing to prescribe subnitrate of bismuth.

*Sore nipples* can be cured, according to a correspondent of the *Medical Brief*. He applies powdered gum arabic often during the day and night, and keeps an oiled cloth of cotton or linen over the parts to prevent sticking. This application does not interfere with the child's nursing.

*Male Fern Poisonous*.—It has long been known that male fern naturally produces toxic symptoms. Recent investigations show that this property is especially developed when the drug is administered with or followed by castor oil. It is probable that the oil acts as a solvent on the poisonous principle of the male fern.

A *liniment for burns*, recommended by the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, is made as follows:

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Camphor.....           | 120 grains             |
| Chloral.....           | 120 minims             |
| Chloroform.....        | 120 minims             |
| Ether.....             | 60 minims              |
| Tincture of opium..... | 60 minims              |
| Oil of sassafras.....  | to make 16 fluidounces |
| Soap liniment.....     | to make 16 fluidounces |

*Chronic gout*, according to the *Medical Review*, is best treated with the following mixture:

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Acetous extract of colchicum..... | 6 drachms |
| Extract of aloe.....              | 6 grains  |
| Extract of belladonna.....        | 1 grain   |

Make into 6 pills. Take one at night twice a week.

We have found the salicylate of lithium a very useful remedy.

*Mignonette for tapeworm* is said to be a popular remedy in Russia. The drug is given in the form of a decoction. The usual precautions of taking it on an empty stomach, and following the same with a dose of castor oil, must be observed.

*The acid nitrate of bismuth*, according to Dr. Curtman, is a specific in all skin diseases caused by microbes.

*Antiseptic paper* can be easily prepared in the drug store. It is used as a dressing over wounds, and held in position by means of a bandage. The *Therapeutic Gazette* gives the following formula:

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bichloride of mercury.....         | 2½ drachms. |
| Glycerin.....                      | 6 drachms.  |
| Boiled and cooled distilled water. | 1 pint.     |

Impregnate unsized paper with this solution and allow it to dry.

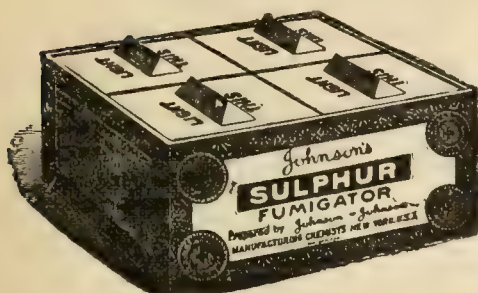
*Cough cures* are almost as numerous as people who cough. A medical journal proposes a simple remedy which is quite efficient. It is a mixture of two parts of glycerin with one part lemon juice. This is useful in some forms of cough, such as sore and dry throats.

*Chapped hands* trouble some people whose skin is prone to cause them distress during cold weather. Wendell recommends the following useful application for chapped hands:



# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

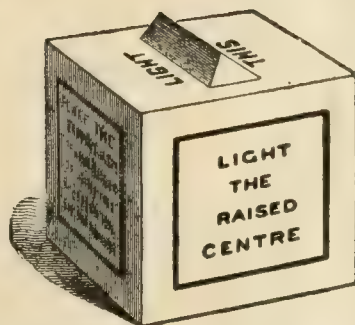
4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more  
can

Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.



## NUTRITIOUS, EXQUISITE, AIDS DIGESTION.

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated Malt Extract.

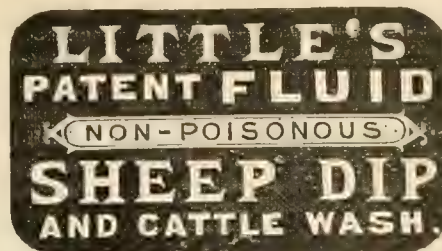
Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist digestion....and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

6d. Bottles ; 1/- Bottles ; and in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles.

### PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, - London, England.

Stocked by EVANS & SONS, (Ltd.) MONTREAL.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon ; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

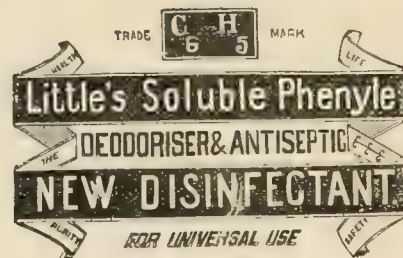
17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Green soap                | 1 part   |
| Compound tincture benzoin | 4 parts  |
| Glycerin                  | 8 parts  |
| Rose water                | 16 parts |

Frost bites do not always yield to local applications, but Lassar claims that the pain is relieved by the following ointment :

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Oil of lavender | 30 minims     |
| Phenol          | 30 grains     |
| Olive oil       | 5 fluidrachms |
| Lead            | 10 drachms    |
| Lanolin         | 10 drachms    |
| Mix.            |               |

As a mouth wash to prevent infection from various diseases, a writer in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* recommends the following :

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Benzene acid        | 1 drachm      |
| Tincture eucalyptus | 5 fluidrachms |
| Absolute alcohol    | 4 fluidounces |
| Oil of peppermint   | 10 drops      |
| Mix.                |               |

Of course this must be well diluted as used.

Fissures of the tongue are cured, according to a French medical journal, by application of the following :

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Phenol             | 40 grains     |
| Tincture of iodine | 3 fluidrachms |
| Glycerin           | 3 fluidrachms |

Resorcin is now frequently used in the treatment of skin diseases. This comparatively new remedy is employed in the form of a weak paste. Lassar recommends the following formula :

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Oxide of zinc   | 6 drachms  |
| Resorcin        | 3 drachms  |
| Starch          | 6 drachms  |
| Liquid paraffin | 10 drachms |

Experience has taught us that the oxide of zinc should be chemically pure, and the starch well powdered before mixing it with the other ingredients.

Creasote hails us now as a remedy in consumption. Many forms of preparation containing this remedy are to be found in the market. A very serviceable mixture is made as follows :

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Creasote | 15 minims     |
| Glycerin | 1 fluidounce  |
| Water    | 2 fluidounces |

The dose is one teaspoonful three times a day. It is essential to employ pure creasote, and I find a good wine a convenient method of administering the above mixture. The size of the dose can be increased gradually after the first two or three weeks.

*Dissolving Lead with Mercury.* A case is reported in the *London Lancet* of a plumber who spilled some molten lead in his ear. Of course the metal cooled and formed a solid mass, which was difficult to remove. The task was finally accomplished by means of mercury, which softened the metal so that it could be washed out. The *Therapeutic Gazette* reports the result of subsequent experiments which show that the metal could not have been pure lead, but was probably a solder which is easily dissolved by means of mercury. It is probable that mercury could not have dissolved out the block if it had been pure lead.

*Bernhardt's Balm.* — Actresses and others who make a study of beautifying

the skin and preserving their complexion succeed to a degree that can scarcely be realized by those who only occasionally "make up." The public have an idea that actresses use some special preparation which is the secret of their charms. According to the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Her Madam Bernhardt has let out the secret of her perpetual youth and beauty. She claims it is a liquid in which she bathes from head to foot. The formula is given as follows :

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Water of ammonia    | 2 fluidounces |
| Spirit of camphor   | 2 cups        |
| Sesquioxide of iron | 1 cup         |
| Alcohol             | 2 cups        |

The above ingredients are placed in a quart bottle, which is then filled with boiling water; this is to be shaken before using. The method of application is to bathe the entire body with a sponge dipped in the undiluted liquid. The domestic terms employed in the formula indicate that it might have originated with this celebrated actress.

### The Art of Thinking.

Did you ever notice how bunglingly some men think? There is as much difference in the way men use their mental faculties as there is in the way they use their tools. Just as one man will proceed deftly and systematically to the accomplishment of a piece of work with everything conveniently at hand, every motion intelligently directed to the furtherance of the main purpose, and an expedient ready for every irregularity or difficulty which presents itself, so the ready thinker proceeds at once in a right line to the pith of a subject, sifting out the extraneous matter, defining the main point, and bringing to bear on it all his available information. On the other hand, a clumsy thinker will chase a question up one side and down the other, without getting anywhere or arriving at any relevant conclusion.

The mental, like the manual faculties, are susceptible and require cultivation. It is only by practice and continual use that the dexterity and skill of the expert machinist or other manipulator are acquired. However naturally ingenious and handy a man may be, he will lack deftness when placed on work to which he is entirely unaccustomed. To think with facility a man must be accustomed to thinking. It is one thing to let the mind roam about among the things one knows, and another to put it hard at work and keep it there grinding at something you do not know, but want to. It is easy and entertaining to read an article which tells you something which you knew before and which you can indorse, but you learn nothing by reading it. It requires an effort to read an article which contains real information, however plainly expressed. It has to be studied, applied, digested, criticised; the suggestions raised by its personal have to be followed out to their conclusions; and to conscientiously read an article of this character is a task which

a man is inclined to shirk just as a lazy man might shirk a physical task. But compare the man who shirks with the man who reads, and you will find in the first a mental bungler, in the second the acute and able thinker, the man whose head saves his hands and who is valued, respected, and trusted with the conduct of work and the administration of affairs, and rewarded accordingly. Always read a little ahead of yourself. Read matter which requires an effort on your part to understand. The effort will not only place you on a higher intellectual plane, but the mental exercise will develop a habit of accurate thinking which will be of more value to you than volumes of average matter read only to be forgotten.

*Items of Interest.*

### Tolyantipyrin Compound.

If a solution of tolyantipyrin in benzene be treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas a crystalline compound, a hydrochloride separates out. It melts at 105° with evolution of hydrochloric acid. It is easily soluble in alcohol, and is precipitated from this solution by ether. Treated with aqueous solution of sodium nitrite it gives the characteristic green isonitroso compound. When molecular proportions of the antipyrin derivative and chloral hydrate are allowed to react in watery solution, a crystalline compound of the two bodies forms, melting at 96—97° C. It is fairly soluble in hot water, and crystallises from it in plates. If tolyantipyrin, dissolved in chloroform, be treated with bromine in the same solvent, bromo derivatives are obtained, and the mono- and di-bromo compounds are easily crystallised out. In the same way iodine gives the di-iodo compound, which, on treatment with solution of soda, gives the mono-compound. This occurs in white, glassy crystals, melting at 148°—149°, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, easily soluble in chloroform or hot alcohol. *Pharm. Zeitung.*

A HEAVY CLAIM. Mr. J. H. Nault, druggist, corner of Richmond and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, has filed a claim before the Notre Dame street commissioners for \$20,500 damages for loss of business, removal, and damage to stock.

### DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in Edmonton; good reasons for selling. For full particulars address, "Druggist," Box 15, Edmonton, N. W. T.

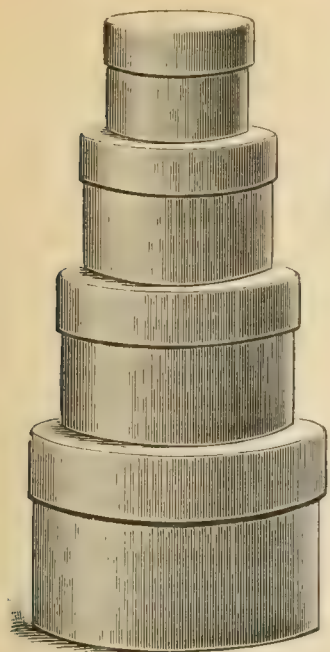
### DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, in Hamilton; well located; stock about \$1,000; good reasons for selling. Address, "A. B. C.," care this Journal.

### SITUATION WANTED.

BY HONOR GRADUATE O. C. P. Three and a half years' experience in city; good dispenser and salesman; excellent references; age 24; salary moderate. Address, W. R. BOUTER, Selkirk, Ont.



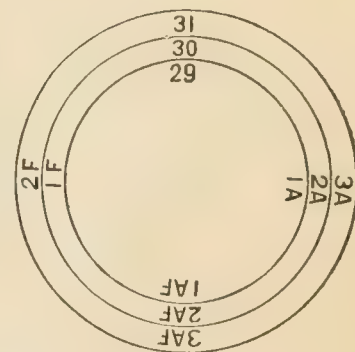


# WHERE

## Are you Buying your Paper Boxes?



The accompanying illustration will be familiar to you. We are making every style of Paper Box required by Druggists, and keep them constantly in stock.



The stack of Pill Boxes represent the red paper goods in 1 dr., 2 drs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 1 oz., while the two other cuts show the well known Flange Pill Boxes --29, 30 and 31. The rings show the exact outside measurement.

WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.**

## Druggists - Attention!

### THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

 **The Ozone Specific** advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through THE TRADE exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for **1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only**, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

**First Come, First Served.**

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application.

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—THE—  
London Label Works.

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Advertising Novelties,  
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Boxes, Envelopes,  
&c., &c., &c.



**LONDON, CANADA.**



## How to Fit Trusses.

By H. G. COLEMAN, Kilmory, at Michigan  
Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.

Were any one of us to talk with a dozen different druggists on the subject of truss fitting and selling, we should probably find their opinions about equally divided regarding it. Some would say that they like it, that they find it an interesting, in the main a pleasant, and a fairly profitable branch of their business; others would pronounce it a nuisance—more bother than it is worth. This difference of verdict may be due somewhat to the differences in the druggists in matters of taste and in mechanical skill, but I think it is due principally to their different modes of conducting the business. The first requisite to successful truss fitting is to have a clear conception of what a hernia is. To be able to recognize the various forms of rupture, and to know in each case in just what direction to apply pressure in order to reduce the hernia, and also to hold it most securely and at the same time most comfortably to the patient. There are published various anatomical charts which illustrate the subject. A person may gain a very good knowledge of it by studying Gray's Anatomy. In their catalogue for 1889, I. B. Seeley & Co. give a chapter on hernia, illustrated to some extent, which is well worth reading. Not least important is that part of the chapter which treats on "Affections often Mistaken for Hernia," and also the other part of the chapter which discusses "Symptoms of Hernia often Mistaken for those of other Affections."

The second requisite to successful truss fitting is a good outfit. No man can do good work without a good place to work in and a good assortment of good tools to work with. Under the head of outfits I would place first of all a suitable room, where one is retired, not subject to interruptions, where things are neat and clean, comfortably warm, and where trusses and tools are or can be arranged conveniently at hand. One works at a decided disadvantage when he takes his customer behind the prescription case, or down cellar, or into a back room, among barrels and boxes, subject to constant interruptions, and where it is so cold that the patient in his exposed condition soon becomes uncomfortable and impatient.

Next in order comes a good assortment of trusses. By good assortment I don't mean that one should try to keep some of every kind and style that are made, and buy every new thing that double-gaited contraption that comes along. He should select a few good styles, which by experience he knows that he can do good work with, and then have a full assortment of sizes of these kinds. As to what is the best truss to keep good edges would no doubt give different opinions. One thing certainly is true, that none of them is the best truss for all cases. When a new man in the business, one putting in a new stock, to ask me to advise what to bring in, some-

tion, I should say to him, get a few elastic belt trusses, a few soft kid-finished, light spring, French pattern, including infant sizes, and then get the greater part of your stock in hard-rubber covered trusses. Of the different styles of hard-rubber trusses I would select the ones in Seeley's Catalogue as Figures 3, 5, and 6 ("Hood's"). I think very highly of the Hood pattern; it seems to me to obtain the lifting pressure, resembling that which one exerts when holding a rupture on himself by his fingers on the same side, the nearest of any truss that I have ever used. The "Crossbody" style worked well in the few cases of femoral hernia which I have ever had. For inguinal hernia I do not consider it as good as the other styles mentioned. The best way to store trusses is in boxes, with a cut showing the style of truss which each box contains pasted on the outside of the box and the sizes distinctly marked on it. The boxes should be arranged on shelves, where the marks can be readily seen.

Next to the trusses themselves one should have a vise and a good pair of large pliers, to be used in bending and twisting springs. A No. 8 vise is sufficiently large, screw driver, tape measure, alcohol stove for warming hard rubber trusses, matches, etc., should be in their places. And the outfit is not complete without a chair in which a patient can be gradually let down flat on his back and gradually be brought up again to a sitting position without any effort on his part. Such a chair is better than a couch, because when necessary to fit a truss to a person lying down, the straining required in his rising is apt to throw everything out of place. A cheap surgeon's chair answers every purpose. In the absence of such a chair a couch is infinitely better than the floor or even some boxes.

With your room, your trusses, your vice, chair, etc., all in good shape, the next question is how to handle your patient? This is frequently a compound and a complex question. If I could do just as I would like with a patient, I should examine him, make up my mind what kind of a truss is best for his case, take a hard rubber one of that pattern, fit it to him, paying no attention to his suggestions, being sure to have it stiff enough to hold him, and then tell him to come in again after a few days. Then, on his coming in, if I thought that I could weaken the spring so as to make it more comfortable for him and still keep the rupture secure, I would do so. That would be comparatively simple and easy work; but, as a rule, we can't do it in that way. The customer is apt to have ideas and whims, to ignore which will offend him and leave him dissatisfied, no matter how good work you may do on him; while to yield to which will insure poor results. A man who has worn a truss is apt to think that he understands the truss question and knows what he wants better than anyone else can tell him. And even a man who has never worn a truss is apt to have pre-conceived

ideas which he is slow to relinquish. The question, then, how to handle your patient is a double one—not merely how to treat his rupture, but how to manage him. Or, as one truss fitter expressed it, "how to fit his head as well as his rupture." I don't suppose that surgeons or eminent truss fitters are troubled with this first question, but with the average druggist it is the most troublesome question in the whole truss fitting business, and, therefore, we will now give it first attention.

When a man has worn a certain kind of truss and wants another just like it, if you happen to have that kind it is usually best to give it to him, and practically let him fit himself, even though you may know that it is not the best truss for his case. You might exhaust yourself persuading him to take the kind that you know to be best for him, but most likely you would do him no kindness. Ten chances to one he would bring it back to you after a few days pronouncing it a failure, and his poor opinion of your ability as a truss fitter would be established forever. Most men wear their trusses too low; they do not understand that the aperture is above the tumor. If you place the pad where it should be, the first thing that they do is to shove it down out of place. It is the truss fitter's duty to explain to them the anatomy of the parts and why the pressure should be placed higher than they suppose, and, if possible, "educate them up" to wearing the pad where it belongs.

In cases where the patients are not attached to a truss which they have been wearing, but still are disposed to follow their own ideas, make their own selection of a truss and dictate how they want it adjusted, I say to them pleasantly, "I think I know a great deal better than you do what your case requires. If you will permit me to select the truss and fit it to you, and if you will wear it where I place it, I will guarantee that it will suit you, or I will take it back and refund the money to you." When a patient proposes to take one or more of my trusses home and try them, I say, "No, you may select your truss and fit it to yourself here, and if you desire I will assist you, but I take no chances on your truss fitting. You must pay for the truss before you take it home, and after you take it home you must keep it." After a little firm but kind talk of this sort the patient will usually put himself in my hands. In talking that way to a patient I mean just what I say. I will not let any man take my trusses home and try them. If they don't fit he doesn't know how to make them fit, and he is almost sure to bring them back, soiled more or less. I have then had my trouble and the damage to my trusses all for nothing. I will take my chances on my own truss fitting and the patient must take his chances on his. On this point it pays to be independent and positive.

In cases where a person is strenuous for a belt truss, either because he has been forewarned by a poorly fitted spring



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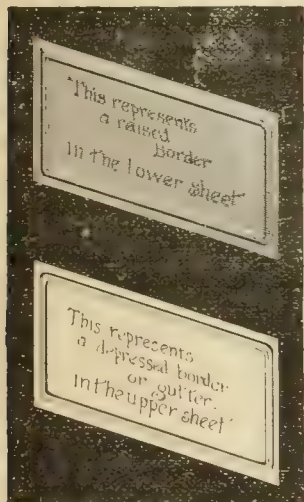
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|---|---|--|

**DIRECTIONS.**  
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.  
Placez un de ces FEUTRES au-dessus d'un plat en assiette; tenez-les humides avec de l'eau. Usez seulement assez d'eau pour temper le FEUTRE. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnee, sortiront du FEUTRE et mourront immediatement.

**CAUTION**—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Rust, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**  
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truss, or for any other reason, if I think that a belt truss will serve him fairly well I follow his preferences.

As to the best trusses for women my experience is limited. Two lady physicians have been in the habit of coming to me for trusses to fit their lady patients with; they frequently have described the cases to me and have asked my advice. From that experience I have formed the opinion that, while a woman may face the music and have a tooth pulled with less ado than a man (and dentists tell us such is the case), when it comes to protracted discomfort they have less patience and endurance than a man; moreover, they form opinions from the looks of a truss. If a truss looks hard and uncomfortable it will hurt her when she wears it, and if it looks nice, soft and comfortable, she will find it comfortable. Therefore, for women I would select neat, soft, kid-covered French patterns, with as light springs as possible.

So much on the management of a customer. We will now consider briefly the matter of *adjusting the truss*. Exactly how to adapt a truss to each individual it would be impossible for anyone to explain without a clinic of a variety of cases, but certain general instructions may be given:

First. Insist on exposing the patient sufficiently to have a fair chance at him. Working under several layers of clothing, from undershirt to overcoat, and among a tangle of suspenders, et cetera, is too much like cutting a man's hair with his hat on. Take off coats, let down trousers, and pin shirts up out of the way. If the patient wishes to wear the truss over his underclothing he can do so; after you get it fitted, the thickness of the clothing will probably make no difference with the set of the truss, but fitting over a shirt is blind work. Have the patient stand up straight with his heels together, and bearing his weight equally on both feet, reduce the hernia while in that position if it can be done easily. If that is not easily done, select the truss which you are to use, put your patient on the chair, reduce the hernia, hold it with your fingers while you bring him back on to his feet, then put on the truss and remove the fingers. In some very bad cases it may be impossible to remove the fingers and adjust the pad without letting the rupture partially escape. In such cases put the truss on him, get the rear adjustment all right, then put him on his back, lift up each pad, reduce the rupture, put the pad in place, then carefully bring him on to his feet. Then sit down in front of him, have him cough and change positions; if it escapes, watch and see just where it escapes. If it is possible, be sure to have the hernia completely reduced before the truss is put on. Sometimes in an old hernia certain growths or adhesions have taken place which render a complete reduction impossible. Whatever can be returned to the abdominal cavity without materially lifting the spermatic cord should be held there. Be sure to have the truss completely holding him before you let him

go. A truss that is pinching an intestine which has partly, even in a small degree, slipped by it is a very uncomfortable and often a very harmful truss. For that reason it is better to have the spring too stiff rather than too weak. It is better to say to a patient, "I think this spring is stiffer than you will need it permanently, and after you have worn it a few days, if you will come in, I will slack it up," than it is to say to him, "I want to make it as easy as possible for you; I will try a limber spring; if it doesn't hold you, I will make it stiffer." If it fails to hold him he is liable to consider you a failure and to want to try some one else. So on the start, whatever else you do or fail to do, *be sure if possible to establish the fact that you can hold him*. At this point I would emphasize again the importance of keeping a full assortment of sizes, it is too bad to fail of a perfect job just because you have to use a truss which is a size too large or too small.

Keep a record of every truss that you fit: it will be of service to you in many ways.

Rupture in infants. It is sometimes almost impossible to put on to little fellows trusses which will be comfortable, or which will keep in place. I think that as a rule a spring truss is better than a compress, and that a soft, leather-covered French pattern is the best. A hard-rubber truss would be cooler and more cleanly, but it is more apt to slide out of place. The following device has worked well in some light cases: Take two corn or bunion plasters, stick their gummed sides together and stick them on to a piece of adhesive strip. The plasters make a good compress with the hole in the middle; place the compress on the hernia and fasten it in place with the strip. This should be changed quite frequently, and each time the strip should be fastened to a new place. If more pressure is needed an additional bandage can be attached to the compress and passed around the body.

Sometimes a person coming to the druggist for a truss brings along his physician to superintend the matter. As a rule physicians are not practical truss fitters. I have found that the most satisfactory way in such cases is simply to tender the physician the use of your room and your assortment of trusses and leave the case entirely in his hands. If he declines your tender, as most likely he will, he will be careful not to interfere with your work to make any suggestions that will embarrass you. *The Western Druggist*.

For administering Benzol (*Dent. Med.*, *Ztg.*), which acts as an expectorant and calmative in influenza and chronic bronchitis, the following formula is most suitable:

|   |                 |      |
|---|-----------------|------|
| R | Benzol puri     | 3.0  |
|   | Ol. menth. pip. | 1.0  |
|   | Ol. olivæ       | 35.0 |

M. Sig. Give 10 to 30 drops on sugar every two to four hours.

True success is not possible unless one is truly attached to his vocation.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the papers submitted at the semi-annual examinations held May, 1893:

### Prescriptions.

*Examiner* W. Murchison. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. Give closely approximate values of the following in grains or ounces (Av.): One Gramme, 6 Centigrammes, 456 Grammes, 28½ Grammes, 1 Cubic Centimetre.
2. Give five good reasons why the adoption of the Metric System would be an advantage over our present system of weights and measures.
3. Convert the following Latin words into English: — Scatula, Primus, Sine, Collutorium, Nonus, Lagna, Pauxillum, Undecimus, Olla, Biduum.
4. Translate the following terms and phrases used in prescription writing: — Post aurem. Nucha capitis. Auricularum dolores. Jentaculum. Donec dolor mitescat. Prout res postulet. Sexagesima pars horæ. Septimana. Si non somnum capiat. Ubi dolor urget.
5. Write a prescription for a six ounce mixture to contain in each fl. dr., 1 gr. Quinine, Liq. Arsenicalis (Fowleri), the equivalent of ½ gr. arsenious Acid, and Liq. Strychninae, the equivalent of ½ gr. strychnine, with water to fill. What would be the probable result of the combination, and what precaution would you observe in sending to the patient?
6. Translate into English the following:
 

|   |                     |             |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| R | Balsami Tolutani    | Unciam      |
|   | Aque ferventis      | Octarium    |
|   | Sacchari purificati | Libras duas |

 Coque Balsamum in aqua per horam dimidium in vase clauso, subinde movens, et liquorem refrigeratum cola; dein saccharum adijce eodem modo quo de syrupo symplici præceptum est.

7 to 10. Oral.

### Materia Medica.

*Examiner* J. Tolbert Pepper. *Time allowed*—two hours.

### 1. Oleum Morchue:

To what class of oils does this belong? From what animal, and from what part of that animal is it obtained? Describe the method of production. What is the best kind and where is it obtained? Give constituents and medicinal properties, and mention different methods of administration.

2. Give full official and common names of the drugs from which the following are obtained: — Pilocarpine, Caffeine, Cocaine, Salicine, Tannin, Atropine, Emetine, Jervine, Vanillin, Santonine.

3. Give the distinctive appearances of the following Starches, making drawings



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to a scale if you prefer it: Maranta, Maize, Oat, Potato, Turmeric.

4. Give in a tabular form the official and common name, habitat, part used, and medicinal property of Senega, Mandrake, Triticum Repens, Cascara.
5. What Fruits are official in the British Pharmacopoeia?
- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Oral examination.

#### Botany.

*Examiner*—Chas. R. Sneath. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. Describe the Fruit of the Cruciferae and the Flower of the Leguminosae.
2. Explain fully all the differences between Endogenous and Exogenous plants.
3. Describe a Plant Cell. Enumerate and describe some of the varieties of Cells.
4. What is a Fruit? Classify and fully explain your classification. Give examples.
5. Describe briefly Claviceps Purpurea and its mode of reproduction.
6. What is a Root? Classify and explain classification. How distinguish from an Underground Stem. Enumerate the varieties of the latter.
7. To what are the following terms applied, viz: Stolon, Runner, Perigynous, Raceme, Cyme, Monœcious, Raphides, Syngenesious.
- 8, 9 and 10. Oral.

#### Chemistry.

*Examiner*—B. Jackes. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. How is  $H_2SO_4$  manufactured in large quantities? Draw a diagram showing changes which take place?
2. Having a sample of bay water, how would you proceed to analyse it? Give tests for probable impurities.
3. Define Specific and Latent Heat. Also explain the principle of ice making by artificial means.
4. A salt gives, on analysis, a percentage composition of copper, 25.39%; sulphur, 12.81; oxygen, 25.67; water, 36.1%. Work out the formula.
5. Give a short history of the metal H. G., state how generally found and physical properties.
6. Enumerate all the tests you know for Ferrous Sulphate, Gold Trichloride and Potassium Hydrate.
7. Work out a sum showing how much Salt is required to make 1,000 grammes of H.C.L.
8. Give one of the modern methods of manufacturing Soda on a large scale, naming bye-products, if any, formed.
- 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of samples.

#### Pharmacy.

*Examiner*—F. T. Harrison. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. State how the following substances would be affected, if at all, if left exposed to the air in an open dish—

Glycerine, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Acetate of Lead, Carbonate of Sodium.

2. State what precautions ought to be observed in keeping the following substances:—Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Solution of Chlorine, Phosphorus, Santonin.
3. (a) Give Outline of Assay of Opium.  
(b) How many grains of Morphine ought to be contained in 4 fl. oz. of the tincture?  
(c) In what condition is the Morphine present?

4. From what materials are prepared:—Hoffman's Anodyne, Mindererus Spirit, Liniment of Opium, Simple Ointment, Lead Plasters?
5. Give a brief outline of preparation of the following substances, not stating quantities of materials used, but noting any special points to be observed, and stating reasons for same:—Diluted Hydrobromic Acid, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, Citrate Ointment.
6. Define Dialysis, stating its object, and give Pharmacopoeial method of making solution of Dialysed Iron.
7. Explain the process of Maceration, and state how it differs from digestion.
8. In making Solution of Perchloride of Iron, why is Nitric Acid used?  
In making Solution of Hydrochlorate of Strychnine, why is Rectified Spirit used?  
In making Ointment of Iodide of Potassium, why is Carbonate of Potassium used?  
In making Solution of Acetate of Ammonium, why is Carbonate of Ammonium used? Would Solution of Ammonia do equally well?  
In making Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, why is Solution of Ammonia used as well as Carbonate of Ammonium.

- 9 and 10. Oral and Recognition of Specimens.

#### Dispensing.

*Examiner*—O. F. Botsford. *Time allowed*—two hours.

DALTON MCCARTHY, Esq.

R  
Ol. terebinthin . . . . . 5iv  
Ol. ricini . . . . . 5iv  
Pulv. acacia . . . . . qss  
Syr. simplicis . . . . . 5iv  
Aqua . . . . . ad 5vj  
Misco. et Fiat Mistura.  
Sig. Pals sexta sumend. quaque secunda nocte

MISS EVA BRADLEY.

R  
Pulv. carbonis ligni . . . . . ʒi  
Magnesi carb . . . . . ʒi  
M. Ft. pulv. Mitte tales vi.  
Sig. una statim sum. et repetatur donec lenitus est omnia hora

MR. ROBE. M. ALEXANDER.

R  
Emp. plumbi . . . . . qss  
Fiat opusculum 2 x 4 in. ad utrum extendit  
Sig. adhaecendum ad partem affectam

WM. McVEY, Esq.

R  
Plumbi acetatis . . . . . gr. vi.  
Zinci oxidi . . . . . gr. vii.  
Excipientis . . . . . qss

M. Ft. massa et in pilula duodecim divide.  
Sig. unam cape omnibus horis duabus donec respondetur.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON, Esq.

R  
Pulv. acidi borici . . . . . ʒss  
Ung. hydrag. nit . . . . . ʒi  
Axungia . . . . . qss ʒss

M. Ft. unguentum.  
Sig. applica ad nares utraque nocte

#### University Examinations.

The following are the papers given at the examination held at Toronto University for the degree of Phm. B.:

##### Theoretical Chemistry.

*Examiner*—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms (a) Oxidation, (b) Electrolysis, (c) Dissociation.
2. What weight of Phosphorus will be required to unite with the oxygen of the air in a cubical room 4 m. x 4 m. x 4 m.; the temperature of the room being 27° C. and barometric pressure 800 mm.
3. Give an account of the preparation, physical and chemical properties of Hydrogen Peroxide.
4. The elements Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine are said to belong to the same natural family. Explain fully the meaning of this statement.
5. Describe the preparation and chemical properties of the Trihydrides of Arsenic, Phosphorus and Antimony.
6. Give an account of the Chemistry of Lead.
7. Write equations, illustrating the action of Chlorine on  
(a) A hot solution of potassium Hydrate.  
(b) Hydrogen Sulphide.  
Solution of Potassium Hydrate on a  
(c) Solution of Lead Nitrate.  
(d) Solution of Copper Sulphate.  
(e) Solution of Ferri Chloride.  
(f) Solution of Aluminium Chloride.  
Hot concentrated Sulphuric Acid on  
(g) Potassium Bromide.  
(h) Oxalic Acid.
8. Explain what is meant by (a) Secondary Alcohol, (b) Ketone, (c) Compound Ether, (d) Amide, (e) Mercaptan, (f) Isocyanide.
9. Give a classification of the Carbohydrates.
10. Explain fully what is meant by "Saponification."

##### Materia Medica, Posology, and Pharmacognosy.

*Examiner*—J. T. Fotheringham, B. A., M. B., M. D. C. M.

1. Write full materia medica notes (including a brief description), upon the drug Aloe.
2. Write a similar series of notes on Celandinum.



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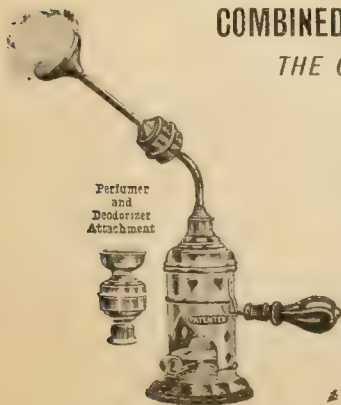
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ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RESTUCCIA & CO., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP.

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER & CO. - TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

— ALSO —  
REPRESENTING IN CANADA

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,  
LONDON.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Wampole's Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites.

**CHARACTERISTICS**—Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.17, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH :—36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.



3. Give drugs and botanical (or other) sources from which the following active principles are obtained: Chrysophanic acid, menthol, morhuol, carmine, guaiaretic acid, pilocarpine, citric acid, pelletierine, caffeine, and emetine.
4. *Eleutherium*. Give source, mode of preparation, common impurities, and tests. How much fruit is needed to give  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of drug?
5. *Asapota*. Give various grades, indicating their merit and naming commonest impurities.
6. Give preparations, and their doses, of *Scilla*.
7. Name four official rhizomes with tufted rootlets, and give a short but clear statement of their points of difference.
8. Define the following Therapeutic Terms, giving two drugs as an example of each: Vesicant, Alterative, Styptic, Sudorific, Anodyne.
9. Give drawings and descriptions of microscopic appearance of any two of these drugs:—Kamala, Lupulin, Lycopodium.

**Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.**

**Examiner**—J. T. Fotheringham, B. A., M. B., M. D., C. M.

1. Name and number the slides marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
2. Name and number the specimens marked a, b, c, d, and e.
3. Oral.

**Botany.**

**Examiner**—E. C. Jeffrey, B. A.

1. Describe the structure of bark in perennial plants.
2. Discuss the changes that take place in the transformation of an ovule into a seed.
3. What is meant by the term fruit? Explain fully with examples.
4. Compare the histological structure of leaves and carpels.
5. Describe the process of assimilation in plants.
6. Explain, with examples the common modes of aestivation.
7. Outline the life history of a rust fungus.
8. Describe the vegetative and reproductive organs of a fern.

**Practical Pharmacy.**

**Examiner**—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. Prepare 2 fl. ozs. of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis, and illustrating the chemical changes by an equation:

*Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.*

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Potassium iodide         | 10.4 Grams.              |
| Potassium metabisulphite | 0.650 Grams.             |
| Acetic acid              | 9.10 Grams.              |
| Sugar                    | 496.825 Grams.           |
| Distilled water          | 51.336 c.m. <sup>3</sup> |
| Total                    | 567.8 c.m. <sup>3</sup>  |

Dissolve the sugar in 289.9 c.m.<sup>3</sup> distilled water with heat and filter the syrup through purified cotton.

Dissolve the potassium salts in 17.118 c.m.<sup>3</sup> distilled water, and the tartaric acid in 34.237 c.m.<sup>3</sup> proof spirit.

Mix the two solutions and place the mixture in an ice-bath; after thirty minutes remove the mixture from the ice-bath, shake thoroughly and filter directly into 496.825 c.m.<sup>3</sup> of the syrup.

Rinse flask and wash filter with 17.118 c.m.<sup>3</sup> proof spirit, and add, if necessary, enough syrup to complete 567.8 c.m.<sup>3</sup>.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the powder submitted, and report in accordance with subjoined synopsis.

**REPORT I.**

*Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.*

- (a) Illustrate by means of chemical equations the reactions resulting when the tartaric acid solution is added to the solution of potassium salts.
- (b) Show by an equation how one of the resulting compounds acts as a preservative.
- (c) Why is proof spirit used in the preparation?
- (d) Why are the mixed solutions placed in an ice-bath?

**REPORT II.**

*Specific Gravity.*

Powder marked.....  
Weight of an equal volume of water.....  
Specific gravity.....  
Show work.

**Pharmacy.**

**Examiner**—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. (a) Mention the official preparations of mercury intended for internal administration which contain the uncombined element and state the quantity of metal in each. (b) Give a reason for the necessity of two official oxides of mercury, and state how each is prepared. (c) Give chemical composition of each. (d) Mention a special use for which either is considered superior. (e) What precautions should be observed in the dispensing of Hydrargyrum cum Creta. (f) What change is it liable to undergo and how may this change be avoided or retarded.
2. (a) Which process furnishes more complete exhaustion of plant-drugs, maceration or percolation: state reasons in full. (b) Mention two or more drugs, in the extraction of which the other process would be preferably employed. (c) How would you determine the amount of alkaloidal principle in Guarana. (d) State alkaloidal requirements for Liq. Ext. Cinchona.
3. What will be the capacity in fluid ounces of a bottle that contains when filled 402.57 grams of official nitrid acid. Show work.
4. (a) In what respects do balsams differ from oleo-resins. (b) How may emulsions of balsamic tinctures be made.

5. Describe the means you would resort to in detecting the adulteration of:

- (a) Powdered gum acacia with wheat-en flour.
- (b) Powdered tragacanth with starch.
- (c) Honey with glucose.

6. (a) What are Stearoptens. (b) Give three official examples, and state how one is prepared. (c) How might you ascertain if the important proximate principle had been removed from oil of peppermint.

7. Name the important ingredient and strength of each of the following preparations:—(a) Solution of Glonoin. (b) Proof Spirit. (c) Solution of Strychnine. (d) Tincture of Monkshood. (e) Donovan's Solution. (f) Solution of Cocaine. (g) Cherry Laurel Water.

8. Give the official Latin titles, without abbreviations, of the following:—

- (a) Plummer's Pill. (b) Grey Powder. (c) Brown Powder. (d) Labarraque's Solution. (e) Black Draught. (f) Liver of Sulphur. (g) Heberden's Ink. (h) Lime Water. (i) Chalybeate Plaster. (j) Saccharin.

9. (a) Name the process by which glycerine is prepared. (b) What natural process also develops it as a side-product. (c) State how it is made on a large scale. (d) Give strength and specific gravity. (e) What action has it on borax in aqueous mixtures.

10. (a) Why is Bicarbonate of Sodium used in the preparation of Syrup of Phosphate of Iron. (b) Rect. Spt. in Syrup of Poppies. (c) Sulphate of Potassium in Dovers Powder. (d) Carbonate of Zinc in Solution Chloride of Zinc. (e) Bicarbonate of Potassium in Solution Citrate of Magnesium. (f) Hypophosphite of Potassium in Inalterable Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

**Prescriptions.**

**Examiner**—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. Translate into English:

Recipe.—Tincture digitalis, drachmas duas, Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, guttas viginti. Misce et fiat mistura et signa: Hujus capiat guttas viginti quinque ter in die, ex cyatho aque frigidae, dosim sensim augendo, prout caput aut ventriculus ferre queat.

2. Translate into English:

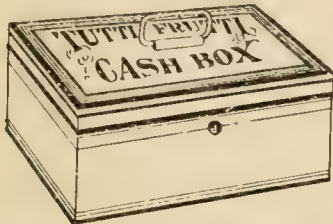
Recipe.—Sennae, sesunciam, Magnesii sulphatis, Mannae, ana unciam, Feniculi, drachmam, Aque bullientis uncias octo. Macera per horam in vase clauso, deinde cola. Signatura—Hujus sumatur cyathus omni quatuor horio, donec alvus soluta fuerit.

3. Write the following expressions without abbreviations and translate:

- (a) Sup. alut. moll. extend. (b) D. in p. eq.
- (c) De d. in d. (d) Omn. quadr. hor.



# Get one of ADAMS' TUTTI - FRUTTI



## THIS CASH BOX

*Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.*

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ADAMS & SONS CO.,  
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING  
FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES, INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and directions for its use accompany the flour:

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz. in case.

In 50 lb. Bags.

In 196 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR, remember we are headquarters for it, and our Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive prompt attention.

## The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

TORONTO, ONT.

# GLUTEN FLOUR.

## Wanzer Soaps.

# WANZER BATH SOAP

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.*

“IT FLOATS.”

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

## Argoline ✧ Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbulated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HOMESTEAD, PA.



- (c) Det. in tal. dos. no. xij. (f)  
Hor. 1 l ma mat.  
(g) Ft. pil. duodec., quæ obruantur  
pulv. glycyrrh.  
(h) S. o. s. (i) S. v. m. (j) P. B.

1 Translate the following prescriptions, giving synonyms of ingredients, and criticise freely, stating how you would meet any difficulties that may arise in dispensing :

- R Potassii chloratis,  
Sodii bicarbonatis,  
Sodii bicarbonatis, ana 5ij  
Litherni,  
Glycerini, ana 15j  
Aquam distillatam, ad 15vij  
Misee ft. mist. S. A  
Sig. Gargarisma. Ut diet. man. merid. et  
noct. utend.

- 5 R Bismuthi subnit. 5ij  
Sodii bicarb. opt. 5ss  
Tinct. rhodi comp. 15ijss  
Tinct. zingiberis 15ss  
Tinct. nucis vomice 15ij  
Acid. hydrocyanici dilut. 15vij  
Aquam puram ad 15vij  
M. ft. mist. et sig. Cap. cochl. min. bis in  
die, phiala prius agitata.

- 6 R Spt. ætheris nitrosi 15ij  
Sodii bromidi 5ij  
Ext. anacardi fl. 15j  
Syrupi sacchari 15ss  
Aq. cinnam. q. s. ft. 15iv  
Misee ft. solutio, et præs. oct. ex. aq. qua-  
que quart. hor. sumend.

- 7 R Choral hydras, 0.66  
Pulveris camphoræ 0.60  
Syrupi zingiberis 7.00  
Aquam font. ad 56.78  
M. ft. solutio. Cochl. magna duo post. cib.  
exhib.

- 8 R Potassii bromidi 5ij  
Extracti ergotæ fluidi 15ijss  
Extracti cannabis ind. gr. xij  
Aqua q. s. ft. 15ij  
M. ft. mist.  
Sig. Semide. t. i. d. s. o. s. sum.

- 9 R Acid. sulphurici aromat. 15j  
Bismuthi subnitrat. 5ij  
Tinct. opii deodorat. gtt. xxiv  
Misturam cretæ ad 15ij  
M. ft. mist. Cap. cochl. min. ij. 4 ta. q. ap.  
hor. ex paul. aq.

10. (a) State cause of incompatibility ex-  
hibited in dispensing tincture of per-  
chloride of iron with tinctures cin-  
chona comp., gentian comp., etc. (b)  
Mention at least two methods of  
treatment whereby these may be  
mixed without change.

#### Practical Dispensing.

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G.,  
Phm. B.

Non—Candidates will dispense the following  
prescriptions with neatness, accuracy and  
dispatch, labelling and finishing the  
medicines, as it is designed for patients.  
The order and labelling in which each  
dispensing desk with its utensils is left  
will be rated.

MR. EDGAR SHUTE, Lansdown Avenue.

- R Hyd. argenti omentat. 1. xx  
Cera. rosæ 5  
Pectinosa mellis, ad 5 ss  
Misee bene et arg.

MISS WILLIAM'S MAID, Gerrard Street

- R Tinct. terebinthine, 15ij  
Clei terebinthine, 15ij  
Aquam distillatam ad 15ij

Misee ft. mist. et sig. ut  
Cochl. parv. t. i. d. p. c. si necesse sit su-

Miss McKAY, Jarvis Street.

- R Pulveris thebaici 0.065  
Acid. tannici, 0.098

Misee ft. pil. et mitte tales no. x  
Cap. unum. pro. dosi ut necesse sit.

MR. PROCTOR, Rose Avenue.

- R Quininae sulphatis gr. iv.  
Zinci oxidi, gr. xx.  
Misee et in capsules no. octo dividatur.  
No. i quaque nocte vel secunda nocte su-  
mend.

MR. FOTHERGILL, Bathurst Street.

- R Zinci sulphatis, gr. xv  
Sacchari saturni, gr. xxv  
Glycerini, 15 ss  
Aquam ad 15 iv

Misee ft. lotio et sig.:

Hujus liquor. cochl. ex cyath. aq. ferv. ad  
partes affectas mane nocteque applic.  
phiala prius agitata.

#### Annual Meeting of Division No. 6.

The annual meeting of the Retail Drug-  
gists of Division No. 6 was held in the  
Council Chamber, Mount Forest, on the  
8th inst. Present—A. B. Petrie and Dr.  
Herod, of Guelph; Thomas Stevenson, J.  
R. Dodds, and A. Turner, of Orangeville;  
T. P. Smith, of Elora; J. F. Kilgour, of  
Arthur; A. Jamieson, L. W. Yeomans,  
and W. Colcleugh, of Mount Forest; R.  
H. Perry, and R. Phillips, of Fergus.

The following officers were elected for  
the current year:—A. Turner, President;  
R. H. Perry, 1st Vice-President; J. P.  
Smith, 2nd Vice-President; Thomas Stev-  
enson, 3rd Vice-President; T. P. Smith,  
Treasurer; R. Phillips, Secretary; J. R.  
Dodds and J. R. Wood, Auditors.

A. B. Petrie gave a full account of the  
state of the College of Pharmacy, and the  
steps taken to promote the legislation now  
before the Provincial Parliament.

It was then moved by Mr. Jamieson,  
seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and carried,  
that the thanks of this meeting be ten-  
dered to Mr. Petrie for the exhaustive  
manner with which he had explained the  
proceedings of the Council in administer-  
ing the Pharmacy Act, and the reasons for  
the amendments now required.

Moved by Mr. Colcleugh, seconded by  
Mr. Smith, and carried, that this Asso-  
ciation do hereby express their approval  
of the manner in which the Council of the  
College of Pharmacy have transacted the  
general business during the past year;  
and further, that we fully endorse their  
action in bringing forward their amend-  
ments to the Pharmacy Act now before  
the legislature.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Fergus, 13th May, 1893.

#### Veterinary Formulæ.

The prescriptions given below are tran-  
slated from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*,  
and are said to have been contributed by  
reliable and competent authority.

#### HORSES.

*Cath. from Constipation.*—(1) One pill  
every hour of the following composition:  
Aloes, 25.0; potassium carbonate, 3.0;  
rapeseed oil, 5.0; water, enough.

(2) Embrocation applied to the back  
and belly, composed of oil of turpentine,  
2 parts, and ammonia, 1 part.

(3) Eucemas composed of infusion of  
chamomile and a little linseed oil and salt.

(4) Instead of No. 1, give one of the  
following powders every half hour until  
the bowels move: Tartar emetic, 3.0;  
sodium sulphate, 100.0; caraway seed,  
recently pulverized, 25.0

*Flatulent Colic.*—Tincture of opium,  
30.0; spirit of ether, 70.0; ether, 10.0;  
oil of anise, 2.0. Every 30 to 15 min-  
utes one tablespoonful in  $\frac{1}{2}$  liter of water.  
Rub the belly and back with straw and  
oil of turpentine.

*Glanders.*—Ammonium chloride, 50.0;  
either black or red sulphuret of antimony,  
50.0; sodium sulphate, dry, 180.0; juniper  
berries, 150.0; fenugreek, 150.0. A  
heaping tablespoonful three times a day.  
To relieve troubled breathing, caused by  
stopping up of the nostrils by mucus, tie  
a bag over the animal's head, leaving the  
end hanging down, open, and place under  
the same a heated stone on which evaporate  
some oil of juniper. For swelling in  
the throat apply the following resolvent  
twice a day: Mercurial ointment, neutral  
green soap, equal parts. If the swelling  
cannot be scattered, apply poultices, and,  
when open, inject with carbolic acid water.

*Scratches.*—Either (1) Villate's solu-  
tion (National Formulary), 100.0, and  
carbolic acid, 5.0, or yellow wash. Bathe  
and clean the sores, and dress with either  
of the foregoing twice a day.

*Fistulas.*—Iodoform, 10.0; tannin, 5.0;  
vegetable charcoal, 30.0. Clean the wound  
and blow in the powder several times a  
day.

*Constipation.*—Pill as given under No.  
1, one twice a day. Injections of cham-  
omile infusion with a little salt, or other-  
wise soap suds.

*Diarrhoea.*—Let the drink not be too  
cold, and give dry fodder only. To each  
meal add 2 tablespoonfuls of the follow-  
ing: Calcium carbonate, 150.0; calamus,  
gentian, juniper berries, of each 100.0;  
nux vomica, 10.0. In severe cases, 2 or  
3 grains of opium powder may be given  
every two hours.

*Worms.*—Crude petroleum, Dipple's  
oil, of each 10.0; Levant worm seed, 50.0;  
valerian, 25.0. The size of a hen's egg  
every two hours. For young animals a  
few purgations will generally suffice.

*Sparin. Galls.* Red iodide of mercury,  
10.0; potassium iodide, 5.0; mercurial  
ointment (50 per cent.), 50.0; green soap,  
10.0. Apply with friction once a day  
until inflammation sets in. Also the  
crust to form and dry, when it will drop  
off by itself. Then wash with soap suds.  
Rub in for five minutes the following  
salve (protecting the hand with a glove),  
using as the preceding one: Cantharides,  
15.0; euphorbium, 5.0; thick turpentine,  
10.0; rape seed oil or dilute alcohol,  
100.0.

*Split Hoof.*—Gutta serena, 200.0; gum  
ammoniac, 200.0; thick turpentine, 150.0.



# PHILADELPHIA

## COLLEGE OF

## PHARMACY.

### ORGANIZED IN 1821.

#### FACULTY:

JOHN M. MAISCH, Ph. M., Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.  
JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph. M., F. C. S., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.  
SAMUEL P. SADTLER, Ph. D., F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry.  
HENRY TRIMBLE, Ph. M., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

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*Two Large Laboratories are Open Daily for Instruction in Operative Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry.*

Write for Announcement to

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# LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink.

It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

### W. MURCHISON,

SUPPLY DEPOT,

1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO

# Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

## Soda Fountains

### TUMBLER WASHERS,

### Cylinders,

### Generators.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## Pneumatic Syrup Jar.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

440 & 442 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, CANADA.





## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUNE 15TH, 1893.

## Trinity University and its Degrees.

In our April issue we mentioned that Trinity University intended holding an examination in Pharmacy in May in order to confer the degree of Phm.B. on deserving pharmacists.

The announcement was heralded through the means of the press, and, we believe, we are safe in saying that the examination would undoubtedly have been held but for one unforeseen (to the faculty) difficulty, and that was that no candidate put in an appearance.

The candidates who passed the Council examinations and afterwards presented themselves for their degree at Toronto University evidently agree with the opinion which we had previously expressed, that the action of Trinity was quite uncalled for in instituting such a degree. The experience of this College with the degree of D. D. S. has called forth the following from the Dominion Dental Journal.

"The degree of D.D.S. is generally supposed to carry with it a high standing of professional knowledge. Trinity University, of Toronto, for the first time has this year granted the degree. Two of the students who went up for examination, and succeeded in obtaining the coveted parchment, tried for the Licentiate certificate and were 'plucked.' These young men are now going around armed with a D.D.S. and title of Doctor, and no license to practice.

"The moral of this is apparent. Trinity should either increase the standard of her examination, or 'take down her shingle.'"

A DISPATCH from Ottawa, under date of June 2nd, states that the Inland Revenue department has decided to invoke the law against certain druggists who are said to have been selling tinctures deficient in alcoholic strength. An analysis of samples obtained in different cities, they claim, show a number of cases of this nature.

WILLIAM RADAM, of the Radam Microbe Killer Co., has won his suit for libel against the *Druggists' Circular* of New York. The amount sued for was \$200,000, judgment being given for \$500. The libel consisted in calling the medicine "a slow poison" and its manufacturer a "quack and a humbug." Mr. Radam proved to the satisfaction of the court that his preparation was not as described in the *Circular* and some other papers, but a scientifically prepared compound, and not injurious to health as stated.

THE first lady dentist in Canada has just passed her examination before the Quebec Dental Association. Miss Annie Grant Hill enjoys the honor of being the first of her sex to enter the profession. This lady was a student at the Women's Medical College and in the office of Dr. Sparks, of Kingston, Ont. She intends

entering into a business partnership with Dr. S. J. Andress, of Montreal.

DO NOT HESITATE, but at once apply for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association. There is no initiation fee and the volume of annual proceedings alone is worth much more than the price of annual dues. Blank applications and full information can be obtained by addressing the chairman of the committee, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Pl., St. Louis.

THE Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago, Ill., has filed a bill in chancery in the circuit court of Cook county, Ill., against the Buttermilk Toilet Company, of Chicago, claiming, among other things \$20,000 for selling imitation buttermilk soap as and for the original and genuine buttermilk soap of the Cosmo Company, which latter company alleges in its bill of complaint, that it first used the word "buttermilk" on soap, and that it has sold more than one million cakes since March, 1891.

IN THE World's Fair number of the *Youth's Companion* is a single advertisement which cost to insert \$15,000. It occupies the back page, and is printed in fifteen colors. This remarkable advertisement is paid for by the Doliber-Goodale Co., and advertises Mellin's Food. The subject of the advertisement is a painting of a child by a French artist, the original being exhibited by the advertiser in Chicago. Besides the picture, there are only eighty-six words in the advertisement, thus representing an investment of \$174 per word.

THE President of the 1893 class of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy is an old Halifax boy, R. Burt McLean, who commenced the drug business in Bridgetown, N.S., in 1879. He is now in the employ of A. R. Bayley & Co., of Cambridge, Mass. The Vice-President is also a Canadian, W. Dodd Small, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. He commenced the drug business in his native city with Dr. S. W. Dodd in 1887. On completion of his course he will return to Charlottetown.

IN OUR April issue a "special" correspondent sent us some interesting items from British Columbia, some of which, although we believe true in every particular, have been found fault with by some of our readers. It is due to the party who hitherto has furnished us with items from that Province to say that the notes of that month were not from his pen. To our "special" we would say, go ahead and stir up the trade, and if any abuses really exist we will be willing to help to remove them, if possible.

IN THE January number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST the report of the United States Consular Agent at Kingston, Jamaica, speaking of Lime Juice, said that of the 53,884 gallons exported during the

year only 110 gallons had been sent to Canada. Elsewhere in this issue Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, correct this statement, and show that they alone imported over 8,000 gallons during the time mentioned. A perusal of their letter will give the reader some idea of the consumption of this article in the Dominion.

DETECTIVE WALSH, chief detective of Quebec, has returned from Boston, whither he had gone to give evidence in a case with which Mr. Alfred Morissette, late of Quebec, is intimately connected. One, Onesime Mathieu, stands charged in the United States District Court with concealing 100 lbs. of opium in his house on Friend street, Boston, on or about January 1st, 1892. The affair was brought to the attention of the police first by a squabble between Alfred Morissette, the real owner of the opium, and Mathieu, who had been commissioned to sell the smuggled article, but who had failed to render an account of his sales. When the trial opened Theodore Phillion testified that he had received the opium from one Quetto, who had brought it over the line in a waggon, in two large trunks, and shipped to Boston, where it had been taken in charge by Mathieu. Morissette testified that the opium cost eight dollars a pound. Various witnesses were examined with regard to the efforts made to dispose of the opium. Finally Morissette, not being able to get a satisfactory account from Mathieu of the proceeds of his sales, had informed the revenue officials of the whole affair, and Mathieu has been arrested. Detective Walsh, among other things, testified to the fact that one of the witnesses' (Melancon or Molensen) real name was Bolvin, another old Quebecker.

## Answers to Correspondents.

"First request" asks for a tasteless Cascara formula. The following which we reprint from a former issue may suit his purpose, although not "tasteless."

## CASCARA CORDIAL.

|                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cascara sagrada bark . . . . .      | 16 ounces, av.           |
| Liquorice root . . . . .            | 6 ounces, av.            |
| Sweet flag root . . . . .           | 2 ounces, av.            |
| Cardamom seed . . . . .             | 1 ounce, av.             |
| Angelica root . . . . .             | 1 ounce, av.             |
| Bicarbonate of sodium . . . . .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, av. |
| Diluted alcohol . . . . .           | 6 pints.                 |
| Sugar . . . . .                     | 2 pounds.                |
| Water, sufficient to make 1 gallon. |                          |

Grind the drugs together to a coarse powder, moisten them with 2 pints of diluted alcohol and macerate in a covered vessel for 24 hours; then transfer to the water-bath percolator, pack moderately, pour upon them the remainder of the diluted alcohol and set in a warm place for 24 hours; then heat moderately, and after one hour begin to percolate, adding water to the drugs after the liquid has disappeared from the surface; and continuing the heat and percolation until 7 pints are obtained. In this percolate dissolve the Bicarbonate of Sodium and the sugar, and after standing a few days strain or filter. This may be made by ordinary cold per-



# YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES?

--

WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY A 1 quality goods, manufactured in Canada, AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES.

Please examine Prices on following list:

## Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

### Ready Cut, 5 x 7 Inches.

2 dozen in each box.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| One gross, Arnica         | \$ 9 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 12 00   |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 12 00   |
| " Capsicum                | 8 00    |
| " Strengthening           | 7 20    |

### Yard Roll Plasters.

Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| One dozen, Arnica         | \$ 7 00 |
| " Belladonna              | 6 00    |
| " Belladonna and Capsicum | 6 00    |
| " Capsicum                | 7 00    |
| " Strengthening           | 6 00    |

### Five Yard Roll Plasters.

|                       |                    |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| One roll, Belladonna, | 5 in. wide, \$1 75 | 7 in. wide, \$2 50 |
| " Capsicum,           | 5 " 1 45           | 7 " 2 25           |
| " Strengthening,      | 5 " 1 25           | 7 " 2 00           |

The yard and 5 yard rolls can also be supplied plain (non-porous.)

We give special quotations in large lots.

Prepared by DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal,

## Antiseptic Adhesive Plasters.

[Dana's Formula.]

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen, one yard rolls, 8 inch | \$ 4 50 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|

## Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages.

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen, 1 yard roll, 7 inches wide | \$ 3 50 |
| " 5 " 12 " "                          | 20 00   |

### OUR SPECIAL PLASTERS.

## The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED APRIL 14, 1885.)

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| One dozen Plasters on wire stand | \$ 1 75 |
| " " without wire stand           | 1 00    |
| " 1 yard rolls, 7 in. wide       | 8 00    |

## The "D. & L." Perfected Flexible Kidney Plaster.

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| One dozen [1 doz. in a box] | \$ 1 50 |
|-----------------------------|---------|

We put up Plasters with your own imprint.

Sole Manufacturers of Plasters in Canada.

# REMEDYNE.

WE intend making this preparation as thoroughly known to the public of Canada, as anything now in the market.

Printers' ink, and personal, persistent house to house advertising, will bring an immediate and lasting demand.

**Do not hesitate to stock up.**

☞ It is a reliable preparation for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. ☞

**We do not advertise it for anything else.**

It is introduced by sample bottles, which are marked "Price 10 cents," which are given away by responsible employees of the proprietors.

Sold at \$7.50 per dozen—by the following houses:

TORONTO—Evans & Sons.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

MONTREAL—Evans & Sons.

Lyman, Knox & Co.  
LONDON —J. A. Kennedy & Co., and The London Drug Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co.

J. Winer & Co.



colation, instead of by water bath percolation, but as with other preparations in which it is required to get the strength of drugs, the water bath process is the best. Water of ammonia, 1½ fl. ounces, is, perhaps, preferable to the bicarbonate of soda, but excess must be evaporated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions or statements. All communications must bear the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any communication not used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and concisely.

### To the Retail Druggists of Ontario.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Are we to be led and dictated to by so-called manufacturing chemists, proprietary medicine manufacturers, and wholesale druggists, not one of whom requires to take a degree or know anything about medicine? In fact, the majority of those so employed have no qualification of any kind. These are the men who go to the Legislature in opposition to our Bill, and tell them what is good for the retail drug trade, and that if an attempt is made to compel them to comply with the law that we are expected to live up to, then they say that we are after a monopoly and are led by "designing men." It is time we told these over-officious men, represented by the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the subsidized press of Ontario, that we understand their game and that we want none of their interference. So long as we were content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for these men all was well. They say go on and we will do the thinking for you, but woe be unto any poor retailer who comes out and assumes to think for himself. Well, we have a Council who are, with one exception, entirely identified with the retail trade. They unanimously adopt changes in our Act, and their changes are so commendable that they meet with the approval of the Committee of the House to which the Bill was referred. Then our so-called friends, really our dictators in years past, use their influence to prevent it passing into law for the present. What glee they exhibit over the amendment to Dr. McMecham's Bill by Mr. Fraser, but even it is an admission that our contention must be recognized after July 1st, 1894. The Liquor Amendment is also a cause for congratulation on the part of these men, anything that will hamper the retail trade, but the construction put upon it by the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, is all wrong. Why? Because we are getting out of the leading string so long held by them. It is time that the 85% part of our fees, applied to payment of a journal that never has a good word to say for us or our trade, that represents no interest excepting the personal interests of its editor, was cut off, and let him look to

those in whose interest he writes in support of. Again, the time is past when the travellers from the wholesale houses can be permitted to dictate to their customers for whom they shall vote. A short time ago a fresh young man was claiming that he could control so many votes by virtue of ledger influence. It is that class of men who must be told to mind their own business. Lastly, the amendment proposed by Mr. Ross to the proposal of the patent medicine men was not the scheme of Mr. Elliott, nor anything like it. Mr. Elliott's plan is an old scheme, and is the law in New York and Massachusetts, as can be seen on Fol. 2 of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST for April, or the *Druggists' Circular*. The compromise measure adopted by all parties was framed almost verbatim as adopted by the Committee, the patent medicine people, and the druggists by a member of the Council, long before Mr. Elliott's letter was in the hands of Hon. Mr. Ross. This claim of Mr. Shuttleworth is like his other fictitious claim that he had always known that the Pharmacy Act gave us control of patent medicines with poisons.

True, we have not succeeded this time, not, however, on account of the patent medicine opposition, but because two prominent druggists wrote letters to the press against our Bill, and the columns of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* contained article after article against it. It was in vain that we represented to the members that there were only three opponents so far as we knew, and that they represented the wholesale and patent medicine interests, or that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* represented no interest but its owners, or that we had courteously invited the opponents to meet us before the Committee and they did not materialize. They said go and settle your family quarrel before coming to us. It was not because the Bill was too extreme, but it was because of these enemies in our own camp that the Bill was shelved until next year, when some of the best and strongest men in the House have promised to see justice done us. Let us have another midsummer convention and buckle on our armor and return again and again to the fight until we get our rights.

Very respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

### Lime Juice.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

We note an item in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, of a report from the Consul at Kingston, giving an account of the Juice shipped from the Island of Jamaica, and the different ports, which is simply absurd. We cannot see any excuse for it unless the said consul embraces all North America within the United States.

During the time designated in that report, in which he says one hundred and ten gallons have been shipped to Canada, our imports of Juice (since March 1891) have been over 8,000 gallons. We say

"over" as it is a great deal over, but some lots having come through brokers, we have not directly at hand the proof of what ports it came from, but we had in stock March 1st, 1893, 9,000 gallons, 2,000 of which came from the Island of Montserrat.

As this article seems to tend to show that Canada is not a large consumer of Lime Juice, this is a contradiction of same. While we claim to be the largest refiners of Lime Juice in America, there are, we know, thousands of gallons refined outside of ourselves. The report of the manufacture of Juice, on the crude process, is fairly correct, with the exception that pure crude Juice that comes to this country, does not and should not contain any "foreign substance," and we instruct the plantations which supply us that there should be nothing added to it. Anything added to same would be deleterious.

SIMSON BROS. & Co.

Halifax, June 1st, 1893.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—The *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, Lyman Sons & Co.'s organ, has, in its May number, an editorial on an item which appeared in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

I take exception to the paragraph numbered 7 of said article.

The party who presented the now famous circular to the Council, did so on the request of a member of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association. I hold that every member of the Council is expected to present to the Council in Session any communication or suggestion entrusted to him by members of the Q. P. A. The Council represents the whole society, and should receive any and all communications sent it by members of the Association.

The circular in question was presented as a matter of business, quietly and rationally, and the presenter was not "full of wrath and condemnation."

I would like to know who gave the fiery information to the *M. P. J.*, as they had no representative there.

The word "only" in paragraph number 5 is open to criticism. The subject of wholesalers selling to doctors (and consumers) is a matter affecting the business of every retail druggist.

The style of the whole article is rather caustic, and not couched in the meekest of language—"bravadoism" is not always the best way to clear oneself of any imputation.

The only way for retail druggists to judge the matter fairly, and the best defence that the aggravated parties can make, is for the circular in question to be published in *extenso*.

THE ONE WHO PRESENTED THE CIRCULAR.

Valerine and chatenine are two new alkaloids discovered by Waliszewski in valerian root. They yield crystalizable salts.



# STAMINAL

## A FOOD

## AND A TONIC.

### THE VITAL PRINCIPLES

—OF—

### BEEF & WHEAT

—WITH—

### HYPOPHOSPHITES.

# STAMINAL

PUT UP BY

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

MONTREAL.

## INDUCEMENT

—TO THE—

## RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

DO YOU SELL

# DIAMOND TEA?

We want one live dealer in every city and town to handle and push the sale of Diamond Tea, the great remedy for **Constipation, Sick Headache and Liver and Kidneys**, and we offer the following inducements:—

To every dealer who will send us an order for 3 doz. 25c. size packages of Diamond Tea at \$1.75 per doz., which amounts to only \$5.25, we will send free of charge an additional 1 doz. packages, besides sufficient sample packages to sample your whole town. By stamping your name on each package you will thus receive full benefit of the advertising.

It will pay hustlers to take advantage of this offer, before their competitors get ahead of them.

**Diamond Tea Co.**

LONDON, ONT.

Diamond Tea is sold by all Wholesale Druggists.



It will pay you to sell Cottam's Bird Seed. No other gives like satisfaction. Its peculiar merits make it a favorite. Each packet contains a 5 cent cake of Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.


BART. COTTAM, London, Ont.

## KENNEDY'S

# Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

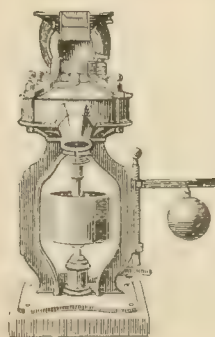
*A never-failing remedy for*

Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,   
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

AGENTS—Lyman, Knox & Co.,  
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

## THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

**Ink, Blacking,  
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.**

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

## BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.  
Address the manufacturers,

**J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON,**

26-36 Rodney Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Also Used by all large drug houses.

# JOS. E. SEACRAM

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

**Rye and Malt Whiskies.**

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

A. J. LANGLEY.

T. M. HENDERSON.

J. N. HENDERSON.

# LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

# Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

# Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Eng.



## United States Pharmacy from a German Standpoint.

Carl Weber, Jr., son of the former apothecary to the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico, writes to the *Vienna Pharmaceutische Post* from Chicago, giving his Austrian and German colleagues some points on the manners and customs of the United States and preparatory to a series of letters on the Columbian Exposition. He incidentally depicts the U. S. pharmacy as it strikes him as follows:

"They make a distinction in the United States between the so-called 'prescription drug store' and the 'drug store.' The first are prepared to dispense prescriptions and the latter only to sell drugs or ready-made prescriptions. In this connection it may be remarked that the so-called American pharmacy is the veriest grocery store. All articles for general use, such as shoe polish, cigars, brushes, and an innumerable variety of things are sold here, and in many cities the pharmacist is at the same time the owner of a saloon or other business.

"In the temperance sections (that is, sections in which no spirituous liquors may be sold), the pharmacist uses more whiskey than many regular whiskey dealers, and the pharmacy is seldom conducted as a true pharmacy in the sense understood by us. There is however no rule without an exception. There are pharmacies here which are conducted carefully along the lines of the European model.

"We live in the land of liberty and every man may do as he will. No one cares what the pharmacist makes and sells and there is no governmental supervision. In order to satisfy myself on this point I recently purchased 5 grains of morphine, which was unhesitatingly handed out to me, only the young man whom I found in the store first had to look up morphine to see what it really was."

## The Heaviest Thing in the World.

The metal osmium is the bluish white metal with violet lustre, which Smithson Tennant discovered ninety years ago in the residue from dissolved platinum ores. This metal has a specific gravity of 22.477, that of gold being 19.245, lead 11.367, iron 7.79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0.594. The French chemist, M. Joly, has just placed it beyond question that osmium is likewise the most infusible of metals. It could never be made to yield to the oxyhydrogen flame which makes platinum and iridium run like water. But M. Joly has been subjecting osmium to the excessively high temperature of the electric arc which M. Moissan has of late employed successfully in the manufacture of diamonds. Under this fierce heat the rare metal, ruthenium, which used to be deemed all but infusible, readily melts. But osmium remains refractory, there being apparent only the faintest traces of fusion. On this account osmium cannot be prepared in sufficient quantity to make it very useful in the arts. But its alloy

with iridium, which defies the acids, is of some value, nothing better having been found wherewith to tip gold pens. Being unoxidisable and non-magnetic, its employment for the bearings of the mariner's compass has been advocated. —*Mo. Magazine of Pharmacy.*

## Sterilised Collyria.

Dr. Stroschein has described a method for sterilising solutions of the alkaloids used in ophthalmic practice. He has had made for him a certain kind of blown glass bottles and suitable droppers. The bottles may be directly exposed to the flame without breaking, and the liquid contained in them can be thus rapidly sterilised. His pipette has two conical surfaces, and may be introduced into the neck of the bottle with the point upward. Before reversing the pipette the rubber hood must be removed. If the collyria are to be boiled, the small tube must be reversed so as to give free vent to the steam, which passing out by the pointed end of the tube sterilises it at the same time. Two or three minutes boiling appear to be sufficient. The loss of water which is produced by three or four minutes' boiling is about one cubic centimetre. To avoid concentration thus produced fifteen drops of water are added to the collyrium before the boiling is proceeded with. —*Archiv. fur Ophthal. Vol. 38.*

## Sodium Salicylate as a Solvent.

M. Conrady, who has previously observed that the fluid extract of cascara is miscible with water in all proportions when an aqueous solution of sodium salicylate has been previously added to it, now states the results of further experiments with the same substance as a solvent. Phenol dissolves in the salicylate solution readily, loses in part its toxic properties, and then mixes in all proportions with water. Creasote also dissolves, but the subsequent addition of water produces a milkiness. Guaiacol is more soluble than creasote. A mixture of equal parts of creasote and sodium salicylate solution (equal parts of water and the salt) has a syrupy consistence, and forms a good pill mass on the addition of liquorice powder. The mass remains soft for a considerable period. Menthol and thymol are dissolved by the aid of the salicylate, as also are essential oils. It is noted that when turpentine is present in the latter, a larger proportion of the salicylate is required for their complete solution than when the oils are pure. —*Pharm. Zeit., Journ. de Pharm.*

## The Solubility of the Salts of Quinine.

*Hydrochlorate of Quinine and Urea* (Quinine muriate twenty parts, muriatic acid twelve parts, urea three parts) soluble in equal parts of cold water. It represents sixty one per cent. of quinine.

*The Bisulphate* contains sixty per cent.

of quinine, and is soluble in ten parts of cold water, and very soluble in boiling water.

*Hydrobromate*, same strength as bisulphate, soluble in sixteen parts of water, or in equal parts of boiling water.

*The Hydrochlorate*, soluble in equal parts of boiling water.

*The Sulphate* contains seventy-four per cent. of quinine, and is soluble in 740 parts of cold water, or thirty parts of boiling water. —*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

## FOR SALE.

**D**RUG STORE FOR SALE in one of the best western towns. Small stock, with Telephone Exchange in store. Address,

CHEMIST,  
Care James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

**A** SET OF TRIAL LENSES and an improved Trial Frame, in Leather Case, almost new; will sell it cheap. For further particulars, write

JAS. FINDLAY, Pembroke, Ont.

## SITUATION WANTED.

**S**ITUATION WANTED AS DRUG ASSISTANT. Six years' experience. Good dispenser. Testimonials as to character, ability, etc., address

J. H. SNEDDEN, Box 25,  
Cookstown, Ont.

## SITUATION WANTED.

**S**ITUATION WANTED AS DRUG CLERK. 3 years' experience. Toronto preferred. Good references. Address,

F. W. C. R., 353 Church St., Toronto.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

**R. W. CAMPBELL,**

398 Spadina Ave.,  
Secy-Treas.

## THE LAKE ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA PICTURESQUE MACKINAC.

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.



# Rubber Goods

—AT—  
RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies

¼ gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

**ALLAN & CO.,**

53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

## B. MARCUSE, MONTREAL.

M  
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### IS SELLING OUT !

This is an **excellent chance** for anybody wishing to go into a **well established**, well conducted business, with **very valuable** connections abroad.

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

Before having decided upon this course I imported a fine line of Samples of

**Fancy Goods, Christmas Cards, &c.**

And am now taking Import Orders as usual for the coming Holiday Season.

£27 Travellers are on the road now.

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

Gray's Anodyne Liniment.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.

Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.

Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.

Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.

French Magnetic Oil.

Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.

Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.

Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.

Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Wright's Vermifuge.

Robert's Eye Water.

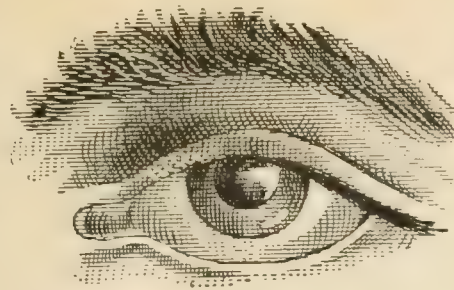
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.

Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.

Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.

Strong's Summer Cure.

Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



## The Optical Institute

OF CANADA.

53 King Street, East, - TORONTO.

HAS been organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the fitting of glasses for the correction of defective sight due to *Errors of Refraction, Accommodation and Convergence*, enabling those taking a course to become *Practical and Skilful Opticians*.

Instructions by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

## Druggists.

## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Corks, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE : Sample by mail, 25 cents.

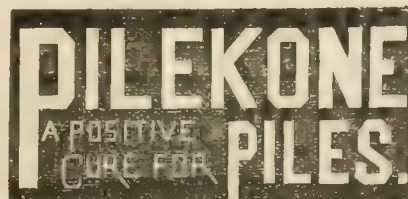
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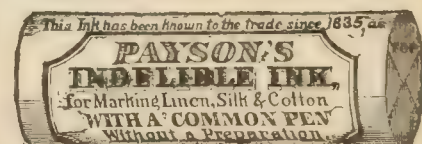
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**THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.**



Canadian trade supplied by - The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal ; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.



## SELECTIONS.

**PIXOL.** Under this name is put forward a kind of wood tar, rendered soluble in water for disinfecting purposes. To prepare it, three parts of the tar are heated with one part of soap, and three parts of 10 per cent. solution of potash added gradually. A clear, easily soluble liquid results. It is not caustic, only containing 4 per cent. free alkali. It has strong germicidal powers. *Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**ALLIGATORINE.** This product is suggested as a basis for ointments. The fat of alligators is saponified by alcoholic potash, the soap decomposed by hydrochloric acid and the fatty acids—alligatoric acid, as the introducer terms it—mixed with cotton seed oil. This is what is termed alligatorine. It is urged that the metallic salts of this peculiar acid are readily absorbed by the skin. *Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**CALCIUM CREASOTINATE.** A syrupy liquid containing 50 per cent. of kresol, miscible in all proportions with water, and prepared by mixing a thick milk of lime with crude kresol. Useful as a cheap disinfectant.

†††

**PHEDURETINE.** This new body, whose composition is kept secret, is much praised as a diuretic and antimigraine. It occurs in white crystals, tasteless, sparingly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The dose is 7-15 grains twice a day.—*Pharm. Central.*

†††

**GALLANOL**, an anilide of gallic acid, is recommended on the Continent for the treatment of psoriasis and eczema. It is a crystalline substance, without color, and having a bitter taste. It is only slightly soluble in cold water, but is more soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, forming with the last named a brown solution. It may be applied as an ointment with vaseline (strength from 1 in 5 to 1 in 30) or, in the case of psoriasis, after washing the spot with black soap it may be painted with a mixture of gallanol and chloroform, and, after drying, the surface coated with trimartin. *Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

**COCAINE AND CALOMEL REACTION.** A mixture of a cocaine salt with calomel turns gray upon moistening the mixture or breathing upon it, owing to reduction of mercury. W. Lenz calls attention to the fact that pilocarpin hydrochloride produces the same reaction as the cocaine and more intensely. *Pharm. Central.*

†††

**OLEO-CREASOTE.** This is a combination of wood creasote with oleic acid, prepared by Dehl. Its use is preferable to a mere mixture of oil and creasote, as this appears to cause annoying symptoms. To

prepare it the oleic acid and the creasote are mixed in molecular proportions, and phosphorus trichloride added. The mixture is then warmed to 135° C., until the reaction which is energetic at first, is finished. The resulting oleo-creasote is decanted and washed with water, and then with water rendered alkaline with sodium carbonate. The product is then dried by means of anhydrous sulphate of soda, and filtered. It is a yellowish liquid of an oily consistence, having the taste of creasote, but with any causticity, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, easily so in benzene or ether or the fatty oils. It is possible that decomposition takes place internally, for after administration the free phenols are found in the urine.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**AN ANTISEPTIC CATHARTIC.** The following prescription is employed by Eichler as a cathartic and antiseptic:

|                     |       |      |
|---------------------|-------|------|
| Sadoll              | ..... | 5j   |
| Castor oil          | ..... | 5vi  |
| Syrup of rhubarb    | ..... | 5xii |
| Cinnamon water      | ..... | 5v   |
| Powdered gum arabic | ..... | q.s. |

The whole is made into an emulsion, and one tablespoonful administered every hour until a purgative effect is obtained in cases of chronic diarrhoea, or else one full dose may be employed, using at the same time a disinfectant rectal injection containing 15 grains of salicylic acid to a pint of distilled water. The diet should be composed principally of milk and beef tea. *L'Union Medicale.*

†††

**CANCROINE.** The toxic decomposition product of cancer cells, to which the name cancroine has been given, is now on the market. As met with in commerce, it is artificially prepared by the action of phenol and citric acid upon an aqueous solution of neurin, and is probably identical with the natural cancroine. *Gehir's Bericht.*

†††

**TEUCRINE.**—This body is being introduced by Professor von Mosetig, to whom our knowledge of the anti-tubercular effects of iodoform are due, as a local remedy for abscesses, lupus, and antinomycosis. The chief effect is that it produces a vigorous stimulation of the vasomotor nerves. It is a sterilised extract of *Penicillium scordium*. *Gehir's Bericht.*

†††

**LAUROTEANINE** is an alkaloid discovered by Greshoff in members of different genera of the laurineae. Its action resembles that of strychnine.

†††

**MUAWINE** is a poisonous alkaloid found in a Mozambique tree called "muawi." Its action very closely resembles that of erythrophleine.

†††

**TONGUINOL** is a new compound offered as a substitute for musk, and is said by the patentees (Germany) to be a deriva-

tive of a nitrated terpene and a nitrated sulpho-acid of xylo. Tonquinol is in the form of a white crystalline powder, which, after solution in fifty parts of alcohol, may be mixed with water in all proportions. It is claimed to be very permanent and cheaper than Bau's artificial musk.

## Substitute for Rubber.

Another substitute for hard rubber has appeared in the field. According to the opinion of good judges, it is a combination of wood pulp and shellac. It certainly makes a pretty appearance, but whether it will be something that will really take the place of hard rubber is the question. For a number of years inventive genius has been at work to try and displace hard rubber by some cheaper article. Among the many substitutes was one known as diatite, which was a combination of diatomaceous earth (fossil flower) and shellac. This made excellent goods, but as it had to be struck up under the very heaviest pressure, the best constructed steel dies were found to give way under the severe usage, and, after a heroic struggle on the part of the inventors, diatite disappeared from the market.

Another scheme was to make an imitation hard rubber of wood pulp, impregnating the pores with an acid-resisting compound made of boiled vulcanized linseed, to which was added sulphur and shellac. This resisted the acid for a time, but, if the liquid was taken out of the jar, even for a short time, and the air allowed to get at the lining, it was found, that when next filled, it leaked like a sieve. Wood pulp was later treated with asphalt, and for some of the ordinary uses goods were made of this compound that were very cheap and fairly durable. Perhaps the most conspicuous success in this line was what is known as vulcanized fibre, which is wood pulp impregnated with certain resisting compounds and made up under enormous pressure. This has dyoscopic qualities which make it inferior to hard rubber; these same qualities, however, make it most excellent for water packing, as it absorbs a certain amount of water and fills the joint so tightly that it packs perfectly.

Almost all the compounds have had a gum basis, and a singular compound made of recovered rubber and wood pulp was used two or three years ago with excellent results. It, however, did not prove to be superior either in effectiveness or cheapness to the ordinary rubber compounds which did not contain a particle of pulp, showing conclusively that the excellence of the compound came from the rubber with which it was impregnated. The new compound is manufactured in East Boston, and for some of the smaller electrical work it is said that already large orders have been taken. The promoters, it is understood, are seeking for capital, and if they have solved the problem as they believe they have, they ought to be able to secure it.—*India Rubber World.*



# STICKY FLY PAPER

## AND POISON FELTS.

STICKY FLY PAPER, (<sup>25 DOUBLE SHEETS IN BOX</sup>  
<sup>10 BOXES IN CASE.</sup>) CASE \$4.50

Guaranteed not to leak. Frame round gum prevents overflow at edges.

Will keep indefinitely until used.

POISON FLY FELTS, (<sup>100 5c. PACKAGES</sup>  
<sup>IN CASE.</sup>) - CASE \$2.00

Each case contains 1 dozen Bates' Salve.

POISON FLY FELTS, 5 CASE LOTS, - \$9.00

SECOND TO NONE.

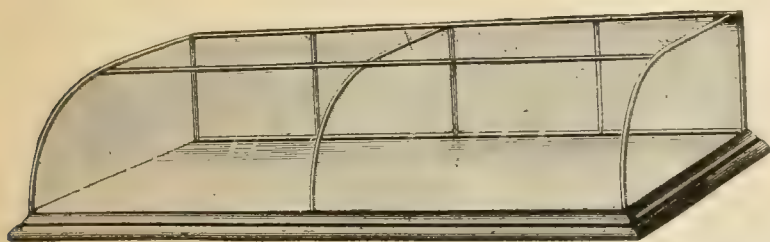
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If you have any business in you, you will write for samples, which are mailed free on request.

These papers are selling fast. We have already sold double the quantity sold during the whole of last season. They are stocked by seven wholesalers in Montreal alone.



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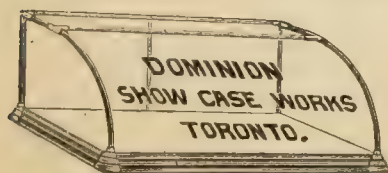
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### Antiseptic Soap.

The attempt has often been made to prepare antiseptic soaps, for medicinal as well as for toilet purposes. Up to now these soaps have not, however, come into general use. There are several reasons for this, as follows: 1. The antiseptic substances that have been proposed for the introduction into soap are frequently difficult to apply, owing either to their acid reaction, or to the double decomposition which they are able to produce with the margarates and the oleates of soda; on this ground the majority of the mineral salts are excluded. 2. The substances may have a peculiar odor, often far from agreeable, which is communicated to the soap and to the hands and clothes washed with it; this is the case with phenol, creasote, etc. 3. The antiseptic substance may also be poisonous, as in the case of the salts of mercury, so that soap containing it might occasion deplorable accidents. 4. Sometimes an antiseptic, though free from the above faults, in time decomposes gradually in the body of the soap, forming a non antiseptic substance.

In order to answer the requirements for a soap, an antiseptic substance must fulfill the following conditions: It must possess antiseptic and microbicide properties; must be devoid of color, odor, and corrosive or irritating effects; it must be neither poisonous nor volatile; lastly it must not decompose in contact with soap, neither at once nor for a long time.

Several new substances answer this description: Naphthol, salol, microcidine, savonal, etc. Savonal is a substance based on salol and betol, specially adapted for soap. It forms a white powder, of which one half per cent. is added to the soap. A. M. VILLON in *Les Corps Gras Industriels*.

### Substitute for Glass.

The substitute for glass, brought to notice some time ago by a manufacturer in Vienna, Austria, observes a writer in the *New York Sun*, is pronounced a practicable thing, likely to be introduced as valuable for certain purposes. The article is produced by dissolving from four to eight parts of collodion wool in about 100 parts by weight of ether or alcohol or acetic ether, and with this are intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This compound, when poured upon a glass plate and subjected to the drying action of a current of air of about 50 per cent. humidity in a comparatively short time into a transparent glass like sheet or plate, the thickness of which may be regulated as required. The sheet or plate so obtained has substantially the same properties as glass, resisting the action of salts and alkalis and of dilute acids, and, like glass, is transparent and has no smell. Again, it is said to be pliable or flexible and infrangible to a great degree, while its inflammability is much less than that of the collodion sub-

stitutes. Any desired color may be imparted to the compound by admixture of the necessary pigment, the latter to be soluble in the solvent used in the preparation of the compound if incorporated therewith; but color may be imparted by surface application, aniline dyes being employed, and thus the sheets may be used in lieu of stained glass.—*Baltimore Journal of Commerce*.

### How to Attain Skill.

While heedless and bungling, stumbling along thoughtlessly and carelessly, do you look for success? That geni never comes at such a call, nor can it be caught by such a step. Beginning quite down at the simplest things, and doing these well, we must come up to the greater with such cautious steps as to make each foot-mark a measured tread.

The multitude go at such hap-hazard strides they leave everything in confusion. They jolt against each other, striving for place and power so wildly and indefinitely, they deserve only what they get—disappointment. The man who would have permanent success must get skill, and for this he must first get caution, deliberation and thoughtfulness, as the foundation for patience, accuracy and tact, and each thing must be done well. Then he shall hear the approving plaudit of his Master, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." It is the continued painstaking step by step that brings perfection in character and work, and final skill and success.—*Items of Interest*.

### Ganza Inebriety.

In an interesting paper read to the East India Association on April 20th, Brigade-Surgeon Pringle stated that, of the admissions to lunatic asylums in Bengal during the past two years, where the course of the disease could be traced, the percentage of cases due to ganza or Indian hemp was 53 per cent. of the whole number of admissions. The author advocated somewhat similar legislation to that existing in Egypt and Turkey, amounting to a practical prohibition of the common sale of the drug. In Greece, the consumption of ganza is prohibited in cafes and other places of entertainment. In the course of an animated discussion the author's views as to the poisonous and dangerous properties of hemp were supported, so far as regards the medical profession, by Brigade-Surgeon Staples and Dr. Norman Kerr, and opposed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ince. *British Medical Journal*.

Calcium Bisulphite Liquid is a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, having a strong odor of sulphurous acid. It is used in dilutions of 1:4 or 1:8 of water as a general, cheap and powerful antiseptic.

### Russian Vaseline.

Under the name of Russian vaselin a substance has been introduced to commerce in continental Europe which is much cheaper than American vaselin and possesses pretty much all of the good qualities of the latter. It is described by *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* as a brown unctuous substance, having the greenish fluorescence of the mineral oils, of considerable body, devoid of granulation, and very pleasant to the touch. It retains the odor of the oil, however, which is one objection to it, since it can not be employed either in perfumery or pharmacy. It finds many applications in the arts and industries, however, in which it effects a very large saving as compared with the American product.

### Adulterated Olive Oil.

The *Drogisten Zeitung* reports that a form of adulteration recently detected, but practiced for a considerable length of time, consists in the addition of 25 per cent. of pure odorless vaseline to the olive oil. The vaseline, it is said, is added to the ground olives, left with them for 24 hours, and then pressed. By this treatment the vaseline acquires the odor and the taste of olive oil and can be mixed with the latter in all proportions.

COCOA-NUT OIL AS A TAPEWORM REMEDY.—Dr. Parisi, a Greek physician practising at Athens, has communicated to the French medical papers his experience with regard to cocoa-nut oil as a remedy for tapeworm. As the author was travelling in Abyssinia one day, after eating and drinking the pulp and milk of several cocoa-nuts, he felt very unwell. Soon after there came on a copious action of the bowels, and he was surprised to see that he had expelled a complete tape-worm, head and all, quite dead. On his return to Athens, he repeated this experiment on a number of patients suffering from tapeworm, and was successful in all cases, the tania always coming out entire and dead. The treatment he now adopts as being the most convenient and effective is as follows:—The patient, while fasting, is ordered to take in the morning the milk and pulp of one cocoa-nut; no cathartic is needed, and no peculiar care requisite. This simple remedy, he tells us, is as effective as pomegranate root or male fern, and for several reasons preferable to them. The only difficulty appears that of being able to eat an entire cocoa-nut, milk and all, before breakfast in the morning.

CAPILARIA.—Capilaria is a light, finely porous mass, which on account of its porosity absorbs water to a remarkable degree. It consists of silica, calcium sulphate and magnesium carbonate.—*Sud. D. Apoth.-Zeit.*

CHROME BLUE is a new chromic pigment, supplementing those previously known, viz.: yellow, green and red.





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# LICORICE

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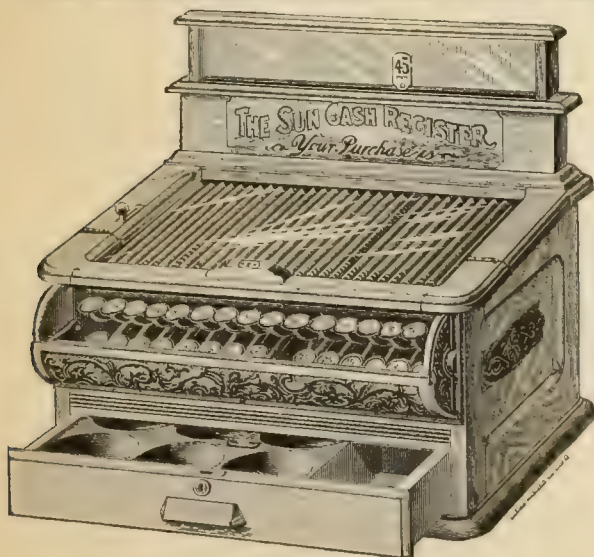
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For Indigestion, Biliousness,  
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Complexion, Offensive Breath,  
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**RIPANS TABLETS**  
act gently yet promptly. Perfect  
digestion follows their use. Sold  
by druggists or sent by mail. Box  
(6 vials, 75c. Package (4 boxes), \$2.  
For free samples address  
**RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

**GEO. F. BOSTWICK**  
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TORONTO, ONT.  
MANTLES, GRATES and TILES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the  
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
**CATARRH**  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



## FORMULARY.

## COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

The following formula is spoken highly of in the cholera morbus and kindred complaints:

|   |                      |           |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| R | Ol. cinnamon         | guts. x   |
|   | Chloroform           |           |
|   | Tinct. opii          |           |
|   | Tinct. camphora      | ad fl. vj |
|   | Spt. cinnamon aromat |           |
|   | Spirit trimenti      | fl. 5 jss |

One half to one teaspoonful at a dose.

*The Prescription.*

## STABLE MORPHIA SOLUTION.

The following solution is claimed to be stable:

|   |                   |             |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| R | Morph. hydrochl   | gr. xv      |
|   | Alcohol           | 9 iv        |
|   | Glycerin          | 5 iiss      |
|   | Aque. q. s.       | fl. 5 viiss |
|   | Misc. et filtrum. |             |

Sig. Sol. 130. *Randsch. f. Pharma. ch.*

## SPRUCE BEER.

## (Mineral Water Review.)

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| Hops      | oz. 2   |
| Sassafras | oz. 2   |
| Water     | gal. 10 |

Boil half an hour then add

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Brown sugar       | pd. 7     |
| Essence of spruce | oz. 1     |
| Essence of ginger | oz. 1     |
| Pimento           | oz. 1 1/2 |

Put the whole in a cask and let cool; then add 1/2 pint of yeast; let stand for 24 hours, fine, and bottle.

## EMULSIO CAMPHORATA.

|   |                 |          |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| R | Camphora        | gr. 240  |
|   | Mucilag. acacie | fl. 5 j  |
|   | Aque            | fl. 5 iv |

Triturate the camphor, if necessary, with the intervention of a little ether, to a moderately fine powder, and gradually rub it with the mucilage and water to form an emulsion. Shake the mixture well, before dispensing.

To be applied, on absorbent cotton, to gangrenous bedsores. — *Garrigues Char. Hosp.*

## COCAIN SECT.

This is the name given in Germany to a new and popular "pick-me-up," which, according to the *Deutsche. Dest. Zeitg.*, has the following formula:

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Angelica root | 24 gm.  |
| Valerian root | 55 gm.  |
| Cardamoms     | 70 gm.  |
| Coriander     | 199 gm. |
| Oris root     | 10 gm.  |
| Cinnamon      | 55 gm.  |
| Zedoary root  | 110 gm. |

Bruise, or reduce to coarse powder, mix and boil with 3 liters of water for a few minutes. Draw off the aqueous extract and set aside. Add 8 liters of 95° alcohol to the residue, let stand for two days, draw off, and add the alcoholic macerate to the aqueous extractive. Mix 65 gm. of green tea leaves with 200 gm. erythroxylon coca leaves and pour over them 1 liter of boiling water, and let steep for a few moments. Draw off and set aside the infusion, pour over the residue 1 liter of 95° alcohol, and let stand for twenty four hours, at the end of which

time draw off and mix with the infusion. Finally mix the two liquids and filter, and to the filtrate add 30 liters of alcohol of 95°, and 35 kilos sugar dissolved in sufficient water to make a syrup. Color, to suit the fancy, in the usual way. — *Nat. Druggist.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATION OF GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES (*Pharm. Pr.*)

|   |                            |         |
|---|----------------------------|---------|
| R | Carbonate soda (anhydrous) | grm. j  |
|   | Sleavine (shavings)        | grm. ij |

Put into:

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Alcohol | grm. xv |
|---------|---------|

Heat on a water bath till the alcohol is driven off, then add:

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Glycerine, q. s. | ad fl. grm. 60 |
|------------------|----------------|

Heat on a water bath until it becomes limpid, and pour into the moulds. The above makes four suppositories, and the preparation takes about thirty minutes. The suppositories keep well and are elastic. — *Gas. de Gynecol.*

## TOILET LIQUID SOAP.

|   |                              |       |
|---|------------------------------|-------|
| R | White hard soap, in shavings | 4 lb. |
|   | Rectified spirits            | 0j    |
|   | Aque                         | 5 iv  |
|   | Perfume (at will)            | q. s. |

Put the ingredients into a strong bottle of glass or tin, cork it close, set it in warm water for a short time, and occasionally agitate it briskly until solution is complete. After repose pour off the clean portion from the dregs (if any) into clean bottles for use, and at once closely cork them. If the solution be not sufficiently transparent, a little rectified spirit should be added before decantation. A little spirit fully proof, may be added if it be desired to render it thinner.

If much essential oil is used to perfume it, the transparency of the product will be lessened. — *Am. Soap Makers' Gazette.*

## LUBIN'S EAU DE TOILETTE.

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Oris root                        | 30 gm. |
| Tincture of tolu                 | 10 gm. |
| Essence of nase                  | 12 gm. |
| Extract of mousseline            | 10 gm. |
| Tincture of oil of lavender      | 16 gm. |
| Tincture of bergamot oil         | 30 gm. |
| Tincture of clove oil            | 1 gm.  |
| Tincture of attar of ylang ylang | 5 gm.  |
| Alcohol                          | 75 gm. |

Mix and let macerate for several days, then filter.

## CREOLIN IODOFORM OINTMENT.

The advantage of this prescription is said to be that the smell of the iodoform is well masked:

|   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| R | Creolin  | grs. xv  |
|   | Iodoform | grs. xxx |
|   | Vaseline | 5 vi     |

Make into an ointment. — *Therap. Gaz. etc.*

## CHEAP THYMOL MOUTH WASH.

The *Journal für Zahnheilkunde* gives the following formula for an excellent, and at the same time cheap, mouth or tooth-wash:

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Rhatany root, coarsely powdered | 500 gm.  |
| Cinnamon                        | 100 gm.  |
| Orange peel, coarsely powdered  | 150 gm.  |
| Alcohol                         | 2 liters |
| Water                           | 1 iter   |

Mix, and macerate for fourteen days in a warm place, then filter carefully, and to the filtrate add 15 gm. thymol, and dissolve.

A tablespoonful of this liquid added to a glass of warm water for each collutory. — *Nat. Druggist.*

## ARISTOL PLASTERS.

M. Cavailles makes these for the Hospital Saint Louis by mixing fine powdered aristol with a small quantity of oil, and adding to a mass of lanolin and caoutchouc plaster, previously cooled and made very fluid by the addition of benzoin. The benzoin is evaporated to a sufficient degree to leave a preparation suitable for spreading upon muslin.

## Additions to the Berlin Formulary.

The edition of the Berlin Formulary for 1893 contains some 40 new formulas, some of which we reproduce below from the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*:

## COLLODIUM IODOFORMIL.

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Iodoformii        | gram. 1.5     |
| Collodii elastici | ad gram. 15.0 |

## INJECTIO BISMUTHI.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Bismuthi subnitrici | gram. 5.0      |
| Aque distillate     | ad gram. 200.0 |

## ODOFORMUM DESODORATUM.

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Olei ligni sassafras | gtt. 11.      |
| Iodoformii           | ad gram. 10.0 |

## LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMIL.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Chloroformii        | gram. 20.0    |
| Linimenti ammoniati | ad gram. 80.0 |

## MIXTURA ANTI-REUMATICA.

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Sodii salicylici  | gram. 10.0     |
| Tinctura aurantii | gram. 5.0      |
| Aque distillate   | ad gram. 200.0 |

One tablespoonful four times a day.

## MIXTURA DIURITICA.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Liquoris potasse acetici | gram. 30.0     |
| Olei petroselinii        | gtt. 11.       |
| Aque destillate          | ad gram. 200.0 |

One tablespoonful three times a day.

## MIXTURA NERVINA.

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Potassii bromati | gram. 8.0      |
| Sodii bromati    | gram. 8.0      |
| Ammonii bromati  | aa. gram. 4.0  |
| Aque destillate  | ad gram. 200.0 |

One tablespoonful three times a day.

## OLEUM ZINCI.

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Zinci oxydati | ad gram. 25.0 |
| Olei Olivarii |               |

## PASTA ASEPTICA.

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Acidi salicylici  | gram. 0.5     |
| Acidi borici pulv | gram. 5.0     |
| Zinci oxydati     | gram. 10.0    |
| Petrolati         | ad gram. 50.0 |

## PILULE ASIATICÆ.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Acidi arsenicosi                              | gram. 0.06 |
| Piperis nigri pulv                            | gram. 1.5  |
| Radiis liquoritice pulv                       | gram. 3.0  |
| Mucil. gummi arabici q. s. ut f. pil. No. 60. |            |

Each pill contains 0.001 grammes of arsenious acid.

## PILULE EXPECTORANTES.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Terpini hydrati         | gram. 3.0 |
| Radiis liquoritice pulv | gram. 1.0 |
| Succi liquoritice pulv  | gram. 2.0 |
| M. f. pil. No. 30.      |           |

Two pills three times a day.

## PILULE FERRI ARSENICOSI.

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Ferri reducti           | gram. 3.0     |
| Acidi arsenicosi        | gram. 0.06    |
| Piperis nigri pulv      | aa. gram. 1.5 |
| Radiis liquoritice pulv |               |

Mucil. gummi arabici q. s. ut f. pil. No. 60. Two pills three times a day.





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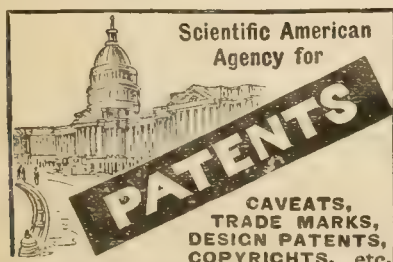
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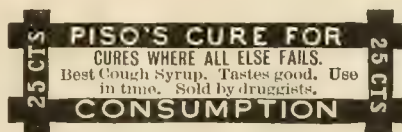
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groups, each group presenting some general fea-  
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## FELTAS LASCIVAS.

Zinc oxydum purissimu . . . . . 10.000 20.0  
Amyli . . . . . 10.000 20.0

## FELTAS STOMACHICUS.

Bismuthi subnitrat . . . . . 2.000 5.0  
Rhei et opii . . . . . 2.000 5.0  
Natrii bicarbonat . . . . . 2.000 20.0

## SOLUTIO IODI LUGOL.

Potassii iodidi . . . . . gram. 5.0  
Tinctura iodi . . . . . 2.000 20.0  
Aque destillat . . . . . of gram. 200.0

## FELTAS EXTERNAL USE.

## SPIRITUS CROSOI.

Croscum . . . . . 2.000 2.0  
Spiritus vini gallici . . . . . ad gram. 100.0

## A table-spoonful at a dose.

## SPIRITUS VINI GALlici.

Tinctura aromatica . . . . . 2.000 0.4  
Spiritus atheris anisost . . . . . 2.000 0.5  
Tinctura catubis . . . . . 2.000 0.5  
Spiritus . . . . . 2.000 100.0  
Aque destillat . . . . . of 2.000 200.0

## FINCTURA ANTI-DIPLOMATA.

Tinctura strychni . . . . . 2.000 2.0  
Tinctura opii . . . . . 2.000 2.0  
Tinctura casearia . . . . . 2.000 10.0

## Fifteen drops three times a day.

## FINCTURA LACTANS.

Tinctura castorei . . . . . 2.000 5.0  
Tinctura volatilis . . . . . 2.000 10.0

## Ten drops every two hours.

## FINCTURA PEPsINI.

Pepsini . . . . . 2.000 2.0  
Acidi hydrochlorici . . . . . 2.000 2.0  
Tinctura anisost . . . . . ad gram. 30.0

Twenty drops three times a day in a wine glass of water.

## UNGUENTUM CONTRA TERNIDONIS SUI CAMPHORATUM.

Camphora trita . . . . . gram. 5.0  
Petrolati . . . . . ad gram. 50.0

## UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI.

Iodoformii . . . . . gram. 2.5  
Petrolati . . . . . ad gram. 25.0

## Melon an Antidote of Cholera.

A well known practitioner of Paris, Dr. Goyard, has written a series of papers on the various remedies which have been made use of in the treatment of cholera. Among others he mentions the melon treatment, which is very singular, and seems likely to take rank with the grape cure, which is much in vogue in some parts of Europe. The melon cure of cholera is more practised in America than in Europe. The patient is caused to eat nothing but melon. The celebrated naturalist, Linneus, who held a medical degree, cured himself of gout by eating daily several pounds of strawberries. Dr. Goyard treated two cases of cholera in Paris with the fruit of the melon, and each case was cured in less than three days. The treatment is simplicity itself. It consists in eating as much melon as you like, without any other food or drink. The whole fruit is eaten, pips and all, except the outer rind, and the patient is kept as quiet as possible. One of the patients thus cured by Dr. Goyard was a young man of twenty years of age; he eat a melon and a half, or two melons of average size, every day, and was up and about on the fourth day. *Mon. de la Pharm.*

To find out if you are doing and to find fault with your work.

## Pil. Dipsomania (Dr. Mann).

At a meeting of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, held at the New York Academy of Medicine, March 23rd, 1893, Dr. Edward C. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Medical Superintendent of Sunnyside Private Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Alcoholism, and the Opium Habit, read a paper on "Science vs. Folly in the Treatment of Disease Caused by the Abuse of Stimulants and Narcotics: A Plea for the Suppression of the Nostrum, Patent Medicine, and Specific in Rational Therapeutics." After comparing scientific medication with charlatanism and showing the physiological action of alcohol on man and his offspring, as well as the diseases produced by indulgence, Dr. Mann passed to the subject of the Treatment of Disease of Inebriety. He recommended the following as a good tonic and sedative in Dipsomania, having a good effect on the stomach, and tending to antagonize both the degenerative changes in the brain, and the effects of alcohol on the structures of the body.

R Quinine sulph . . . . . grs. ii.  
Zinc oxide . . . . . grs. ii.  
Strychni sulph . . . . . gr. i. 40  
Arsenic . . . . . gr. i. 100  
Capsicum . . . . . grs. ii.

M. et ft. pill No. i. Sig: One pill three times daily.

Together with this pill, Dr. Mann uses in his private hospital for sixteen days the following hypodermatic dosimetry:

R Strychnia nitrat . . . . . gr. i.  
Aque dest . . . . . 5 ss.

M. Eight minims daily for eight days; 4 minims daily for another eight days. To quiet the morning nausea of alcoholics, two or three drops of wine of ipecac on the tongue, fasting.

The patient is kept in bed for the first few days, and fed on milk and meat juice for nourishment. Hydrotherapy and electrotherapy are employed. To induce sleep, the following sedative is administered at night for a few days.

R Tr. opii deod. . . . . 5 i.  
Ext. hyoscy. fld. . . . . 5 i.  
Chloral hydrat. . . . . 5 i.  
Pot. bromid. . . . . 5 i.  
Tr. capsici . . . . . 5 ss  
Tr. nit. rad. . . . . 5 i.  
Aque menth. pip . . . . . ad 5 i.

M. et ft. Two table-spoonfuls at bed time for a few days only, freely diluted with water.

If the patient is very much excited and is bordering on delirium tremens, the following is useful for two or three nights:

R Hyoscy. hydrobromat . . . . . gr. i.  
Aque dest . . . . . 5 i.  
Spt. vin. rect . . . . . 5 i.

M. et ft. hypodermatic solution. Sig: Dose from 5 to 10 minims *pro re nata*.

The diet table in Dr. Mann's hospital consists of milk, eggs, oysters, meat, fish of all kinds, buttermilk and koumiss, plus a minimum amount of the cereals. Vegetables and starchy foods allowed only very sparingly, the idea being to rely on a diet which requires the least vital force and oxygen to digest, assimilate and appropriate, and to have ingested into the body such material as will, when brought under

the influence of oxidation, yield energy, which is the expression of vital activity, and give the largest working power for the amount of food taken. By such a plan of treatment patients are sent out with restored health, the craving for alcohol gone, the lost will-power restored, the shattered nervous system built up, and with a concentration of energy, physical ability and mental activity obtainable by no other plan of treatment.

In order to render Dr. Mann's pill available to the medical profession, Parke, Davis & Co. have added it to their list of gelatin-coated pills, which they are now prepared to supply in bottles of 100 or 500.

## Comedones.

This is the treatment recommended by Dr. McCall Anderson, the well-known Glasgow dermatologist. The first thing to be done is to remove the cheesy plugs by squeezing them out with the fingers or some blunt instrument, such as a watch-key. Wash the parts every night and morning with very hot water, and afterwards apply friction with a rough towel (unless there be, as there sometimes is, much inflammation about the pimples). Vapour and Turkish baths, with thorough shampooing, are also useful.

The remedy which enjoys the greatest reputation is sulphur in some shape and form, such as:—

Sulphur . . . . . 5i  
Glycerine . . . . . 5i  
Cold cream . . . . . 5i

## Mix.

To be applied freely every night, short of causing pain or inflammation.

A lotion which is much appreciated is the following:—

Precipitated sulphur . . . . . 5i  
Camphor . . . . . 5i  
Gum arabic . . . . . 5i  
Lime water . . . . . 5i  
Rose water . . . . . 5i

## Mix.

Shake the bottle and apply at bedtime, and in the morning remove the sulphur without wetting the skin.

The use of any remedy must be stopped if it inflames the skin, and then begin again. *Chemist and Druggist.*

## Phosphorus Pills.

The plan adopted by M. Fourcy for ensuring the exact sub-division of phosphorus, when this substance is ordered in pills, is to first make a homogeneous mixture of the powdered substances ordered in the prescription; next dissolve the phosphorus in carbon bisulphide and incorporate the solution quickly with some soft extract of cinchona; finally add the powder to the extract. The heat developed in forming the mass causes the volatilisation of the bisulphide, and it is stated that in a few minutes the whole process may be satisfactorily completed. *Mon. de la Pharm.*



We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued:—

**\$3.60 per Gross,**

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

**\$9.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

**\$18.00 per Gross,**

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

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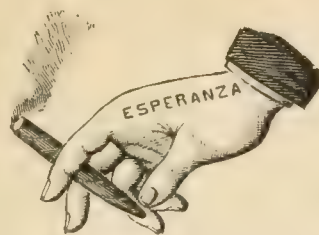
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Send for sample order.

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**TO UNDERSTAND**

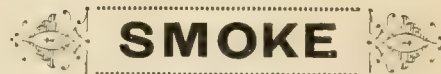
THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

**EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.**



**MINERVA**

—AND—

**RICHARD 1st**

**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

IN THE MARKET.

**J. M. FORTIER,**

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.



## Books and Magazines.

**HORSES:** In Accident and Disease. Notes and Sketches. By J. Roulle Cox, F.R.C.V.S. 8vo, cloth, 28 full page illustrations, \$1.75. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The author has, from custom and early association with the Veterinary profession, preserved sketches of prominent signs of suffering in horses, so many of their ailments being forcibly expressed in peculiar attitudes. The drawing of subjects brought together in this volume will, it is hoped, be especially useful to the student in illustrating his reading, and, at the same time, will not be without interest to all who are concerned in the welfare of the horse. The sketches introduced embrace various attitudes which have been observed, such as in choking; the disorders and accidents occurring to the stomach and intestines; affections of the brain; and some special forms of lameness, etc., etc.

\* \*

**ROARING IN HORSES:** Its Pathology and Treatment. By P. J. Cadiot, Professor at the Veterinary School, Alfort. Translated from the original by Thomas J. Watt Dollar, M.R.C.V.S., G.B., Lec. Vet. Med. and Surg. H.A.S.S. Cloth, completely illustrated with full page plates, 90 cents. New York: William R. Jenkins.

This work represents the latest development in operative methods for the alleviation of roaring. The investigations were carried on in a thoroughly scientific manner, and each step is most clearly defined by excellent full page illustrations.

\* \*

**A MANUAL OF VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY.** By Veterinary Captain F. Smith, M.R.C.V.S. Author of "A Manual of Veterinary Hygiene." 8vo, cloth, fully illustrated, \$4.25. New York: William R. Jenkins.

This work is distinctive from any other on the subject known to the profession, it being exclusively a Veterinary and not a Comparative Physiology.

\* \*

**STRANGEWAY'S VETERINARY ANATOMY.** Revised and Edited by I. Vaughan, F.L.S., F.R.S. Fourth American Edition, 8vo, cloth, with several hundred illustrations, \$5.00. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The work has been very carefully read and considered. The diction has occasionally been improved and a few alterations, made in the nomenclature where such appeared necessary.

\* \*

We have just received from the well-known house of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., *A Treatise on the Use of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron*, being an exhaustive treatise on the alkaloids and active principles of Cod Liver Oil, (illustrated by microscopical drawings)

and full information on the advantages of the Peptonate over all other forms of Iron. The work is divided into five parts, treating respectively on The Active Principles of Cod Liver Oil, Therapeutic Notes on Iron, The Composition, Value and Uses of their Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron, Clinical Reports of Cases Treated with it, and Reprints of the Alkaloids, etc., of Cod Liver Oil. The work is one which should be in the hands of every physician, and a careful perusal of it will tend to convince the reader of the intrinsic value of this new and original preparation.

\* \*

THE *Review of Reviews* for the month of June is a number which nobody who intends to go to the World's Fair at any time can well afford to be without. However attractive the other departments may be, it will be true of this World's Fair, as it was of the Centennial of 1876, that the great majority of the visitors will derive more pleasure from the pictures in the Art Department than from anything else. The *Review of Reviews* sent as its special representative to Chicago, in May, Mr. Ernest Knauff, a well-known art teacher of New York, who is also a writer on art subjects and who is known throughout the country as the very successful and sympathetic director of the art studies at Chautauqua from summer to summer. Mr. Knauff has prepared for the *Review of Reviews* an extended and discriminating article telling in a straightforward way what are the merits and striking features of each portion of the art exhibit, and his article is illustrated with outline pen sketches intended as memoranda of the principal pictures. The article serves as an excellent general guide to the art department, and as an auxiliary to the more formal catalogue which gives the names and numbers of the pictures.

\* \*

WITH the third part of "Omega," the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears in *The Cosmopolitan* for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author. "Omega" is declared by those who have read the entire work to be one of the most remarkable writings of the century. While pretending to be a novel, it is a work having a deeply philosophical purpose, as is more fully developed in later chapters. It is something that no fairly intelligent person can afford not to read, and is surely destined to become a classic. In a recent number of *The Cosmopolitan* a story was published, entitled "The House of the Dragons," which received wide criticism because of the importance of the life problems involved. A daughter of Bishop Potter, who was for some time connected with important mission work among the working girls of New York, has undertaken to reply, and discusses another side of the question in the July number. An interesting article on the "City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstead;

the peculiar games of the New Mexican Indians, by Chas. F. Lummis; "Sorosis," by Margaret Manton Merrill; the fight of the Cumberland and Merrimac, told by Capt. Thos. Selfridge, one of the survivors; a paper on "The Deserted Homes of New England;" an account of the Brussels Monetary Conference, by one of its most distinguished members; a curious story of the southwest, by Opie Read, and a contribution by Mr. Howells, are among the many important papers of the June issue.

## Italian Chemical Works.

The chemical works at Bagnoli, near Naples, produce about ten tons of sulphuric acid daily. The raw material is Sicilian sulphur. When the heavy duties on the alcohol, which once was largely fabricated in this country, stopped in 1888 the working of all the alcohol fabrics, very little sulphuric acid was sold, because the manufacturers of alcohol were the best clients of the chemical works, and used nearly half of the total production. Dr. Walter, therefore, started the fabrication of mineral manures (or chemical manures), and introduced the use of them by fields of experiments, by lectures given in the provinces, and by popular publications. The results of the employment of chemical manures in the last four years have proved to be very satisfactory. The chemical works are furnished with a platina apparatus, producing daily two tons of concentrated acid of 66° Beaume, and further with an apparatus Rohrmann for the fabrication of nitric acid. Sulphate of copper has been produced with old copper, until the price of English sulphate of copper went down to 400 fr. the ton. About 100 tons of sulphate of iron, 100 tons of alum, and 100 tons of sulphate of alumina are yearly produced, also small quantities of mineral colors for paper mills. A very good raw mineral for alum fabrication has been found at a place distant one hour from the factory, a white clay containing 5 per cent. of potash and no iron, and will be worked on a larger scale later on. The most promising articles for the works are the chemical manures, the use of which is gaining ground every year (*Consular Report*, 1122, 1892).—*Phar. Journal*.

## "A Bushel of Flies."

Have you seen the new show bill, "A Bushel of Flies?" The certificate there given is a further proof of what has been well known to the drug trade for years, that no other fly killers approach Wilson's Fly Poison Pads in destructiveness. Wilson's Fly Poison Pads have stood the test of time, and while imitations come and go yearly, the demand for Fly Pads is continually increasing. If there is a druggist in Canada who has not heretofore sold Fly Pads, we ask him to give them a trial. Sold by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, are the sole makers.



# 180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends !  
We refuse to sell cutters !  
We protect your interests !  
Our interests are akin !

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

## Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY ! IT HAS COME TO STAY !**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully **increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1/4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$7.50 per dozen**.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of **3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure** at **\$1.60** per dozen, we give **1 dozen free**. This costs only **\$4.80** for 4 dozen, or **\$1.20** per dozen, and allows **180 per cent. clear profit**. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction **Order to-day** from :—

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LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.  
J. WINER CO., Hamilton.  
LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE  
**KNICKERBOCKER**  
**Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto,  
and other Wholesale Druggists.



## 3 Years Test

**BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE**

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit  
possessed by*

## Radam's Microbe Killer

"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Druggist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

Write us or call.

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited,**

120 King Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.

"EXCELSIOR"

## Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.**

**UNIFORM IN ACTION.**

**PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.**,

(Patentees.)

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**WM. J. DYAS,**

**STRATHROY, ONTARIO,**

Sole Agent for Canada,



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is in receipt of all the notices of business, we would request all parties who are making purchases of any kind, to send notices advertising with a statement in the notice that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the article advertised in this journal, is called to the *SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE BUSINESS NOTICES*.

### Chemical Products.

The attention of importers and dealers is called to the advt. of Arthur P. Tippet & Co. on page 12 of this issue.

### Hair Brushes, Etc.

See H. A. Nelson & Sons' change of advt. on first page of cover. Their prices are right on all kinds of Brushes.

### Antikamnia.

We call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This popular American product is stocked by your jobber. Quantity prices on application.

### Castor Oil.

Winn & Holland, Montreal, announce the arrival of a direct shipment of Castor Oil (R. K. N. brand) from Calcutta. In view of the recent advance in this oil, it seems a good time to purchase. Quotations given on application.

### Remedyn.

We would direct the attention of druggists to the advt. of this preparation on page 21. The proprietors announce their intention of making this one of the best-known and best selling proprietary articles in Canada.

### Diamond Tea.

The Diamond Tea Co. are offering special inducements to druggists on page 25 of this issue. Diamond Tea is a good seller, the demand being steady and the article gives the best satisfaction. If you want a leader just read over the advt.

### A Bushel of Flies.

The new show bill issued by Archdale Wilson & Co., "A Bushel of Flies," is certainly a most attractive advertisement, and if displayed by retailers in a conspicuous place, should increase their sales of Wilson's Fly Poison Pads materially.

### Minard's Liniment.

All wholesale and jobbing druggists throughout the Dominion are handling Minard's Liniment and report good sales. This article has superior merit, as attested by the fact that in the Provinces where it has been "a seller" for 20 years, it is still "the seller."

### Plasters for Nothing.

Read the advertisement of Raymond & Co. on page 17. Their plasters are rapid sellers in the United States, and should be at once placed in stock by enterprising dealers. Do not fail to take advantage of their offer, mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Davis' Sticky.

Our readers will be interested in Powell & Davis' advertisement in this issue. Their Davis' Sticky is a decided hit in the fly paper line. Holder and

Sticky combined. The Editor of this journal has seen and examined the Sticky and can endorse the claims made for it. We would advise our readers to purchase a one dozen box for 30c. from the list of wholesale firms mentioned, and afterwards, as the ad. says, purchase by the case. In the ad. on page 13, the name of Lungle & Co., Victoria, B. C., was inadvertently omitted.

### Tanglefoot Never Spoils.

Office of Greenwich Pharmacy.

Messrs. O. & W. Thum,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEAR SIRS, Your pamphlet received, and in regard to Tanglefoot would say that I have this year ordered the ten case lot from ———.

This makes my seventh year that I have sold it, and have never lost a sheet during the whole time, and have kept it over winter.

C. MEALEY, Prop.

### The Best Disinfectant.

From the published report of the American Public Health Association, also that of Prof. W. A. Corfield, M. A., M. D. (Oxon) F. R. C. P. Eng., on the value of "Little's Soluble Phenyle" as a Disinfectant, Germicide and Deodorizer. It will be seen that it holds first rank in that class, after having been put to a most thorough test.

It is non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and exhales a pleasant and refreshing odor after use. It is the cheapest Disinfectant in the market, (a teaspoonful of the liquid being sufficient to make a pint of potential Disinfectant, when mixed with water).

A perusal of these reports give convincing testimony of the real efficacy there exists in the "Phenyle," and which has been undoubtedly proven by its largely increased sales, and the number of testimonials received of its intrinsic value, and the various institutions in which it has received the highest commendation.

### Salocoll (Phenocoll Salicylate).

The introduction of another salicylic acid compound into medicine suggests a train of thought as to the important position which the acid has taken in materia medica not only from its own virtues *per se* but from the valuable therapeutical combinations which it forms with a number of basic substances.

A characteristic property of the soluble salts of salicylic acid is the readiness with which they are absorbed by the digestive organs, the mucous membrane and even the skin. The promptness of absorption is not always advantageous, since it may be accompanied by too great intensity of action, and hence the less soluble salicylates are commonly observed to be more free from by-effects than those salts more readily taken up by aqueous liquids.

It is especially noteworthy as one of the chief factors in the high position which salicylic acid has attained, that it and its salts are comparatively harmless

even when given in comparatively large doses and for lengthened periods.

But the essential virtues of salicylic acid which it imparts in a more or less modified form into its combinations are (1.) an antifebrile action and (2.) an antiseptic property. The reduction of the febrile temperature is usually but not invariably accompanied by perspiration. The fall of temperature is not due to this phenomenon, however, but chiefly to the influence of the substance upon the nervous centres which regulate the production of heat in the body.

Salocoll, or Phenocoll salicylate, combines the action of salicylic acid and of Phenocoll, which in the form of hydrochloride has done such good service as an anti-neuralgic, anti-rheumatic, and antipyretic. The new salt has a sweetish taste and is not so abundantly soluble as the hydrochloride—a difference which probably explains the remarkable freedom of the combination from by-effects. Further it may be noted that physiological research has indicated the desirability of employing salicylates of preparations of the same class as Phenocoll, because such salts are found to be free from any by-effects which may be produced by the pure base.

Practical experiment has shown that neither gastric disturbances, alterations of blood pressure, nor cyanosis follow the administration of Salocoll. It has shown itself a reliable and safe anti-pyretic, anti-neuralgic, and anti-rheumatic, having beneficial effects in many cases where other remedies proved of no use. In influenza its beneficial effects were specially marked. The dose for adults is 15 to 30 grains in powder, several times a day; in appropriate sub-divisions of this quantity it can be given to children with safety.—*The Therapist*

### Zanzibar Capsicums.

The variety growing on the island is the *Capsicum frutescens*, usually termed the "shrubby capsicum," and producing the bird's-eye chillies forming the basis of cayenne pepper. This is to be found in a small degree in every shamba, but the principal source from which the annual exports are derived is the eastern side of Zanzibar, and the cultivation here is chiefly in the hands of the Wahadinu people. It is a cultivation easily carried on, and calling for no special trouble or skill, and the returns are certain and profitable. At present the people are so blind to their own interests as to purposely depreciate the value of this product; thus I understand that through fear of possible shortage by theft on the way down, owners actually damp the chillies before dispatching, and it is often necessary, on their reaching the Government customs godowns, to dry them as quickly as it is possible as the only chance of saving them. Another variety bearing larger red and yellow pods is also cultivated, but the produce from this is all consumed locally (*Consular Report*, 266, 1892).



# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



### Thiolinic Acid.

Thiolinic acid is now added to the list of sulphur preparations, such as thiol, thilamin, and tamenol, which are intended to replace ichthyol. The process of its manufacture is patented, and consists in heating six parts of linseed oil with one part of sulphur to about 230° C., when the formation of gas sets in. This "thiolin oil" is then treated with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid and warmed until a complete solution is effected. The product is then poured into water and freed from the adherent sulphuric acid by washing. When finished it is an incoherent, dark-green mass, assuming, when warm, an extract-like consistence. It is soluble in alcohol, but not in water. Thiolinic acid contains 14.2 per cent. of sulphur. The alkali salts of this acid are soluble in water, which gives them a value not possessed by the acid. — *B. and C. Druggist.*

### Tobacco as a Microbicide.

Dr. Tassinari has published in the *Italia Termale* the results of an investigation into the effects of tobacco smoke on microbes. He finds: (1) That the smoke of the Cavour, Virginia and Tuscan cigars, and all black and chopped tobaccos possess a very pronounced bactericide power, especially against the bacillus of

Asiatic cholera. (2) This microbicide action may in all probability be attributed to the products of nicotine. (3) In epidemics of cholera and typhus the use of tobacco may be rather useful than hurtful. (4) Tobacco smoke merits special consideration on the hygiene of the mouth as a prophylactic means of combating microbial affections of the bucal cavity. — *The Hospital.*

### The Chlorohydro-Sulphate of Quinine.

According to the studies of E. Grimaux and Laborde (*La Tribune Medicale*, February 16, 1893), this new double salt of quinine contains 74.2 per cent. of the alkaloid, and is represented by this formula:  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot 2HCl, SO_4H_2, 3H_2O$ . The salt is soluble in its own weight of water at ordinary temperature. On account of its solubility and its large percentage of quinine, it is preferable to the sulphate and even to the chlorhydrate.

FRANCE is soon to adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs. The sender of the post card can make a memoranda of its contents on the stub, and can have this stamped at the Post Office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

— OUR —

## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.  
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.  
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.  
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.  
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.  
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.  
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.  
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.  
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.  
GLYCERINE, in tins.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.  
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.  
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

# SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

## OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.

Eight ounce Plain Bottles.  
Embossed Label.  
Regular Odors, \$2.00 each.



Eight ounce Engraved Bottles.  
Regular Odors,  
\$2.25 each.

Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.

We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.

Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.

DETROIT, MICH.

## Seely Manufacturing Co.

WINDSOR, ONT.



# ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Begin to announce to the Retail Drug Trade that they have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada for the **CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS** manufactured by **MR. JEAN ARTAUD, Grasse, France**, the oldest and probably the best house in the business, having been established in the year 1703.

These Perfumes are of the highest class and are confidently believed to be equal, and in many cases superior to any Perfumes sold in this market while the price is very little more than that of the lowest grades sold here.

The success these goods have enjoyed since their introduction to the English market has been phenomenal.

A like success is predicted in this country. We have undertaken to place a large quantity annually, and in order to do this have placed the price at the very lowest possible figure, viz. :

**\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces.**

**10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.**

These goods offer retailers a very large profit, as they can be sold as high as any bulk Perfumes on this market, while the addition of a small quantity of pure spirit will reduce the cost as low as any.

### LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK :

EASTER LILY.  
SWEET ORCHIDS.  
WHITE LILAC.  
WHITE ROSE.  
STEPHANOTIS.

VIOLET.  
CHERRY BLOSSOM.  
ACADIAN FLOWERS.  
WHITE HELIOTROPE.  
JOCKEY CLUB.

WALL FLOWERS.  
NEW MOWN HAY.  
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.  
HAWTHORN BLOOM.

LILY VALLEY.  
WHITE VIOLET.  
CHYPRE.  
PATCHOULY.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Wholesale Druggists, - HAMILTON, ONT.**

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                    |        |        |                                   |        |       |  |      |      |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal. ....                 | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb. ....           | 16 00  | 17 00 | Bleached, lb. ....                       | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal. ....                  | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb. .... | 10     | 12    | Spruce, true, lb. ....                   | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb. ....                 | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....    | 10     | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb. ....                 | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb. ....                | 5      | 6     | Powdered, lb. ....                       | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz. ....                    | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. .... | 4      | 5     | Sorts, lb. ....                          | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. .... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb. ....        | 20     | 25    | Thus, lb. ....                           | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....       | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb. ....                   | 25     | 30    | HERB, Althca, lb. ....                   | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb. ....              | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb. ....                | 30     | 35    | Bitterwort, lb. ....                     | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....              | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....     | 40     | 45    | Burdock, lb. ....                        | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb. ....                  | 70     | 1 00   | COLLODION, lb. ....               | 75     | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb. ....                   | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb. ....                     | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb. ....             | 2 50   | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb. ....                    | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. ....        | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb. ....       | 25     | 30    | Chiretta, lb. ....                       | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb. ....           | 22     | 25     | Crocote, Wood, lb. ....           | 2 00   | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb. ....                      | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb. ....                 | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....         | 35     | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....                  | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb. ....                | 15     | 17     | DENTRINE, lb. ....                | 10     | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb. ....              | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb. ....                  | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....          | 1 50   | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs, lb. ....                 | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada ....               | 25     | 30     | ERIGOT, Spanish, lb. ....         | 1 00   | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb. ....                      | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb. ....       | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb. ....                | 1 15   | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb. ....                     | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. ....          | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz. ....        | 2 00   | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb. ....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb. ....            | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....  | 13     | 14    | Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....                   | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb. ....                 | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb. ....                  | 14     | 17    | Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....                | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb. ....                   | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....         | 15     | 20    | Mullein, German, lb. ....                | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb. ....                     | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb. ....               | 55     | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....                | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb. ....            | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....        | 30     | 35    | Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....                | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb. ....                   | 17     | 20     | German, lb. ....                  | 40     | 45    | Rue, ozs, lb. ....                       | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb. ....                 | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb. ....                   | 29     | 22    | Sage, Ozs, lb. ....                      | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....         | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb. ....                | 12     | 15    | Spearmint, lb. ....                      | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....      | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb. ....       | 1 60   | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs, lb. ....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....      | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb. ....                | 25     | 30    | Tansy, ozs, lb. ....                     | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb. ....              | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb. ....       | 45     | 50    | Wormwood, oz. ....                       | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb. ....                | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Vala, oz. ....           | 1 00   | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb. ....                    | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb. ....          | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....       | 1 20   | 1 25  | HONEY, lb. ....                          | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb. ....              | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb. ....           | 40     | 50    | HOPS, fresh, lb. ....                    | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....           | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb. ....               | 16 1/2 | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....                 | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb. ....                    | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA, ....                     | 3 00   | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb. ....                  | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb. ....                  | 6 50   | 7 50   | Powdered, lb. ....                | 3 25   | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....              | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubebs, sifted, lb. ....  | 75     | 80     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. ....         | 18     | 20    | Russian, true, lb. ....                  | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb. ....                 | 85     | 90     | Barbadoes, lb. ....               | 30     | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb. ....                  | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb. ....               | 65     | 70    | Bay, lb. ....                            | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb. ....                   | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb. ....              | 25     | 28    | Belladonna, lb. ....                     | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb. ....              | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb. ....             | 90     | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb. ....                    | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....     | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb. ....                | 1 00   | 1 10  | Short, lb. ....                          | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, lb. ....                   | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb. ....            | 50     | 55    | Coca, lb. ....                           | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb. ....            | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb. ....                   | 40     | 45    | Digitalis, lb. ....                      | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPBOR, lb. ....                  | 75     | 80     | Benzoin, lb. ....                 | 50     | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb. ....                     | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....     | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb. ....          | 9      | 20    | Hyoscyamus, ....                         | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb. ....                 | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....       | 1 30   | 1 35  | Matico, lb. ....                         | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb. ....                 | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb. ....                  | 75     | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....              | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb. ....                 | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb. ....                | 95     | 1 20  | Timnevelly, lb. ....                     | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....       | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb. ....              | 45     | 48    | Stramonium, lb. ....                     | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....          | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb. ....                   | 45     | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb. ....                       | 15   | 18   |
|                                    |        |        | Powdered, lb. ....                | 55     | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz. ....              | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                    |        |        | Opium, lb. ....                   | 5 00   | 5 25  | LICORICE, Soluzzi, ....                  | 45   | 50   |
|                                    |        |        | Powdered, lb. ....                | 6 50   | 6 75  | Pignatelli, ....                         | 35   | 40   |
|                                    |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....    | 12 80  | 13 00 | Grasso, ....                             | 30   | 35   |
|                                    |        |        | Shellac, lb. ....                 | 35     | 40    | Y & S - Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. .... | 27   | 30   |



MONTREAL. - TORONTO,  
ST. JOHN.

## ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.

*Canadian Agents for*

### UNITED ALKALI CO.

*Bi-Carb. Soda, Crystal Carb,  
Sulphur, etc.*

### E. BRAMWELL & CO.

*Purified Epsoms, Hyposulphite  
Soda, Glauber Salts, etc.*

### COIGNET & CO.

*Phosphorus, Gelatines and Glues.*

*"LE LION ROUGE" Castile Soap,  
Cream of Tartar Crystals,  
Tartaric Acid, etc.*

## UNITED ALKALI CO. Ltd.

High Test **Bi-Carb. Soda**, - 98 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Pure.

Recovered **Sulphur**, - - 99 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Pure.

"Flowers, Rock and Roll."

## CRYSTAL CARBONATE.

"The purest crystallised Carbonate of Soda made." 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> times as strong as Sal Soda.

*Quotations promptly furnished by*

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents,

TORONTO, - MONTREAL, - ST. JOHN.

## DRUG REPORTS.

### Ontario.

Beyond a brisk demand for disinfectants and an advance in chloroform there is little of interest to report.

Owing to drought in England and continent all herbs are higher; this will affect price of extracts, essential oils, etc.

Balsam Peru, advancing.

Opium, no change.

Ergot, high prices likely to be maintained owing to the very dry season.

Haarlem oil, higher, owing to the Hollanders becoming modernized and forming a trust on bottles.

Insect powder. The flowers have advanced 50% in consequence of unfavorable reports of growing crops. The weather has been too dry and the acreage this year is much smaller than for years past, as the low price for several seasons has induced producers to pay more attention to other crops, it will not likely affect price this year, but next season higher prices may be looked for, and it will tend to make adulteration more general than now, which is needless.

Sulfonal, about 5c. per oz. higher.

Otto Rose, higher.

Sulphate of Copper largely in demand as a disinfectant.

### England.

Only a fair amount of business has taken place during the past month, and the auctions have passed off without many particular features of note. A pretty little controversy is raging just now as to ipocacuanha stems. The parcels of root of recent years have contained increasing quantities of woody stems, and the wholesale druggists have protested. Recently the buyers have obtained an analytical certificate of the Mr. Gripps, whose book on "Falsified Pharmacy" was recently re-

viewed in your columns, who states that the stems contain as much as 1.75 per cent. of Emetine. This the wholesale druggists repudiate and deny, and there the matter rests for the moment.

Balsam Peru has moved steadily upward during the month.

Opium remains very firm at recent advance.

Mitcham Oil of Peppermint is easier, but American and Japan have been firm in jobbing quantities.

Pilocarpine has risen in price.

Ergot is quoted at slightly improved prices as the drought is considered prejudicial.

Cubebs are unsaleable.

Ginger steady at increased value.

Quinine, in a little better odor, owing to speculation.

Ipecacuanha is dropping.

Oil of Sweet Almonds is a trifle cheaper.

Insect Flowers are decidedly firmer under adverse reports concerning new crop.

### Castor Oil.

Latest advices from England state that notwithstanding the large arrivals, an advance of 1-16d has been established in Liverpool. The continued advance in the price is owing to the short supply of seed which has not yet been felt to its fullest extent. In this market castor oil is firm at 7c. to 7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. per lb. with a firm market and decidedly upward tendency in prices.

### Big Drop in Turpentine.

A drop of five cents per gallon in turpentine is announced by the Ontario Association. The step was decided upon at a meeting held a few days ago. The price is now 47c. per gallon for one to four gallon lots and 46c. a gallon for five barrels and over, freight allowed to delivery stations. At Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph prices are two cents a gallon below these figures. Jobbers seem to have

bought largely of the new crop, and the members of the association claim that they have put prices down to the lowest notch in order to benefit the dealer and to induce consumption. Lower prices are always in order about this time on account of the arrival of the spring stock in the South. The usual brisk demand may now be expected to spring up, trade in this line having for some months been of a hand to mouth character.

The market appears to be steady at the decline. It is thought that prices can scarcely go lower while the conditions favor a firmer market in the future. These conditions are principally an estimated shortage of 11,000 gallons in the crop, while there does not appear to be very much left over from last season.

### Projected Corner in Indianrubber.

Reports are in circulation in American rubber circles that Baron de Gondoriz is organising another syndicate to corner crude rubber. Some of the reports are that the syndicate has been actually formed and has already acquired most of the floating supply of the raw material. The syndicate is, it is said, composed of some of the largest rubber-dealers in Para, and has the support of a well-known banking firm in London, where the Baron has located the head-quarters of the movement. Some members of the trade are, however, sceptical as to the success of the new syndicate. They claim that the present deal is bound to follow the unsuccessful ones that have previously been conducted by the Baron, notably those of 1891 and 1883. The present attempt at a corner will force the American rubber trust to pay high prices for its supplies, and it is considered probable, therefore, that the trust will fight the syndicate. By the acquisition of the Woonsocket Rubber Company the trust may now be said to include all the large American companies, except the Boston Company.



|  |                 |       |   |                  |                 |                                   |                 |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. true.                | 20               | 25              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| “ Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10   |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                              | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11   |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.                  | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13   |
| LUPULIN, oz.   | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25   |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50   |
| MACE, lb.  | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| MANNA, lb.   | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38   |
| Irish, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.  | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | CHINIDINE, oz.                    | 15              | 18   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| NUTMEGS, lb.   | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum.                                  | 75               | 80              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 1 85 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30   |
| OAKUM, lb.   | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20   |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Fennugreek, powdered, lb.                   | 7                | 9               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| Citrine, lb.   | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | Iodide, oz.                       | 65              | 70   |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 9                | 12              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50   |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin,                                    | 25               | 30              | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.                         | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Adhesive, yd.  | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                  | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| Lead, lb.  | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IRON, by Hydrogen.                | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.                                | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16   |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15               | 16              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40   |
| White, lb.   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACEIN, lb.                             | 50               | 55              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00 |
| Root, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80   |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30   |
| Blood, lb.   | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15   |
| Bitter, lb.  | 27              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.                       | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 20              | 25   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | <b>CHEMICALS.</b>                           |                  |                 | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16   |
| Columbo, lb.   | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10   |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85   |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90   |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8    |
| Galangal, lb.  | 15              | 13    | Gallie, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9    |
| Genitan, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5    |
| Ground, lb.  | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                    |                  |                 | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 22               | 25              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45   |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 3                | 5               | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35   |
| Po., lb.   | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30   |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55   |
| Po., lb.   | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 25               | 30              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40   |
| Ginseng, lb.   | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 75               | 80              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 12               | 13              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 1 00             | 1 10            | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 13               | 17              | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3    |
| Indian Hemp  | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 35               | 38              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7    |
| Ipecac, lb.  | 2 90            | 3 00  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 1 80             | 2 00            | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 30              | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 3 10            | 3 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95   |
| Jalap, lb.   | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 5                | 6               | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 60              | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 90               | 1 10            | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Licorice, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 40               | 45              | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 90               | 1 00            | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40   |
| Mandrake, lb.  | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain.                           | 4                | 5               | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30   |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 3                | 4               | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquef., lb. .880                  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55   |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 1 90            | 2 00 |
| Pink, lb.  | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12               | 13              | Muriate, oz.                      | 1 90            | 2 60 |
| Parsley, lb.   | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Pleurisy, lb.  | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | PERFIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40   |
| Poke, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Muriate, lb.                                | 12               | 16              | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50   |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55               | 60              | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.      | 5               | 6    |
| Rhatany, lb.   | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16               | 18              | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Rhubarb, lb.   | 75              | 2 50  | ANTIPIRYN, oz.                              | 1 00             | 1 10            | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 2 00             | 2 25            | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60   |
| Cut, lb.   | 50              | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25               | 30              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40   |
| Senega, lb.  | 55              | 65    | Fowler's, sol., lb.                         | 13               | 15              | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17   |
| Squill, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | Bichromate, lb.                   | 14              | 15   |
| Scillingia, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | White, lb.                                  | 6                | 7               | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         | 25              | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bromide, lb.                      | 45              | 50   |
|  |                 |       | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.,              | 40               | 45              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 14              | 16   |



|                                |       |      |                                |       |       |                         |      |      |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng. lb.             | 28    | 30   | VERATRINE, oz.                 | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.                  | 30    | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb.             | 70    | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.                   | 75    | 90   | Carbonate, lb.                 | 25    | 30    | Neroli, oz.             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.            | 10    | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.        | 13    | 15    | Orange, lb.             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.            | 10    | 12   | Iodide, oz.                    | 60    | 65    | Sweet, lb.              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.                    | 3 60  | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.                     | 13    | 60    | Origanum, lb.           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, Eng. lb.              | 8     | 10   | Sulphate, lb.                  | 9     | 11    | Patchouli, oz.          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb.              | 50    | 55   | Valerianate, oz.               | 25    | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.            | 50    | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>         |       |       | Peppermint, lb.         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.                    | 32    | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.       | 75    | 80    | Pimento, lb.            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.         | 30    | 35   | Sweet, lb.                     | 50    | 60    | Rhodium, oz.            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.                 | 25    | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.              | 40    | 45    | Rose, oz.               | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.               | 35    | 40   | Rec't, lb.                     | 65    | 70    | Rosemary, lb.           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk          | 25    | 28   | Anise, lb.                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Rue, oz.                | 25   | 30   |
| Qus., oz.                      | 32    | 38   | Bay, oz.                       | 50    | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, qus., oz. | 16    | 20   | Bergamot, lb.                  | 5 00  | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.                   | 3 75  | 4 00 | Cade, lb.                      | 90    | 1 00  | Savin, lb.              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.                  | 20    | 22   | Cajuput, lb.                   | 1 80  | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SEIGN, Nitrate, cryst., oz.    | 90    | 1 00 | Capseum, oz.                   | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb.             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.                     | 1 00  | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.                   | 3 50  | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 30    | 35   | Cassia, lb.                    | 1 50  | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.         | 2 75  | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.                   | 65    | 65   | Citronelle, lb.                | 70    | 75    | Wormseed, lb.           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.                 | 3     | 6    | Clove, lb.                     | 1 60  | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.             | 10    | 12   | Copaiba, lb.                   | 1 60  | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>      |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.              | 3     | 6    | Croton, lb.                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.                    | 10    | 45   | Cube, lb.                      | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. E., gal.  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.                | 1 80  | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.                     | 5 50  | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.                  | 2     | 3    | Erigeron, oz.                  | 20    | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphate, lb.                  | 10    | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.                | 1 50  | 1 75  | LARD, gal.              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.              | 30    | 60   | Fennel, lb.                    | 1 60  | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.   | 65   | 67   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.        | 18    | 20   | Geranium, oz.                  | 1 75  | 1 80  | Raw, gal.               | 63   | 65   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.      | 1 00  | 1 10 | Rose, lb.                      | 3 20  | 3 50  | NEATSFOOT, gal.         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.                  | 32    | 34   | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50  | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.             | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.       | 2 1/2 | 4    | Wood, lb.                      | 70    | 75    | Sisal, gal.             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.         | 13    | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.   | 3 00  | 3 50  | PALM, lb.               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMBIC, lb.              | 50    | 55   | Garden, lb.                    | 1 50  | 1 75  | SERRA, gal.             | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| THYMOL, Thymoloid, oz.         | 55    | 60   | Lemon, lb.                     | 2 75  | 3 00  | TURPENTINE, gal.        | 65   | 68   |

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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, JULY, 1893.

No. 7.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the months of June, July and August a temporary office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will be opened at No. 11 Richmond St. West, Toronto, where we will be pleased to see any of our friends.

### Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The twenty third annual meeting of the Association was held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 13th, 1893, Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your Council, in closing its duties for the year, desire to lay before the association a synopsis of the work done during the year. The meetings of the Council, which have been held every alternate month, have been fairly well attended, and the interests of the Associations carefully guarded, all its deliberations looking to the welfare of the general body.

At the first meeting of the new Council, held on the 5th day of July, 1892, the officers of the Association, with the board of examiners and auditors, were duly elected. An invitation having been extended to your Council from the American Pharmaceutical Association, to send delegates to represent this Association at their annual meeting, to be held at the Profile, House White Mountains, on the

14th of July, it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to be present at that meeting, and your Council are pleased to report that the greatest courtesy was accorded your representative, he having been appointed a member of the nominating committee and also a member of the committee on the question of reciprocal interchange of certificates. Your Council have thought it only just to the preliminary board of examiners that they should receive remuneration for their services, and therefore at its second meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Montreal board of examiners should receive the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum each, and the Quebec board of examiners the sum of fifteen dollars per annum each. This division of amount was considered equitable, as the Montreal board had the preparation of the questions and always a very much larger number of candidates for examination. A bonus of one hundred dollars was also granted to the secretary-registrar for his untiring interest in the working and welfare of the Association.

Your Council having had its attention drawn to the fact that the requirements of the Pharmacy Act respecting clerks and apprentices were not being carried out by many of the members of the Association, the Registrar was authorized to have the clauses of the Act bearing on this subject printed and circulated, and they trust that this circular will have the effect of making proprietors of drug stores refuse to engage clerks or apprentices unless they can produce the Registrar's Certificate of Registration, and thus save them from incurring the penalties prescribed by the Act.

Your Council have to report that, by their instructions, the Registrar had taken legal proceedings against the following persons, namely: A. Parrent, J. E. Martineau, H. Party, Jos. Dion, H. Grenier, A. Cantin and Sanson & Filion, hardware merchants, of Quebec, for illegally selling Paris green; Dr. C. O. Collett, of Levis, for illegally allowing his apprentice to sell poisons and dispense prescriptions, and Dr. C. Cloutier, of Fraserville, for keeping open a drug store, he not being registered. In each of these cases judgment was secured in favor of the Association. Actions were taken against Dr. Watters and Demers, a printer, of Quebec, for being illegally in partnership with licentiates of pharmacy, and also against the photographer, Javernois, of Quebec, for selling

poison outside of his regular photographic business, but they regret to report that these three cases were dismissed and judgment given against the Association. However, in the cases of Watters and Demers, your Council have instructed their Quebec attorneys to take them to appeal at the earliest term possible of the Court of Queen's Bench, and they had hoped to be able at this time to report a reversion of the judgment, but for several reasons these cases have not yet reached that court. Actions have been taken in Montreal against the following persons, namely:—N. Archambault, Dr. Frs. de-Salle Prevost, Wallace Dawson, Chas. Marin, and Dr. A. Marien, senior, and, with the exception of Dr. Marien's case, judgment was obtained in favor of the Association. Legal proceedings were also taken against Dr. L. A. Plante, of Louisville, for keeping a drug store, he not being registered, and a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs given against him.

Your Council is pleased to report that the long standing case against Dr. L. O. Thayer, of Montreal, for keeping a drug store and refusing to register, has been finally adjudged in favor of the Association, and the doctor has had to pay the fine of twenty-five dollars and court costs, and that Narcisse Archambault, against whom several actions had been taken, has been obliged to close up his business owing mainly to the action of your Council in prosecuting him for illegally keeping open a drug store.

There has been received during the year for fines *re* prosecutions the sum of \$525.00, and the disbursements to obtain these convictions have amounted to \$396.00, leaving a balance on this account to the funds of the Association of \$129.00. It must, however, be borne in mind by the members that, although the fines obtained are payable to the Association, there are expenses incurred, even in the successful cases, that cannot be charged to the defendant, such as attorney's fees detective service and travelling and incidental expenses in prosecuting infringements of the Act, and in the cases above referred to these have been as follows: Attorney's fees, \$212.00; detective service, \$132.00; and travelling and incidental expenses, \$52.00.

Your Council, in obedience to the Act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature authorizing the Association to register Madame O. J. Dion, of Levis, as a licentiate of pharmacy, and being fully



in accord with the action of the Legislature with regard to Madame Dion, have instructed the Registrar to place her name on the register as a licentiate of pharmacy.

Your Council have to report a serious case of personation which occurred at the January preliminary examination, involving two of the candidates. Prompt measures were taken to investigate the matter, the result being that both candidates have been refused permission to again present themselves, and have been obliged to leave the drug business. The Council have determined to make an example of any future cases discovered, and the board of examiners now require every candidate to make a legal affirmation before a justice of the peace that he is the party who has written and signed the written answers to the questions handed in to the examiners.

Your Council have to report that an action is now pending in the Circuit Court, Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, wine merchant, who has entered into a partnership with H. R. Lanctot and carrying on the drug business under the name of H. Lanctot. This case will be argued at the June term, and your attorneys feel confident that judgment will be in favor of the Association.

Your Council have instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring ten days' notice from all candidates prior to the date fixed for either the major, minor or preliminary examination. The regular board of examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows:—In Quebec, on the 18th and 19th October, 1892, when six major and eleven minor candidates presented themselves. Of these only one minor candidate passed. In Montreal, on the 18th to 20th April, 1893, when nine candidates for the major and twenty-six for the minor examinations entered their names. Of these, six major and sixteen minor candidates were successful.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in the cities of Montreal and Quebec in July, October, January and April, when 115 candidates presented themselves, and of these thirty-seven were successful.

The registrar reports on his registers the names of 200 apothecaries, 16 certified clerks, 165 apprentices and 7 physicians registered under the provisions of Article 1035a of the Pharmacy Act.

The Treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance of cash on hand April 30th, 1893, of \$2,348.85. It will be seen by this statement that there has been added to the funds of the Association, in excess of the amount on hand at the commencement of the present year, the sum of \$310.00, and in addition to this amount there has been an item of \$120.00 paid for preliminary examiners' services which did not appear in last year's statement, thus making the actual gain this year the sum of \$430.00, a showing which your Council trust will meet with the approval of the members.

The Registrar, Clerk, and Treasurer

financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the Council, and by them certified as correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The financial statement was then read by Mr. Manson.

Moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Manson:

That the annual report and Treasurer's financial statement now read be accepted and adopted, printed in English and French, and circulated among the members of the Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. Jos. Contant:

That the sum of one hundred dollars be handed to the Registrar as a bonus for services during the past year, and that they endorse the President's suggestion, recommending the new Council to add the sum of one hundred dollars to the present salary of the Registrar. Carried.

Before reading his address, the President suggested that it might be expedient to allow the counting of ballots to proceed at once, and the suggestion meeting with favor, he appointed Messrs. W. Kerry and A. J. Laurence, scrutineers, who then proceeded to count the ballots.

As there were amongst the ballot papers three ballots signed W. E. Brunet, a question arose as to which should be counted.

It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Contant:

That the voting paper posted in Quebec, signed W. E. Brunet, 738 St. Valier Street, Quebec, be received, and the others signed W. E. Brunet, St. Sauveur, Quebec, and W. E. Brunet, Quebec, sealed with a small seal, be rejected. Carried.

The President then read his

#### ANNUAL REPORT

Another year is numbered with the past. Pleasant and unpleasant reflections crowd upon the mind when we realize the fact that this is the twenty-third annual meeting. Pleasant, when we compare the position and prospects of the Association now with the struggles and difficulties of its early days; unpleasant, when we think of the men who have bidden us an eternal farewell. Henry Lamplough, Benjamin Lyman, Robert Campbell, John Gardner, Richard Devins, Dr. Picault, Thomas Crathern, James Goulden, Stephen Jones Lyman, Roderick McLeod, and others whose names have escaped me, in their lifetime did their share in building up this Association and helped us both with purse and hand, when the pharmacists of this Province were fighting for an independent existence and progressive legislation.

The status of the pharmacist has vastly improved since the days to which I have alluded. Legislation on the whole has been as satisfactory as could have been expected, and without having created a monopoly, has so hedged about our rights by legal enactments, as to very fairly protect us in the practice of our profession. Doubtless the time will come when our population, being denser, it will be found necessary to further amend the Pharmacy Act so as to continue the sale of all drugs and medicines to properly trained licenti-

ates of pharmacy. Neither in England or the United States have pharmacists as yet succeeded in obtaining such legislation. Taking it for all in all, the Pharmacy Act as it at present stands, barring a little ambiguity, is as satisfactory as we can at present hope for.

Last year in my annual address I drew attention to the necessity of moving with great caution in attempting to obtain further amendments, and also with regard to taking legal action against grocers and general storekeepers for infringements of the Pharmacy Act, and I am thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reiterating that advice, more especially in view of the disastrous defeat of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in their recent attempt to amend their Act. I would strongly urge the incoming Council of this Association to hesitate before committing the Act which we at present have to the tender mercies of the Legislature for the sake of a few more or less important amendments. "Better to bear the ills we have than rush to others we know not of." The Ontario papers agree in stating that a deep feeling has been excited against the pharmacists of that province in consequence of the far-reaching effects on other businesses of the proposed amendments of the Ontario College, and they go so far as to call it an effort to legalize monopoly and extortion. The patent medicine men and general storekeepers with their wealth and political influence on one side, and the medical men with their numerous representatives in the Ontario Legislature on the other, have proved too much for the not very united efforts of the pharmacists. The sequel to this ill-digested attempt at legislation is, that certain rights previously possessed by the Ontario pharmacists have been withdrawn, notably the right to sell 6 oz. of spirits without a doctor's order, and the changing of the law relating to the sale of Paris green, so that this dangerous chemical may now be sold without any registration whatever by all classes of dealers. Strange to say, this amendment was submitted to the Legislature by a doctor.

Thus, in its attempt to obtain further privileges for the pharmacists of Ontario, the Ontario College of Pharmacy has not only been obliged to withdraw its Bill, but owing to the determined opposition it met with, the pharmacists are in a worse position now than they were before. Let us in this province rest and be thankful for a while, until public opinion is educated up to further progress.

The prize of wealth or even of an assured competency in old age falls to the lot of very few amongst those who embrace the profession of pharmacy.

Hard work, ever-increasing anxiety, and long hours (in my opinion, unnecessarily long hours) are the fate of the pharmacist, and, I am sorry to say, the worry attending the business has been very materially increased of late years by the flood of new preparations, some of them of very doubtful merit, inordinately puffed and

(Continued on Page 10.)



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# Wine of Cod Liver Oil

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



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The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

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Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

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*A job line, extra value.*

**Bertrand's Mai Lilly,**

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**Sponges, a full line,**

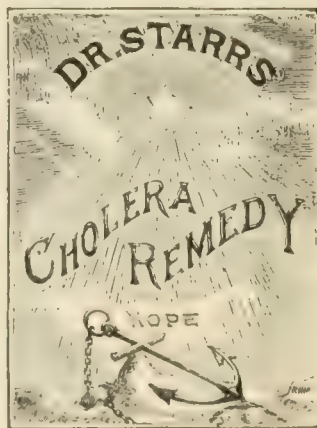
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## TRADE NOTES.

Dr. C. L. Barnes, of Georgetown, N.S., has been burned out. Insurance, \$1,700.

J. T. O'Mara, druggist, St. John's, Newfoundland, is dead.

Dr. S. Clark, druggist, has been elected Mayor of Kamloops, B. C.

Dr. Riddick, of Winchester, Ont., has sold his drug business to Wm. Bow.

Dowsley & Co, druggists, of Cardinal, Ont., suffered loss by fire last month.

J. H. Rose, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has compromised at 30 cts. on the dollar.

W. A. McCrac, Class of '93, is now located with Ostrom Bros., druggists, at Alexandria, Ont.

G. W. W. Davidson, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., was married June 24th to Miss Linscott, of Brantford.

The death is announced of A. Hamilton, senior partner in the firm of A. Hamilton & Co, of Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, president of the Recamier Manufacturing Co., of New York, has been adjudged insane.

Dr. A. Y. Scott, Prof. chemistry and Botany, O. C. P., has taken up his summer residence at his cottage in Muskoka.

Geo. T. Fletcher, who attended the recent course at the O. C. P., is now employed in a prominent store in Vassar, Mich.

F. W. Farries, class of 1893, is located in North Carolina, as manager. He is just convalescing from a short siege of illness.

John H. Burchill, Phm. B., Class of 1892, is now engaged as manager with Messrs. Jackson, Jackson & Co., Delavan, Wisconsin.

The failure is announced of Jane Abbott, of the Rossin House drug Store, Toronto, Ont., with liabilities of \$4,500 and assets \$3,300.

The firm of Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., has been dissolved. The firm name is now E. D. Martin & Co.

R. W. Strong, Phm. B., Class of 1893, recently in the employ of R. J. Lee, Toronto, has accepted a leading position with W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

R. Stark & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have sold their stock to Mr. Sanders, formerly of Allandale, Ont., who has removed it to the stand formerly occupied by A. Doherty.

Applications are already pouring in rapidly, by intending students, for admission to the coming session at the O. C. P. In all probability the class will be a large one.

J. H. Goodeve, Phm. B., Class of 1893, formerly with C. D. Daniel, corner Bleeker and Carlton sts., has gone to Detroit to accept a position with a wholesale drug house.

Alexander & Co., of Toronto, Ont., recently purchased the drug business known as the Slocum drug store at Heppner, Cal-

ifornia, and sold it the same day at a considerable advance.

A United States patent has been granted to William Clark, Montreal, Que., for a milk product in the form of a prepared food for infants and invalids, called "Milk Granules."

Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, Prof. materia medica, etc., O. C. P., left on July 1st for an extensive trip through the North West, where he will indulge in camp life during the remainder of the summer.

The Johnston & Johnston Co. (Balfour, Johnston and T. Kirk Johnston) wholesale druggists and dealers in physicians' supplies at 200 King st. W., Toronto, Ont., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Amongst the assets of the insolvent estate of A. J. Ditman of the Astor House drug store, New York, is an insurance policy on the life of Mr. Ditman for \$50,000. This policy was recently offered at public auction in that city.

R. L. Pentz, Phm. B., graduate of Class 1893, who also received gold medal for best materia medica examination, has accepted a very flattering offer from a former graduate of the O. C. P. to act as manager of a large drug store in Danville, Va. W. R. Suddaby, of the same class, has taken a similar position in the same city.

W. A. Dyer & Co. have taken possession of their new drug store at 2208 St. Catharine st., corner of University st., Montreal, Que. The store is a very handsome one and reflects great taste on the part of the designer and the owners. Commencing with the outside, the whole building has been painted in terra cotta. New plate glass windows have been put in, handsome shades over the windows in all flats and above each door illuminative transoms have been placed which diffuse a soft, subdued light throughout the store. Upon entering one is struck with the harmony of color. White, pale blue and gold, relieved by terra cotta being blended in an artistic manner. In fact the whole arrangements of the interior decorations would indicate that it has been designed by some one possessed of exquisite taste. Everything is in keeping, even to the linoleum on the floor, the brilliant electric lights and the beautiful portieres. In addition, the upper premises are devoted to manufacturing hospital and physicians' specialties, such as lint, bandages, and an immense variety of articles used in surgical cases, for which this firm is celebrated from Halifax to British Columbia. Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. deserve congratulations for their enterprise, and there is no reason to doubt their efforts will meet with even greater success in the future.

Christia is the name of a newly introduced cheap substitute for gutta-percha tissue. It is prepared by a secret process from manilla fiber, and many advantages are claimed for it by the manufacturers.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Richard Johnson's friends have welcomed him back to his brother's establishment after a successful course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Nova Scotia papers report that D. Sutherland, at one time a druggist at Souris, P. E. I., is about returning thither to resume business in the same line.

The Provincial Government has played ducks and drakes with the Paris green trade by purchasing one thousand dollars worth, which they have supplied at 15c. per lb. to agents of their own appointment throughout the country, by whom it will be retailed in small lots at 18c. per lb. If the Government is sincere in its contention that there was last year an insufficient supply of the insecticide, and the quality of it inferior, there has been misrepresentation somewhere, for druggists affirm that they had stock remaining over from last season and that it was not adulterated. At any rate, there is widespread dissatisfaction and the druggists and merchants, irrespective of political creed, claim that even were the contentions of the Government correct, the alleged faults could have been remedied by direct communication with legitimate channels of trade, and the old price maintained. It is needless to say that the druggists are selling the Paris green at 15c. per lb.

## British Columbia Notes.

Sixteen of the seventy licentiates of this Province took sufficient interest in the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association to meet at New Westminster on June 8th, the third annual meeting being in progress. Twelve of this number were required to make a quorum and six were members of the Council and had to be there. Victoria contributed three, Vancouver, seven, and New Westminster the balance. Nanaimo was not in it at all. This all goes to show what a lively interest druggists take in the Association which is organized for their benefit to a large degree. Unfortunately your correspondent is not a member of the Council or he would have been present at the grand gathering. The result of much questioning is the following notes of the meeting:

A very formal gathering of the Council was held in the afternoon at which nothing of importance transpired, the President having the usual easy time of scarcely putting a motion to the meeting. At the evening meeting, the Annual referred to a large attendance, which was evidently expected, but the Board of Trade building of New Westminster could have accommodated two or three dozen such assemblies. Mayor Curtis got on an extraordinary fine hustle and entertained the visitors right royally. He made every pill pounder feel right at home and crowned it all by a banquet the like of which a poor struggling druggist seldom enjoys.



The Registrar-Treasurer, Blanchard, read his last report, showing a balance of cash on hand of over \$300. This gave rise to some discussion as to the accumulation of a surplus, and it was proposed to lower the annual fee all round, \$7 for licentiates in business, \$3 for clerks, and \$1 for apprentices. The President's address was listened to with much interest. Mr. Shotbolt evidently has the best of intentions, but somehow or other he doesn't seem to have carried them out this year. We shall look for by-laws which will keep fellows from prancing over the border for examination, and likewise a more austere board of examiners as a result of increased abilities. The address was nice, though, and gave much encouragement to the assembled fifteen. We understand the whole business of the meeting will be printed and sent to every member, the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will no doubt favor us with a reprint as last year. The following is the newly-elected Council: Pres., H. McDowell, Vancouver; Reg.-Treas., Charles Nelson, Vancouver; Vice-Pres., T. M. Henderson, Victoria; Thomas Shotbolt, John Cochrane, Victoria; H. H. Watson.

We heartily approve of the election of Mr. McDowell as President, a position he will fill with credit. Mr. Nelson is just the man for Registrar, and, although we like Mr. Blanchard and regret his retiring, we welcome his successor gladly. New blood is infused into the Association, Vancouver is now headquarters, and things have got to hum.

### Montreal Notes.

The little ripple which sprang up among the country druggists, with regard to circulars issued by a wholesale drug house to country doctors, appears to have been allayed by the wholesale house alluded to having explained in the columns of its organ that a circular had been issued to druggists and storekeepers, and that one of these accidentally found its way to a country doctor. Complaint was made by the local druggist to a local member of Council and also to the firm. Explanations, as usual, followed, and all is now lovely. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, when the question was informally introduced, of course declined to have it discussed, as it was not within the scope of its functions. It is but justice to the firm interested to say that the junior partner, who is the general manager, has always disclaimed the slightest intention to interfere in any way with the legitimate customers of country druggists.

In the Province of Ontario, we believe, the Local Government has legislated on the subject of the strength of tinctures and other pharmaceutical preparations by making the British Pharmacopœia the sole authority. In this Province, so far as is known, the only reference to the subject is three or four clauses in the Adulteration Act, but those do not state that the B. P. alone shall be used, but that either the B. P. or U. S. P. or any other

standard pharmacopœia may be used. It is presumed that the want of an authoritative enactment having been pointed out, the Local Legislature, on the suggestion of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, will pass a short Act regulating the subject.

We have been requested to state that President of the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province at the annual meeting explicitly stated "that he did not partake of the opinion that we should *not* have all our tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia." In the report of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal* the word "not" was omitted.

The Pharmaceutical Association has lost its suit against Mr. Mathieu for being a partner in a retail pharmacy without being registered. The judge decided that Mr. Mathieu was a silent (sleeping) partner and took no part in the business, and, as such, was not affected by the Act.

At the first Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association for the election of officers, Mr. Gray, the retiring president, declined re-election. The president elect, Mr. Contant, will make an energetic and painstaking successor to Mr. Gray.

The new Council, it is believed, will follow a very conservative course. Its first work will doubtless be a complete revision of the by-laws which sadly need attention. We would suggest that in the new by-laws a clause should be inserted requiring a voter, who is too indifferent or too busy to attend the annual meeting, to send his vote in a closed envelope *direct to the Secretary*. Votes sent through other channels should be void.

Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. are now fully installed in their new pharmacy, corner of St. Catharine and University streets.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Contant, of the firm of Picault & Contant, has had the misfortune to lose one of his children. Our sympathies are with Mr. Contant in his bereavement.

The Christian Endeavor Convention, which was held in Montreal this year, has done a great deal of good to general business. It is calculated that the Convention, which numbers nearly 20,000 people, must have left not much less than \$200,000 in the city.

### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners for the preliminary examination of students entering the study of pharmacy, held their quarterly meeting in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 La Duchetiere street, on Tuesday, July 6th, when thirty-six candidates presented themselves, and of these the following young gentlemen passed on all subjects, namely: Louis Rogalsky, Harry Smith, E. Clement, James W. Elcome, C. A. Brault, F. Mariotti, W. F. Roach, H. Brazier, J. P. Cassegrain, C. Tourgeon and A. Gadbois. The following

candidates failed on arithmetic and will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined on that subject only: E. Thiverge, Geo. Vieolle, and A. R. Webb. The remainder of the candidates have been referred back for further study, and will be required to take up the whole examination when presenting themselves again.

The examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, jr., C. G. Scarff.

The next examination will take place on October 5th, and all candidates must file their applications with the registrar at least ten days before the date of examination.

### Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The introduction of numerous synonyms into the pharmacopœia has not always been of advantage to the trade. In the 1885 edition of the B. P. the popular term "soda water" was affixed as a synonym to the preparation—liquor soda effervescentes. The idea in the mind of Prof. Atfield, who is generally credited with initiating this innovation, was undoubtedly to benefit the chemists by enabling them to keep a standard article which doctor's could order with confidence. Unfortunately in this case as well as in several others, the requirements of the public do not coincide with the pharmacopœial article. For a long time it has been apparent that the public desire only plain aerated water under this title, and it would be unreasonable to expect manufacturers to put bicarbonate of sodium into it, merely because the pharmacopœia demands it. A long succession of prosecutions, instigated by over zealous public analysts, sometimes successful, but more often dismissed, has plainly shown the variance that exists between the public demands and manufacturers' practice on the one side and the occasional requirements of medical practitioners on the other. Professor Atfield fully recognizes that the pharmacopœia is not intended to provide standard beverages, and accordingly recommends that in future editions the names "potash" and "soda water" should disappear.

Some recent agitation has been caused by a magisterial decision that vinegar is essentially the product of malt, and that diluted acetic acid is inadmissible under the name of vinegar. Here again, the Pharmacopœia runs against the popular conception of at least pickling vinegar and also distilled vinegar. There is no doubt that a large quantity of diluted and colored acetic acid is sold under the name of vinegar, and as it is cheaper than the malt product and answers every requirement, it is difficult to see what objection can be raised. No sympathy can be felt for manufacturers, however, who label such preparations "malt vinegar," and several have already been fined for this proceeding. Vinegar essences are largely sold for export to the colonies and elsewhere, as there is a considerable saving



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of freight. They are only acetic acid of varying strength, colored and sometimes flavored with acetic ether and other ethers so as to resemble more closely the malt vinegar. When diluted with water they yield vinegars of about the same strength as regards acetic acid as the genuine malt preparation. I have never heard a word of objection raised against them, and the steady and increasing sale indicates that they are popular with the trade and the public.

The election of Professor Dunstan as a Fellow of the Royal Society is an honor which reflects greatly to the credit of the Pharmaceutical Society. By the inauguration of a Research Laboratory for pharmacological investigations, Professor Dunstan was given the opportunity, which he quickly availed himself of, to make a name for himself. In a little over four years he has produced, with the help of a small band of senior pharmaceutical students, a large number of important results, commencing with the nitrites and ending, so far, with the unfinished aconite work. Professor Dunstan is a courteous, gentlemanly young man of about 31, with a good voice and commanding style. It is to the latter trait of an unconsciously assumed air of superiority that he owes his unpopularity with his students. Although he is ever ready to do his utmost for them, his manner does not attract their confidence but merely ensures their respect. This is his only defect as a teacher, as his lectures are in every way admirable. With a thorough grasp of his subjects and a lucid manner of explaining difficult problems, he is probably a model of the professional lecturer. He is also indefatigable in his work. Besides daily lecturing at the Society's School of Pharmacy, he is lecturer at St. Thomas' Hospital, director of the Research Laboratory, and yet finds time to contribute important and voluminous articles to standard works.

The Royal Society is a very exclusive body and only numbers some 460 Fellows. Each year a ballot takes place for about 15 new Fellows, and the names are usually submitted some months before by the Council. The Chemical, Linnean, Geological and Royal Microscopical Societies have considerable influence by submitting names to the Council of the Royal Society, but it is by no means unusual for first-rate scientists to have their names submitted on several occasions before acceptance. Thus, Professor Wanklyn tried unsuccessfully and would not permit his name to be put down again, whilst Sir Henry Rosevear was not elected on the first occasion. Pharmacy can claim a fair proportion of Fellows in Professors Attfield, Tilden, Dunstan, Sir Frederick Abel, etc., whilst the late Daniel Hanbury, and W. H. Brady had also the honor of representing pharmacy in the Royal Society.

An interesting controversy is just now agitating the wholesale druggists in this country, the outcome of which is awaited

eagerly by both sides. The Wholesale Druggists' Club recently raised a protest against the ipecacuanha which has of late been offered on the market here. Much of the ipecacuanha which has arrived since the price has been greatly enhanced by scarcity abroad is a mixture in varying proportions of woody stem and root. The researches of Hooper, Ransom, and others, have conclusively shown that whilst all parts of the ipecacuanha contain emetine, the root contains the largest proportion. The wholesale druggists therefore protested against this admixture. Shortly afterwards the brokers published a certificate of analysis of this woody ipecacuanha by Mr. Cripps, whose name will not be altogether unfamiliar to your readers by reason of my comments recently on his newly-published work on pharmacy. This certificate tended to indicate that the ipecacuanha in question was of good average quality and had a slightly higher percentage of emetine than the average. This aroused the wrath of the druggists, who openly declined to admit Mr. Cripps' figures and demanded a portion of the bale to be sent to Professor Attfield so as to obtain an independent opinion. This was acceded and the result has not yet been declared. Whatever the result may be it would certainly be more satisfactory to sell the two portions quite separately for what they may be worth and not mixing them in the present fashion. Of course the blame is laid as usual upon "the rascals on the other side," who will not take the trouble to exercise discretion in this matter. But the wholesale druggists appear determined to try and remedy this.

### An Important Discovery for Deadenng Pain.

A discovery in the domain of anesthetics is being a good deal talked about in medical circles in Vienna, which, if it bear the severe tests which it is proposed to apply to it, will prove an inestimable boon to suffering humanity. Neither of the two agencies heretofore employed by surgeons to deaden or minimize physical pain during serious operations—chloroform and cocaine—is wholly free from danger. Chloroform cannot be administered to persons suffering from heart disease, poverty of blood, etc., and cocaine injections under the skin have more than once had exceedingly deleterious effects. The new discovery, which is credited to Dr. K. L. Schleich, determines the fact that absolute local immunity from pain even during protracted operations can be obtained without resorting to general paræsthesia of the patient, so that a sufferer may remain perfectly conscious during the amputation of his hand or foot without undergoing the tortures usually associated with such operations, or exposing himself to the danger of syncope ever present in the operating room. It appears that subcutaneous injections of a solution of sugar or salt, and even of simple cold distilled

water, will produce exactly the same local anesthetic effects as cocaine.

The explanation of the phenomenon is simple: Local insensibility to pain is caused in the case of cocaine by purely chemical changes; while cold water acts mechanically by means of high pressure and low temperature. Under the influence of the high pressure and sudden lowering of temperature, the blood and lymph are driven from the region operated upon to places where the pressure is less. The tissue is thus deprived of its supply of blood, and temporary paralysis of the nerves results. It is stated on the authority of one of the first physicians in Europe that the importance of this discovery is all the more undoubted seeing that if, in a given case, cold water alone should fail to produce the needful degree of insensibility, a weak and absolutely harmless solution of cocaine would prove certainly efficacious. — *Pacific Druggist*.

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### Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

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is a valuable Food and Tonic for the warm weather.

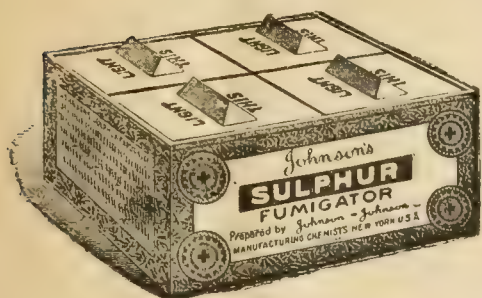
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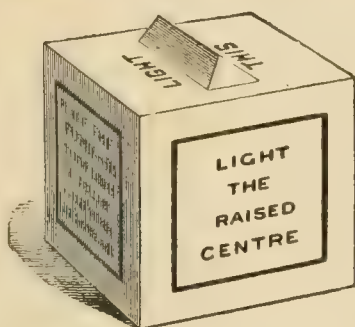
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One or more  
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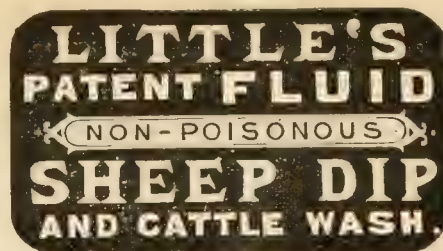
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ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
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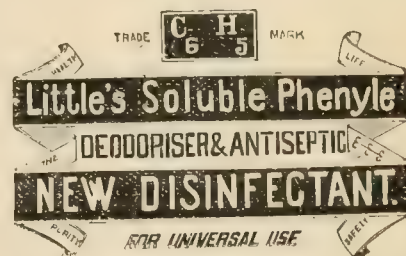
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ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

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## Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

(Continued from Page 2.)

perseveringly introduced to the medical profession by manufacturing pharmacists. Dispensing chemists have now to keep in stock a full line of pills, both sugar-coated and gelatin, of at least four different manufacturers, while the various elixirs, pepsines, pancreatines, wines and syrups are a legion in themselves, to say nothing of the expensive French specialties so frequently ordered. How any pharmacist with a moderate stock manages to fill all the prescriptions brought to him is a mystery which is as impossible to solve as that still greater mystery which enables the manufacturer's agent to so successfully hoodwink the well-educated physician. If the present craze for ready-made compounds and specialties with trade-marked names does not soon cease the art of prescribing will be lost, and the Pharmacopœia will be a thing of the past.

The question of the examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, is a matter about which the members of the Council should endeavor to obtain the fullest information. Articles on this extremely difficult subject are continually appearing in all the leading scientific journals and monthly magazines, and I know of no subject about which such contradictory opinions are advanced. We are all interested in finding out the best method of accurately gauging the qualifications of the examined.

I have during the past year received several private letters relating to our own examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, but as the majority of them were either from the parents of the candidates or from the candidates themselves, you may readily believe that the reasoning contained in them is considerably biased. With regard to the preliminary examinations, I am strongly of opinion that one teacher from the Catholic and another from the Protestant Normal Schools should be asked to fill the position of examiners in Montreal, and also the same in Quebec. There has always been a difficulty in getting men from the ranks of our practical pharmacists to take the position of preliminary examiners, and it is self-evident that men engaged daily in teaching are better qualified for the position than men who have left College some years. With regard to the major and minor examiners, the best men for the purpose are those who are daily engaged in the practice of pharmacy. The Council must see to it that none but men specially qualified for the position, and of the highest character are appointed.

There are some points with regard to the preliminary examinations which deserve to be noted; for instance, the majority of the candidates who present themselves before the preliminary board of examiners are young men who have passed

some years in classical colleges, high schools, or academies. Most of those from classical colleges have left at the end of their belle-lettres or rhetoric course, and those from the high schools at the end of their grammar course. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for the preliminary examination during the past year was 143; of this number 70 failed to pass in arithmetic. To my mind this is conclusive evidence of a want of appreciation of this important subject either on the part of teachers or pupils. It seems reasonable to say that if these young men, representing 50% of the whole, had received proper instruction in arithmetic such a large proportion would not have failed at the examinations.

During the past year there has been a movement in favor of day lectures, and it at first appeared as though a number of employers were in favor of the idea; but, on further consideration and discussion of the subject in all its bearings, it was found to be not only against the best interests of the clerks themselves, but also against that of the larger number of employers. The standard required by the examinations, as they are at present, can readily be obtained by a little sacrifice of his evening's pleasure on the part of the clerk for a few months during each year, and that during the winter, while the employer, by arranging his staff to meet the exigencies of the case, need suffer no great hardship. On the other hand, should the clerks require to attend one or more lectures in the day-time, their value to their employers would be sensibly diminished, and they must expect a reduction in salary. It appears desirable, in view of the fact that the average young man who aspires to be a pharmacist is not as a rule the child of wealthy parents, his wage-earning powers should not in any way be interfered with. The ability to earn wages is perhaps the only temptation to a number of young men who select pharmacy in preference to medicine, because they feel they can study their profession and at the same time support themselves. It is self-evident that this would not be the case in a large centre like Montreal if the clerks' attention were distracted during the day-time from the practical and commercial side of his occupation by the necessity of leaving his work to attend lectures.

There is a strong tendency springing up amongst young pharmacists to go into business on their own account as soon as they have obtained their license. This I look upon as a grave mistake; far better to get further practical experience as senior clerks and managers for a couple of years than by rushing into business without the commercial knowledge necessary. A situation in a large drug house in New York or London, or indeed in any large city, outside of the Province of Quebec, where the young pharmacist could get an insight into the great world beyond would tend to brighten the intellect, expand the mind and render the settling down to the

worry and anxiety of a chemist's life more acceptable.

With regard to an interchange of diplomas or licenses between the provinces of the Dominion and the states of the neighboring union, nothing further can be done until there is more uniformity in the pharmacy laws, as well as in the curriculum followed by the various colleges of pharmacy.

A topic which it may be as well to draw attention to at this time is the question as to how far pharmacists are justified in supplying tinctures made according to the United States Pharmacopœia. Neither the Dominion Parliament or the Local Legislatures have as yet legislated on the subject. In the preface to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, which is charged with the publication of the pharmacopœia, states in the preface to the 1867 edition that "It is intended to afford to the members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide." But after all, this is only an announcement of the council, and, of course, carries no legal weight with it in the Dominion of Canada. The Act itself, which appoints the General Medical Council, says "it is enacted that the British Pharmacopœia, when published, shall for all purposes be deemed to be substituted throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the several above-mentioned pharmacopœias," that is to say, the London, Edinburgh and Dublin pharmacopœias. By this it appears the Act does not apply to the British Empire, but only to Great Britain and Ireland, which is reasonable to suppose. Nothing that I can find obliges us legally to use the British Pharmacopœia. Custom alone has sanctioned its use amongst us. Living as we do, so near to and in such close communication with the immense confederation of states south of us, a great many preparations in daily use there are in demand here, and in Ontario I am informed that American prescriptions are daily dispensed in most pharmacies, and in increasing numbers.

Take as an example a pharmaceutical preparation in daily use—the tincture of arnica. No one in Canada would think of supplying the British tincture, which is made from the root and has no fragrance at all. What the public require is the tincture of arnica flowers, which is official in the United States Pharmacopœia. Then, again, many doctors who favor us with their custom object to pay the high price of tincture of rhubarb when made according to the British Pharmacopœia, which, among other things, contains Spanish saffron, the present price of which is from 80 cents to \$1.00 an ounce in Montreal, and saffron, we all know, is therapeutically inert. The United States tincture contains rhubarb, cardamoms and dilute spirit, and can be produced cheaper and is what the physicians who supply their own medicines to their patients

(Continued on Page 24.)



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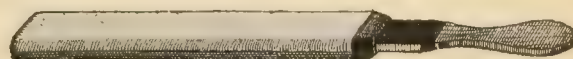
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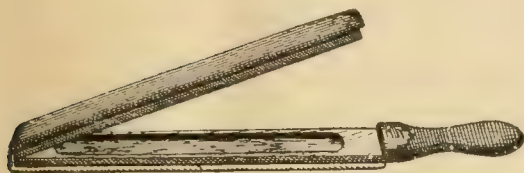
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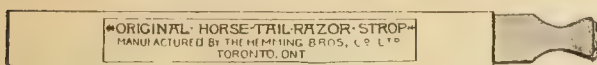
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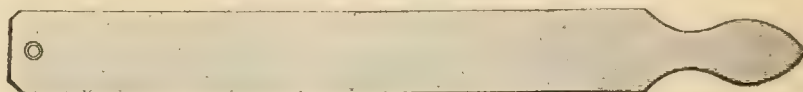
No. 26—Double Swing.



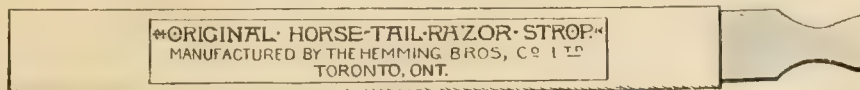
No. 32—Rubolio and Leather.



No. 38—Small "Horsetail."



No. 40—Black or Yellow Single Swing.



No. 39—Large "Horsetail."

Before starting the manufacture of Razor Strops we looked into the business carefully and found that there were two classes of makers—the one made "*an instrument for Sharpening Razors,*" while the other turned out "*things that looked like Strops,*" but which were in reality nothing but a "*fraud on the public.*" As an instance of the latter we would ask any dealer to cut into the so called leather used in cheap American goods, and he will find that it is nothing but strawboard and calico.

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## Old Friends under New Faces.

BY DR. R. J. BLACKHAM.

"Make new friends but keep the old;  
Those are silver, these are gold."

So sings the bard; but his advice is not held to apply in matters pharmaceutical by our latter-day sages. The columns of chemists' journals are filled with accounts of the thousands of new drugs—some good, many indifferent, and a great many bad—which are poured on the English market from German and American laboratories; but only in obscure corners can one find a reference to the newer properties of the old-established drugs. It is not to be imagined, therefore, by the honoured craft of pharmacy that the older drugs are played out and must soon give way to their younger brethren, and that the attention of physiological experimenters is confined to drugs which bear such high-sounding titles as methacetanilide or acetylphenylhydrazine.

On the contrary, they have found new uses for such old acquaintances as blue ointment, squills, calomel, and even Burgundy pitch. However, no journal has hitherto published a *resume* of these new uses of the old, old friends of our 'prentice days, so to the labour of love of putting them before the kind readers of this journal, who have said so many kind things of his efforts to interest them, the author devotes this article. With the space at his command the references must be brief, but details of any procedure can be obtained if desired.

*Acetic Acid.*—That this preparation is one of the most reliable antispasmodic, and carminatives, and highly preferable to ether itself on account of its pleasant odour and taste, has lately been demonstrated. (*B. M. J.*, 1892).

*Acetum.*—Slightly diluted kills nits. Boocq suggests addition of one in 500 of perchloride of mercury. It is the latest remedy for liver spot.

*Acid Carbolic.*—A 9 per cent. solution is lauded for baldness. Applied every two weeks. Combined with tannin and tincture of iodine (o xv. to 1 oz.) it forms a reliable ointment for chilblains. In the proportion of a drachm to 2 ozs. of rectified turpentine, it is now applied to erysipelas. Two drops every four hours are given with splendid results in influenza and puerperal fever.—SIMSON.

*Acid Chromic.*—Now used as an escharotic for interior of nose in asthma, and recommended in February's *Practitioner* as application for syphilitic ulcers in proportion of one in two.

*Acid Hydrochloric.*—A two or three per cent. solution is used as an application for diseased bone. Loudly praised in *Lancet* last May for vomiting. It was administered in small doses at short intervals.

*Acid Lactic.*—Said to be reliable remedy for infantile diarrhoea. Thomas gives a teaspoonful of a two per cent. solution after each meal for infants under six months. Constitutes a valuable aid to indigestion in adults.

*Acid Sulphurous.*—Has given excellent results in ringworm and lupus. Recommended in whooping-cough and asthma.

*Aconite.*—Owen cured a great number of cases of dysentery at Port Blair with the tincture. Aconitine in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. every six hours is given by Tison for erysipelas. It is also recommended in Grave's disease.

*Agaricus.*—This well-known fungus, which grows on the larch, has been lately re-introduced into the materia medica, as a specific for the night sweats of phthisis.

*Anamonii Aether.*—Vidal recommends 35 to 90 grs. per diem of this for scarlatina. Two ounces of the B. P. liquor will usually steady the gait and clear the clouded brain of the inebriated.

*Annonium Chloride.*—Now used as a diuretic in fevers. Its value as an hepatic stimulant is not fully recognised by the profession, nor has it attained the rank it deserves among the remedies for neuralgia.

*Amyl Nitrite.*—Invaluable in seasickness—three drops may be given every two or three hours if necessary. It is an antidote for chloroform poisoning, and should be always used in restoring animation in doubtful cases of death, such as drowning, hanging, or fainting.

*Antimonium Tartaratum.*—Is actually recommended in phthisis!

*Antipyrrin.*—If I may call this an old friend—for it is, at any rate, a true one—I wish to point out that it cures chorea or St. Vitus's dance when nothing else will. It is an excellent local and general styptic.

*Arnica.*—Chemists must not be surprised to see this old household god used internally. It is given in small doses with some success in dysentery, chronic bronchitis, and nervous debility. The prescriber should remember its liability to produce erysipelatous inflammation.

*Arsenious Acid.*—Has been proved to be the sheet-anchor of the neuralgic, the gouty, the dyspeptic, and nearly every form of invalid where a general blood-forming tonic is required.

*Asafetida.*—The Master of the Rotunda Hospital adds the weight of his name to a new treatment for threatened abortion, which consists in giving pills containing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of this drug in gradually increasing quantity until 15 grains are taken in the day, and then reducing the dose by degrees.

*Atropine Sulphate.*—Is now highly spoken of in Grave's disease and for various forms of muscular spasm. For uterine hæmorrhage 0.0003 gramme has given very gratifying results.

*Bael Fruit.*—This is an old drug with a great future before it. The extract, prepared from the fresh fruit, has acted like a charm in the author's hands for dysentery and persistent diarrhoea. It possesses the singular property of acting as a reliable astringent in diarrhoea and a bland laxative in constipation. This is not mentioned in the usual text books.

*Belladonna.*—For sweating bands and

feet nothing acts better than a lotion of 15 parts of the tincture to 120 of Eau de Cologne. It gives average results in seasickness. The new fluid, belladonna plaster, which seems to be a solution of the alcoholic extract in ether, has proved very useful in my hands for preventing suppuration. It has been advocated as a prophylactic of scarlatina, and the result of a series of experiments which the present writer was enabled to perform have established in his opinion its value in erotic nocturnal emissions.

*Benzine.*—A Russian author says there is no remedy for lice or pediculosis like common benzine.

*Benzoin.*—The value of inhalations of the tincture of benzoin in influenza is indisputable. In the recent epidemic in Kent, my patients and myself had reason to bless the good old Friar's Balsam.

*Borax.*—Has been recommended in mumps and loss of voice, but Dr. Folsom was the first to draw attention to the great value of this drug in one of the most formidable of maladies, namely, epilepsy. Dr. Stewart has since pointed out that it exerts a powerful influence over nocturnal seizures, but is inferior to bromide of potassium in averting diurnal seizures. A combination, therefore, of the two drugs has effected several cures. One or two drachms of borax are usually administered in the 24 hours. Gouley, of New York, states that five grains to the one ounce solution of borax cures gleet quicker than anything else.

*Bryony.*—This old root has lately been highly lauded for dropsy, rheumatism, pleurisy, bronchitis, and pleuro-pneumonia. (*Brit. Med. Journal*, May 7th, 1892.) In a recent copy of the *Lancet* is said to be useful in uterine bleeding, apart from the menses or pregnancy.

*Burgundy Pitch.*—A mixture of Burgundy pitch, 30 parts; black pitch, 8 parts; Venetian turpentine, 2 parts; and lard 1 part was highly spoken of in a recent issue of a foreign medical journal for the cure of ringworm.

*Caffeine.*—Praised by Elliott in sciatica. Although the drug causes wakefulness, it is recommended by Anstie for insomnia in chronic alcoholism without delirium.

*Calcium Chloride.*—This drug has been proved to be useful in preventing bleeding, hence it is invaluable in checking bleeding from the lung in consumption, and for administration before major operations.

*Calamel.*—I suppose on the homeopathic doctrine of *similia a similibus curantur* this drug is now given in cholera and in typhoid fever. Five centigrammes with one of opium are given every two to four days (Dr. Simone in *British Medical Journal*.) Schmiedeberg attributes to the drug antiseptic properties to account for its utility in infantile diarrhoea.

*Cannabis Indica.*—Lee recommends three-quarters of a grain of this drug three times a day for dyspepsia. One-sixth of a grain, combined with one-tenth of a



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Placez un de ces Felts sur-dessus d'un plat ou assiette; tenez-le humide avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour mouiller le Felt. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, sortiront du Felt et mourront immédiatement.

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grain of phosphide of zinc, and one thirtieth of a grain of arsenic, is a great value in treatment of migraine. The soluble tartrate is a great improvement on the crude drug. It does not cause intoxication, or disagree with the system. The value of the drug in painful menstruation, although well-known, is not fully appreciated.

*Cantharidine.*—Professor Liebruch recommends cantharidine for tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs and larynx. The result of recent experiments have been far from satisfactory.

*Carbon Tetrachloride.*—Our old laboratory friend is now used in France as an inhalation for phthisis.

*Cascara Sagrada.*—A pill of the extract combined with ipecac. and arsenic is of great value in the vomiting of pregnancy.

*Chamomile.*—History repeats itself. One of the oldest drugs in the Pharmacopœia is now recommended for nearly everything by Lauder Brunton and Phillips. It is useful in flatulence, summer diarrhœa, the cough of hysterical women, asthma, whooping cough and pulmonary catarrh.

*China Turpentine.*—Chemists may not know that this is a modern medicament for cancer.

*Chloral Hydrate.*—Luff gives chloral combined with iodide of potassium and perchloride of mercury for infantile diarrhœa. Tetanus, or lockjaw, has been cured by the administration of 7 to 9 grains of the drug, combined with 4 to 7 drops of extract of Calabar bean every two hours to patient 10 years old. Externally a 2 per cent. lotion will cure nettle-rash and some varieties of ulcers. It is of marked value in the treatment of baldness.

*Chlorine.*—Is now inhaled for phthisis. The official solution is instilled by Schmidt in infantile ophthalmia, and administered internally by Boyd, of Dublin, for typhoid fever.

*Cinnamon.*—The tincture is a very valuable application in baldness.

*Cinchona.*—Half ounce doses have cured rheumatic fever when all else failed. Botkin's cholera drops, used so largely in the epidemic of last year in Hamburg, contain merely the compound tincture, a little quinine, acid, and Hoffman's anodyne.

*Collodion.*—Iodized collodion is, according to Chatelain, the best remedy for alopecia.

*Conium.*—Conine has cured tetanus, and is suggested in tic by Hammond.

*Copaiba.*—Chemists must not suspect the virtue of imbibers of this drug, as it was highly praised in the *Provincial Medical Journal* last May for certain liver diseases and as a diuretic.

*Cresote.*—Four to ten drops daily has removed the sugar from the urine in diabetes. It constitutes a useful application in diphtheria.

*Croton Oil.*—One in four of croton oil

and olive oil is the latest application for ringworm.

*Eau de Cologne.*—Is recommended by Lauder Brunton for the anal itching of piles.

*Ergot.*—Now prescribed in psoriasis, and injected hypodermically for diabetes.

*Ferrum Perchloride.*—Anderson treats typhoid fever by the administration of five drops of muriated tincture every hour. If the drug produces nausea, 4 grains of the subnitrate of bismuth is given, 10 minutes before each dose of the iron.

*Gelsemium.*—Has sprung into great renown of late. It is of great value in sciatica and rheumatism. Read says he has cured tetanus with it; while Wilde regards the tincture as a specific in influenza. It is highly praised in measles, and 10 to 15 drops is a reliable antidote to nervous insomnia. A wide field has been opened up for the drug by extensive experiments with it in the treatment of typhoid and intermittent fevers. These have hitherto given the most gratifying results.

*Glycerine.*—In a paper read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, Dr. Ferriand has shown that the most useful of drugs is almost a specific for gall stones. "In large quantities," he says, "that is to say in 30 gramme doses, it brings an attack of hepatic colic to an end. In small doses of 5 grammes to 15 grammes each it prevents fresh ones."

*Gum Ammoniacum.*—Used in the Fiume Hospital as a cholera specific.

*Guaiaicum.*—This resin is of great value in painful menstruation. It gives relief in tonsilitis, and is almost a specific for scarlatina (see Dr. Armstrong's article in *Annual Univ. Med. Sciences*).

*Hellebor.*—The good old hellebore snuff, which is in such demand in country pharmacies, has yielded an alkaloid to modern investigators, which produces a local anaesthesia of the cornea, which lasts much longer than that produced by cocaine, and is entirely without irritation.

*Hydrargyrum.*—A new use has been found for blue ointment by Dr. Broadhurst. He smears it on strips of lint, and wraps up the joints with these in gonorrheal rheumatism, the novel remedy yielding highly satisfactory results. Of the newer uses of the perchloride it might truly be said their name is legion. In surgery it is now the favourite antiseptic in wounds, burns and ulcers. Not the least interesting of its new uses is as a reagent for albumen in urine. Spiegler's solution for this purpose is prepared according to the following formula:

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| R Perchloride of mercury . . . | 8 parts. |
| Tartaric acid . . . . .        | 1 "      |
| Sugar . . . . .                | 20 "     |
| Water . . . . .                | 2,000 "  |

Mix.

This solution detects 1 in 50,000 of albumen

The ointment of biniodide of mercury is recommended in Derbyshire neck and in ringworm. I think a wrinkle worth re-

membering is that citrine ointment effectually aborts boils, and has been proved to be of great value in acne, and herpes labialis—the so-called "breaking out of a cold."

*Hydrogen peroxide.*—After being for many years a mere *dilletante* in the boudoir of the fashionable beauty, the gay oxide of water has become within the last few months an active soldier in the ranks of the materia medica. Inhalations of the gas have been shown to be of great value in whooping cough, asthma, consumption, and bronchitis. The commercial solution is a valuable application in erysipelas, and a comforting and efficacious spray in scarlatina. For quinsey a pigment of  $H_2O_2$  and oil of cassia applied every two hours gives great relief.

*Hydrastis Canadensis.*—Although not a very old friend, this is a remedy which has come to stop. Its utility in gonorrhœa and gleet is worth remembering.

*Iodine.*—The latest novelty from the other side of the Atlantic is the administration of hypodermic injections of iodine, with chloride of gold and sodium, for consumption. Renzi's hypodermic solution of iodine is prepared according to the following formula:

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| R Iodine . . . . .          | 1 part.  |
| Iodide of potassium . . . . | 3 parts. |
| Chloride of sodium . . . .  | 6 "      |
| Distilled water . . . . .   | 1,000 "  |

Mix.

*Iodic Hydrargyrum.*—Our old friend, Nessler's reagent, has been investigated therapeutically with great results. It is beyond doubt one of the best bactericides, being twice as efficacious as the perchloride. It is not nearly so poisonous, does not irritate, and can be administered internally in doses of a quarter of a grain. The *Lancet* says it is a specific in infantile diarrhœa, and in the "Year Book of Treatment" the efficacy of a spray of one part of the double iodides to 1,000 of distilled water is highly praised in the treatment of tubercular phthisis.

*Iodide of Iron.*—A combination of this drug with phosphide of zinc is the most recent treatment for chronic lead poisoning.

*Iodoform.*—Externally, iodoform is practically used for everything nowadays, but internally, I have to record a number of new uses. For dysentery  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain with  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain opium five times a day has given good results. Three grains thrice daily have improved Derbyshire neck. It is suggested as a cure for tetanus or lock jaw.

*Jalapine.*—The walnut has given us an alkaloid of great utility in constipation and biliousness.

*Juniper.*—In this age of sexual debility it is worth pointing out the fact that the harmless necessary juniper is one of the simplest and most efficacious of the aphrodisiacs.

*Lobelia.*—Dr. W. Murrell recommends a spray of a five per cent. solution of the liquid extract in the treatment of chronic bronchitis.



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ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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*Lupulus*.—I do not think that the value of hops as an anaphrodisiac is fully appreciated. A recent writer says that a combination of lupulus and cayenne pepper is probably the best substitute for alcoholic stimulant in the treatment of the dipsomaniac. I have long given this compound to old toppers as a "pick-me-up," with very gratifying results.

*Magnesium Sulphate*.—Epsom salts, as a remedy for dysentery, looks like a burlesque, but on the contrary, is a serious new face of a very old friend. The new treatment was introduced by Dr. Leahy, who makes a saturated solution of the salt, adding 1 oz. of dilute sulphuric acid to each 7 ozs., and giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of this combination every hour or two till it operates. The treatment is stated to have met with a large measure of success.

*Manganese*.—Blake White recommends hypodermic injections of gold and manganese in pulmonary phthisis. The dioxide, after remaining merely a laboratory salt for years, is now bidding fair to attain the first rank among our potent therapeutic agents. Dr. Jacques, in the "Annual of Universal Medical Sciences" for this year, says it is invaluable as an emmenagogue, in flatulence, and in gout. It has met with a fair measure of success in gastric neuralgia with "water brash," and in the treatment of scarlatina, diphtheria, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and blood poisoning.

*Menthol*.—The stearoptene or oil of peppermint is universally recognized as one of the most potent friends of the therapist, and, on account of its pain-allaying properties, its uses are innumerable. In hay fever nothing gives relief like the following snuff:

R Menthol ..... 2 drachms  
Chloride of ammonium ..... 3 drachms  
Boric acid ..... 3 drachms  
Mix.

Gottschalk has added the drug to the long list of remedies for the vomiting of pregnancy. He prescribes the following:

R Menthol ..... 15 grains  
Rectified spirit ..... 6 drachms  
Water ..... 6 ounces

Sign. Mix. An ounce and a-half hourly.

*Morphia*.—Dr. Harris, of St. Bartholomew's, recommends hypodermic injections of morphia for hæmorrhage from the lungs in phthisis.

*Myrrh*.—A lotion of 15 minims of the tincture to 1 ounce of water has lately been recommended as a stimulating application to ulcers.

*Nux Vomica*.—One of the most largely used of drugs has appeared in a new light during the past twelve months, as a topical application for alopecia or baldness.

*Olive Oil*.—Chemists must not be surprised at seeing 3 ounce doses of this old therapeutic prescribed. It is now recommended by McCourt, of New York, in these large doses for gall stones. The treatment has been singularly successful.

*Pepsin*.—This is undoubtedly one of the best possible applications for slough-

ing ulcers. I have used it when everything else failed in an extensive surgical practice in the Rhondda Valley, and was very gratified by its remarkably healing effect.

*Phosphorus*.—Now used in lupus erythematosus with good results.

*Physostigmatitis Fabæ*.—Radcliffe has given four to seven drops of the fluid extract of Calabar bean every two hours for five weeks, in a case of tetanus or lockjaw, producing one of the few cures on record of this loathsome malady.

*Pilocarpine*.—This drug has also cured tetanus. In the November *Indian Medical Gazette*, a native doctor reports a case of hydrophobia cured by 11 injections of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -grain each administered in the course of seven days. It is a useful topical application in baldness. In Germany it has cured rheumatism, and Dr. Angel Money says it will cure "fits" of all kinds.

*Podophyllin*.—Chemists who put this drug in their pills should remember that it is a powerful nervous depressant. It will bring on a more intense "fit of the blues" more effectually than any drug I am acquainted with.

*Potassium*.—A 40 per cent. solution of potassium is a sovereign remedy for ingrowing toe-nail. It should be applied to the nail with a glass brush. It will be found that it dissolves the nail in layers, enabling the sufferer to scrape away the entire nail right down to the quick absolutely painlessly. Dr. John Crerar says the bicarbonate is an efficient remedy in influenza. Chapin, of Paris, in this year's *Medical Annual*, says that the old "wise woman's" remedy for whooping cough—carbonate of potash and cochineal—is as good as any other! The bromide has proved of great use in the distressing headaches of cataract. The chlorate is the latest treatment for lichen. It is given in ten to twenty grain doses. A ten per cent. solution of the cyanide has proved useful in lupus. The iodide is given for everything nowadays, but I think its utility in cataract is not yet sufficiently widely known.

*Quinine*.—I have found that among the better classes, quinine in tonic doses causes headache nine times out of ten. With the poor it does not seem to produce this effect. It is a little bit of practical empirics worth the chemist's attention.

*Resorein*.—Five grains three times a day is an efficient remedy in gastric ulcer.

*Salicin*.—In the *Lancet* last year Dr. Turner reported 215 cases of influenza successfully treated with this drug.

*Senega*.—Although originally introduced as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake, the fact seems to have been forgotten, but its antidotal power has recently been once more called attention to.

*Senna*.—Coffee has been lately recommended to disguise the abominable odor and taste of senna.

*Serpentary*.—It is not generally known that serpentary is an efficient substitute

for guaiacum in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, and the many ailments in which the popular resin of the *lignum vite* is used.

*Sodium*.—Dr. Potain, of Paris, recommends full doses of common salt every two hours to prevent the re-accumulation of fluid in pleurisy. Harrison, of Bristol, has cured a number of cases of lupus by applying a 40-grain to the ounce solution of hyposulphite of soda at night, and five minims to the ounce lotion of hydrochloric acid the following morning. The hyposulphite is also recommended as a valuable application in ringworm. The benzoate has recently been tried, with very good results, in whooping cough. The bromide is recommended in the *B. M. J.* for seasickness. Twenty grains should be given thrice daily for three days before going on board, and the amount gradually diminished during the voyage. Salicylate of soda is now given for most diseases, diabetes and erysipelas being the latest additions to the list of ills it is supposed to benefit. The sulphate of this metal, like its comrade the magnesium salt, has lately been advocated in the treatment of dysentery.

*Stramonium*.—A strong infusion of the seeds constitutes a very useful and grateful application for inflamed tumours and painful piles.

*Strychnine*.—The most important new feature of this very old friend is its remarkable value as an antidote to the bites of snakes, and other venomous reptiles. Dr. Mueller is the introducer of this treatment. He gives  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain as a hypodermic injection every 10 to 20 minutes, according as symptoms become more or less threatening. The animal and vegetable poisons are so thoroughly antagonistic, that the quantity of the drug administered may be pushed to an extent that would be rapidly fatal in the absence of the snake's or other reptile's poison. The *Lancet* says that deaths from snake bite are extremely rare where this treatment is adopted. Any part of the body will do for the injections, but the neighbourhood of the wound is, of course, preferable. Surgeon Captain Harold has cured chronic diarrhoea with two minim doses of the B. P. liquor, combined with four minims of tincture of digitalis. Lauder Brunton recommends hypodermics of the drug in pneumonia. Full doses after each meal will often enable a professional vocalist to sing "as clear as a bell" after a cold.

*Succini Oleum*.—In the *B. M. J.* for 1st April, 1893, Dr. Murrell recommends the oil of amber as a rubefacient, in whooping cough. He points out that on the continent it is applied to the chest in incipient phthisis, and chronic bronchitis, and administered internally in flatulent dyspepsia and hysteria.

*Sulphur*.—This good old drug, which had almost been forgotten, has, through Sir A. Garrod and Dr. Murrell, of late years resumed its well-deserved position as one of the most reliable of the altera-



World Wide Popularity.  
**THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.**  
 Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



**And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.**

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

**THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.**

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.



**Raymond's  
 Pectoral  
 Plasters!**

If you are a **Retail Druggist** and have never sold our Plasters, never had samples, if you will send us your *card or label*, we will send you two sample plasters free. Sell them for **50c.** Don't give them away.

**RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., Brooklyn.**

**HAVE YOU HAD CALLS FOR IT?**

*No dealer need hesitate to stock*

**Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.**

It will be continuously advertised, and as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, you can recommend it with perfect confidence to your trade. Free trial packages mailed upon application. Include in your next order, you'll have calls for it.

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

**R. SCHIFFMANN, M. D., Proprietor, - St. Paul, Minn.**

**DR. C. L. COULTER'S**

**COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,  
 THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.**

For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
 Price to Physicians, - 5.00

**The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,**

Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Entrance, 93 Bay St. **Toronto, Ont.**



"THE CHAMPION"

**CASTOR OIL,**

**R. K. N. BRAND,**

**Just Received direct from Calcutta**

**IN PAINTED TINS AND SCREWED CASES.**

—ALSO—

**Glacial Acetic Acid,**

**White Castile Soap,**

**Cream of Tartar Crystals,**

*Etc., Etc., Etc.*

**WINN & HOLLAND,**

**MONTREAL,**

**SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.**

**Wampole's Compound  
 Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

**CHARACTERISTICS**—Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

**\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.**

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

**5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.17, Net.**

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,**

**Manufacturing Pharmacists,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**CANADIAN BRANCH:—36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.**



tives, laxatives and diuretics in the inorganic materia medica. Its latest sphere of usefulness is in the treatment of painful and difficult menstruation. Dr. Murrell invariably prescribes a mixture of sulphur and guaiacum for patients "suffering from constipation and what is conventionally termed biliousness."

**Tobacco.**—Schwitzer treats diphtheria with a 5 per cent. solution in alcohol of the empyreumatic oil obtained from tobacco pipes. It is applied with a brush, and an infusion of tobacco leaves (2 parts to 200) is also used as a gargle.

**Turpentine.** Rectified turpentine has during the past twelvemonth been put forward as an application for erysipelas. Dr. Ralfe, of the London Hospital, strongly advocates its administration in gallstones. Terebene, the popular turpentine derivative, has far surpassed the mother drug in the treatment of winter cough, kidney and bladder troubles.

**Thyme.**—This fine old 17th century drug has been recommended during the past year in the treatment of whooping-cough. Its stearoptene thymol is a useful antiseptic, but its therapeutic properties have not yet been fully investigated.

**Turpeth Mineral.**—This well known veterinary medicine has been recommended by Dr. Smart as an emetic in membranous croup.

**Valerian.**—I have three very important new uses of this valuable British herb to record. (1.) It has been used with great success in the troublesome nettle-rashes of pregnancy. (2.) In combination with guaiacum it has proved a valuable stimulant in enlarged scrofulous glands. (3.) Dr. Butte observed that, physiologically, valerian so alters the processes of nutrition that sugar disappears from the urine. He accordingly tried it in diabetes with marked success, and his experience has been confirmed by the present writer's experiences in three well-marked cases, where the sugar disappeared entirely from the urine after the administration of full doses of the tincture for three weeks. Much less satisfactory has been the recent application of the drug to the treatment of Grave's disease.

**Veratrum Viride.**—Until within the last two or three years green hellebore was hardly ever prescribed, although in the last century it was a popular remedy. It is now largely used in delirium tremens, puerperal convulsions, and in the first stage of pneumonia. There is nothing to equal it for quieting the pulse in Grave's disease, according to an authority on this fearful malady. Davis recommends  $\frac{1}{2}$  drop doses (for every year up to six), given hypodermically for infantile convulsions.

**Verbascum Thapsus.**—The familiar mullein plant has recently been re-introduced in Ireland as a specific for consumption. It is a pleasant demulcent, but has absolutely no therapeutic value. In the current issue of the "Medical Annual," Reamer makes the startling statement that the fresh flowers well rubbed in will cure warts! What next?

**Zinc.**—Sulphate of zinc, combined with tincture of belladonna or atropine, is the only reliable remedy for whooping cough. I have prescribed it daily for the past two years for the youngest children, and have invariably had rapidly successful results. Oxide of zinc is a specific for epileptic vertigo or giddiness. Four to five grain doses in liquor potassæ is of great value in convulsive tic. For boils, ZnO is the best application. They should be poulticed during the day, and at night a thick paste of zinc oxide, made with B. P. boracic ointment, applied. Early squeezing is to be avoided, and they should rarely be incised.

With the space at my command, my notes on the remedies under consideration have been of necessity crude, imperfect, and incomplete, but I trust they are sufficient to give the pharmacist some idea of the host of new faces under which our old friends have appeared during the last year or two. I trust I have also proved my original hypothesis, that the new friends—for every drug should be an intimate "friend" to physician and pharmacist—we are constantly having introduced to us are at best only silver or silver-gilt, while the old, old friends of our 'prentice days are sterling yellow gold. I refuse to agree with Professor Charteris and his following that half the present Pharmacopœia is valueless. In the hands of blind idolators at the shrine of Novelty it may be, but in the hands of patient, persevering physiologists every drug in that collection is of infinite value in its own peculiar sphere. It is, no doubt, a very fine thing to introduce a new derivative of the aromatic series with a catchy fancy name, a few half proven good qualities, and a thousand faults, but in the opinion of the earnest therapist he does most service to pharmacy, medicine, and mankind who introduces a true old friend, whose faults, failings, and qualities we all know under a new face, and rejuvenated by a new mission to perform, to a new sphere of usefulness in the service of suffering humanity. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

### Pharmacy and the Vulgar Prejudices against it.

The following article appeared in the *Journal de Pharmacie Alsace Lorraine*, but it contains so much that is pertinent to our own region that we translate it entire:

"Pharmacy is generally regarded as a mine of gold to those who practice it, but, it is needless to say, that this is very rarely the case. If the art has been elevated, so to speak, in these latter times, and has surrounded itself with a certain amount of luxury, it is because those who practice it have learned that to succeed they must participate in the progress that is developing in every other branch of industry embraced by human activity. The art of pharmacy has gained much, and the domain of its intervention has been considerably augmented of late years; but this

is not by any means admitting that it has become a Pactolus to be exploited by everyone. One should not infer from these luxurious surroundings that the profession of pharmacy is, as vulgarly supposed, exceedingly lucrative, and that it offers a speedy fortune to those who follow it. This luxury is obligatory upon all who do not wish to be supposed to be fossilized retarders of progress, and is no criterion upon which to declare that 'the pharmacist makes a clear profit of 19 sous out of every 20 sous that he takes in,' as was formerly pretended.

"We were led to examine a little closer into the truth or falsity of these charges by an article which recently appeared in the *Siecle*, that old and honest republican journal, over the signature of G. Bogelot. According to this writer, because the public does not know just what goes into those little boxes and vials, the apothecary sells them at exorbitant profits. This is an ancient prejudice, surviving and still believed, since the days of the legendary *compte apothecaire*, a mere random expression, void of basis in truth.

"The same sort of talk is indulged in with regard to certain pharmaceutical specialties, and we shall see with how much truth. But even granting its truth in individual cases, the fact remains that the great body of pharmacists barely make both ends meet at the completion of the year.

"The thing that leads the public to these gratuitous conclusions are certain pretended revelations according to which 'in a medicament sold at 2 francs, for example, there are scarcely 60 or 65 centimes worth of materials including the containers and corks,' and that the pharmacist therefore must make from 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The public forgets that this profit is gross, from which are to be deducted the general running expenses, which are very considerable in pharmacy. The large number of shops in the cities, the small amount of business in the country, make a very straightened condition of affairs, and meanwhile the general expenses in both city and country are as heavy as though double or triple the amount of business were done. Rent, clerk hire, taxes, contributions, etc., come to quite as much as though one were doing a rushing business.

"In addition to all this, must no account be made of our responsibilities, so heavy in cases of accident, and, finally, is not our knowledge worth something?

"When one pays the bills of the physician, or of the lawyer, one does not reckon the length of time of the consultation or of the pleading, but the anterior labor—the preliminary studies made by these men to fit themselves for their profession. Why do they not do the same in the case of the apothecary, who also had to prepare himself, by long study, by apprenticeship, etc., to obtain his diploma? Aside from the time and money spent in preparation, the apothecary must have and spend capital to purchase a business or to found one—ought not this, too, to be reckoned for?



# Decorate Your Window.



ADAMS'  
**Tutti - Frutti**


**Beautiful Hangers**

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ADAMS & SONS CO.,

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**Wanzer Soaps.** 

**WANZER BATH SOAP**

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.*

“IT FLOATS.”

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

# GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING  
FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES,

INDIGESTION,

OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and  
and directions for its use accompany the flour:

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz. in case.

In 50 lb. Bags.

In 196 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and  
the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the  
druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR,  
remember we are headquarters for it, and our  
Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive  
prompt attention.

**The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

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**GLUTEN FLOUR.**

Established 1881.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline & Petrolatum**  
**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

**Argoline Pomade.**

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Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
**HOMESTEAD, PA.**



"Is the obligation of remaining constantly at the pharmacy, of being awakened suddenly by the night bell to go to the aid of any night prowler, or the victim of some nocturnal brawl, of no consequence? If we refuse, do we not lay ourselves liable to heavy actions for damage? And how often after arising and attending to these cases do we get thanks for our pains, and not a sou for the medicines and attentions furnished?"

"The public seems to regard the pharmacist simply as a shop-keeper who puts a pinch of powder or a few drops of liquid in a bottle and charges three or four prices for doing so. It takes no account of the knowledge that it had been necessary for him to acquire to recognize these substances, frequently most dangerous, and to manipulate them to the benefit of those who receive them, and without making an error that might cost the life of the client. That is what they dislike to pay for, and this dislike is most illogical and unjust."

"Pharmacy of to day is a science. From its shops and laboratories have proceeded the principal chemical discoveries of modern times. Outside of pharmacy, how many chemists can you enumerate? There are a few in the academies and faculties of the larger cities, but in the provinces who but the pharmacist makes the analyses, the expert medico-legal investigations and the scientific discoveries? Nevertheless the hue and cry is raised against him on all sides. He gets too much profit on all that he sells, especially upon his 'specialties.'"

"Let us see if this latter charge is true. A 'specialty' is a medicament sold by the inventor or discoverer, either of new properties in remedies or new modes of combining the latter, always at great expense for advertising. In such preparations we are told that the cost of the materials is nothing or next to it, and that the maker's profit is enormous. Listen to M. Bogelot on this score:

"Here," says he, "is a specialty, the price of which is 5 francs. I will admit for argument's sake, what is by no means always true, that the prime cost to the maker was only 2 francs. You fancy, therefore, that the difference of 3 francs is clear profit to the retailer who sells it, but for this to be true you must imagine that the manufacturer sells his wares at prime cost. He is under enormous expenses—rent, help, waste, and above all, advertising, which raises the prime cost not less than 50 per cent., or to 3 francs. Then he must have some profit, and if he sells his wares at 3 francs 25 centimes the bottle he is doing well. All right, say you, even then the retailer is making a clear profit of 1 franc 75 centimes—50 per cent.! That would be the truth were it not for the fact that we get full prices; but this everybody knows is not the case in specialties ('patents'), and that the purchaser demands and gets a discount of 20 per cent. now everywhere on this class of goods. This reduces the price of a five-franc bottle to four francs, and the pharmacist,

therefore, gets but 75 centimes profit. This is where prices are maintained, but pretty soon a certain pharmacy, to draw trade, advertises its 5-franc specialties to be sold at 3 francs 75 centimes. His neighbors follow suit, and we soon see, as is the case to-day, a 5-franc specialty, which costs the retailer 3 francs 25 centimes, being sold for 3 francs 50 centimes, or even less—a profit of 3 or 4 sous on an investment of 65 sous. Where is the 125 per cent. profit, or even 50 or 60 per cent. profit in this? In all this we have said nothing concerning the cost of doing business, the risks, etc., to the retailer."

"But, *en resume*, the pharmacist, man of science and man of business combined in one, is paid only as a shop-keeper, which is not just. The enormous profits, the *comptes d'apothicaire* with which he is accredited, with which he is constantly reproached, exist only in imagination—the airy products of high phantasy."

"We are entering an epoch of commercial crises, of combinations *a l'outrance*, from which the pharmacist, big or little, can not escape any more than any other man in trade. The struggle for life is as real and stern with him as with any other trader, and brings him down to the *portion congrue*, the common herd. Still, prejudices against him persist, and do not weaken in the least. One never pays him a visit for pleasure, but solely when one is sick and needing his attentions, and generally, I may add, in a very bad humor. 'It is better,' says the proverb, 'to go to the baker than to the druggist.' Literature and the stage alike make the pharmacist the butt of their gibes and pleasantries, but he still continues to render great services to a public who malign him."—*National Druggist*.

### The Standard for Tinctures.

As a sequence of the discussion which took place at the recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co., of Montreal, have issued the following circular to physicians:

Montreal, July 1st, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—On June 12th the following item appeared in the columns of the *Gazette*:

#### ADULTERATION PROSECUTIONS.

Several city druggists have been served with notices from the Department of Inland Revenue calling upon them to pay the cost of analysis for certain samples of tinctures sold by them to the inspector of food for the province, which on examination were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the Adulteration Act. The costs in each case amounts to 12 dollars.

To the ordinary reader this would appear that some unscrupulous druggists (names not mentioned) had produced tinctures of a cheap quality, possibly to undersell their neighbor, or to increase their profit.

Therefore, the action of the Government, as stated in the above paragraph, is well meant, and any punishment

meted out to the offenders would receive the endorsement of the public.

A few days since, was held in this city, the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec; the President, in his address, drew the attention of the members to the action of the Government and raised the question as to what standard of strength druggists should be held to conform—to quote his own words, he says: "*Nothing that I can find obliges us legally to use the British Pharmacopœia.*"

We maintain that custom obliges us to conform in all cases, unless otherwise ordered, to the B. P. and our business has always been conducted upon this line, as an invariable and strict rule, and we confidently believe to the satisfaction of the Medical Profession.

The British Pharmacopœia occupies the first place in all the Medical and Pharmaceutical Colleges of our various Provinces.

Being such an important subject and one of such vast interest to the physician, and about which there should be no doubt whatever, that one standard only should be followed in manufacturing Tinctures, we venture to enclose a few questions, and would ask you to reply to same and return to us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. DYER & Co.

With the circular is enclosed a post card on which the following questions are submitted for replies:

1. Is there a standard for Tinctures in this country?
2. In your opinion is there any doubt whatever, as to the British Pharmacopœia being the standard in the Dominion of Canada for all Tinctures named in that work?
3. When you write a prescription calling for a Tincture named in the British Pharmacopœia and when you do not specify B. P., what should the dispenser supply?

### Council Election.

The elections for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the contested districts resulted as follows:

| District |                         |          |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| No. 1    | H. Watters, Ottawa      | 31 votes |
| No. 2    | A. Buchanan, Kemptville | 18 "     |
| No. 4    | C. D. Daniel, Toronto   | 22 "     |
|          | G. E. Gibbard, "        | 21 "     |
| No. 7    | A. B. Petrie, Guelph    | 21 "     |
|          | R. H. Perry, Fergus     | 16 "     |

Those with a star were members of the last Council. The Council for the ensuing two years will, therefore, be comprised of Messrs. Watters, Polson, McKee, Daniel, Mackenzie, Maclaren, Petrie, Clark, McGregor, Hall, Shuff, Jordan, D'Avignon. Ten of last year's councillors are re-elected. One (Mr. Watters) of the new members has already been a member of Council, and Messrs. Shuff and Maclaren are new men.

THE first meeting of the new Council will be held in the College building, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 1st, commencing at 2 p. m., when the officers will be elected and general business transacted.



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## COLLEGE OF

## PHARMACY.

### ORGANIZED IN 1821.

#### FACULTY:

JOHN M. MAISCH, Ph. M., Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.  
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**NEW BUILDING. NEW EQUIPMENT.**

Now the largest College of Pharmacy in the world.

*Two Large Laboratories are Open Daily for Instruction in Operative Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry.*

Write for Announcement to

THOMAS S. WIEGAND, 145 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## ADAMS'

# LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink.

It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

### W. MURCHISON,

SUPPLY DEPOT,

1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

### The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarrh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT.








To the Drug Trade.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES  
In Ricksecker's Perfumes.

## Basket Goods.

 Mr. Theo. Ricksecker is showing for this year's Xmas and Holiday trade a particularly chaste and beautiful line of Celluloid and other baskets, in all the attractive colors, filled with a bewildering variety of his superb specialties in Perfumes and Toilet Goods.

✱ Mr. Ricksecker has arranged for this special line of Baskets to meet the request of many druggists throughout the Dominion who guaranteed large orders for same.

## 1893 Holiday and Wedding Gifts.

✿ Surpass in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, and are now offered in nearly 100 numbers. Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators, who with cheapened contents and packages, degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

☸ You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

☸ Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

Our traveller will, as early as possible, take pleasure in calling upon you with these goods. Kindly defer ordering elsewhere till you see his samples, as we believe you will find them by far the most tempting line you will see.

N 15 (Cottonseed) - **Plumpest** - **Satin**

L.  
C.  
W.  
S.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Montreal,**

General Agents in Canada for Theo. Ricksecker.

P. S. As the supply of Baskets is limited, if you wish to make sure of securing a supply of them, we would be pleased to book your order for an assortment, if you will give us the limit you wish to go and the values per doz. of what is required.



## Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

(Continued from Page 10.)

sometimes require. It seems to me that any pharmacist may manufacture and sell tincture of rhubarb thus prepared, provided he explains the difference to his medical customer. Meantime it is apparent to me that, although custom has sanctioned the pharmacist in Canada in making his tinctures and other pharmaceuticals according to the British Pharmacopœia, there is really no law at the present moment obliging him to do so. Without going deeper into this subject, I throw out these ideas for consideration and discussion, and perhaps, if within the scope of the Federal Government, it would be as well to have the matter settled by legislation.

I fear, gentlemen, you will find my paper rather long and uninteresting. I have not been able to go deeply into the many subjects touched upon, but I hope I have at least furnished matter for reflection.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to the fact that our finances are satisfactory. There is an increase this year of \$130. Out of this, however, had to be paid the sum of \$120 to the preliminary examiners in accordance with the resolution to that effect passed last spring, leaving an actual cash increase of \$310. The total cash on hand to the credit of the Association is, as you have heard by the Treasurer's statement, \$2,348.85. I cannot close my address without acknowledging the great assistance I have received during the past year from our worthy Secretary, Mr. Muir, and as we have usually voted him a bonus each year of \$100, I would strongly recommend the incoming Council to make it a permanent thing and raise his salary that amount.

After the reading of the President's report the scrutineers reported that a few of the erasures on the ballot papers were in pencil instead of ink, as required by the by-law, and asked for instructions as to whether these ballots should be received or not.

It was then moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Tremble:

That the by-law requiring the erasure of names on the voting paper with ink be enforced. Carried.

Mr. Muir. Mr. President, I understood you to say in your address that there is no law or standard by which druggists in this province are governed in the matter of tinctures or anything of that kind.

The President.—No law that I know of. The British Government has merely a law appointing a medical council to publish the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Muir.—Then the Inland Revenue cannot call upon us to pay twelve dollars for what they call "adulterated within the meaning of the Act."

The President.—There is no decision

and there is no law in the books that I can discover, so I do not think they can do this; but at the same time I think it is sometimes better to submit to a little wrong than to run to greater ones perhaps.

Mr. Morrison.—I was going to make a few remarks on some of the subjects referred to in the President's address. With regard to the question of the standard for tinctures, I would say that most of the physicians of this country are educated in Canada and England, a very small proportion of them being educated in the United States; and in Canada and England, in the colleges of pharmacy, preparations are always understood to be according to the B. P. I think the majority of medical students coming from the colleges find it hard enough to remember the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia without being obliged to overload their minds with the proportions of the United States Pharmacopœia. As far as my experience goes, I think there can be no question at all about it that when a physician prescribes he does so according to the B. P. If you get an American prescription then put in an American tincture; but what is the percentage of American tinctures received in stores?

The President.—We get two or three a day in our store.

Mr. Morrison.—But in the vast majority of stores it is very small.

The President.—But what about the French?

Mr. Morrison.—Well, when you get a French prescription you can put it up according to the French Codex, and when you get an American prescription you can put it up according to the United States Pharmacopœia; but if you get it from England or Canada it should be put up by the B. P.

The President.—There are a number of French doctors here who have got the French Codex.

Mr. Morrison.—I refer more particularly to the average physician who completes his education within the Province of Quebec. Now, when he writes a prescription in which there is a tincture, he certainly means the British Pharmacopœia tincture, unless he specifies the United States Pharmacopœia or the Codex.

The President.—But how are we to know that unless there is a law on the subject telling us what to do?

Mr. Morrison.—I do not wish to dictate or give lessons to a gentleman like you, Mr. President, who has been in the business for a great many years.

The President.—I do not partake of the opinion that we should have all our tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia. I merely say now, however, that there is no law ordering me how to make my tinctures, and I think you would find it hard for the Government to get a judgment against any druggist. There is no law on the subject, and it can be proved that it is not a universal custom to make tinctures according to the B. P.

Mr. Morrison.—I think you could not prove that it is not the universal custom

I certainly think it is the universal custom that when a preparation is ordered, and the Pharmacopœia according to which it is to be made is not specially mentioned, to put it up according to the B. P.

The President.—But is it the universal custom for wholesale drug houses to prepare their tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia?

Mr. Morrison.—That I cannot say.

The President.—I am not taking sides on the question; but I wish to help our confreres who may, and in good faith too, get into a difficulty.

Mr. Morrison.—My opinion is that the British Pharmacopœia is the standard for this country; but I think it would be a very desirable thing to have the question settled definitely and beyond all dispute. I would say that, while of the opinion that the B. P. is the standard in this country, still, I believe that in the majority of tinctures the United States method will yield a better preparation than the British. It has always been my opinion; and I find Farr & Wright in their investigations on the subject, have proved that fifty per cent. alcohol will make a better tincture than will the proof spirits. Till we get, however, a pharmacopœia based on these investigations of Farr & Wright, it is the safer plan to follow the British.

The President.—Then there would be no difficulty in getting an order-in-council from the Executive Council in Ottawa, particularly as they have control of the laws governing this matter.

Mr. Contant.—We should have a Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The President.—There should at least be a re-union of the colleges and representations made to the Government to have it fixed so that there could be no doubts whatever. I have very grave doubts that if a detective went into a drug store and got a quantity of tincture, and it was examined and found not up to the British Pharmacopœia, whether an indictment would lie, because no law could be pointed out.

Mr. Watson.—The trouble, Mr. President, is not confined to that alone. It is manifestly unjust on the part of the Government to go into any store and demand from that store a sample of tincture, and ask who that tincture is supplied by. I happened to be present in a store when a demand of that sort was made. Now, take a full-strength tincture which is sent out of the wholesale premises to the retail dealer. It is taken from the back portion of a heated store; it is opened and used half a dozen times; it is brought forward to the dispensing department to fill up a small container; the Government gets a quantity out of this bottle after it has been frequently opened in this way. Now, I want to know whether they can say that that tincture was not right when it was made. How can they get at the strength of it when made? If a druggist sends for citrate of iron and quinine most of the houses would supply the commercial article 10%, and I think if the Government is going to call upon us to have





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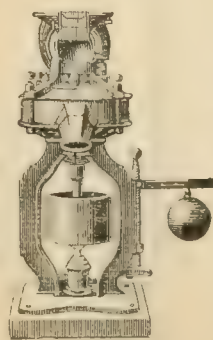
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tinctures at a certain strength it is about time we should know where we stand. It is certainly common sense that, if they hold the manufacturer liable for the strength of the tinctures, that the samples ought to be taken from the manufacturers and not taken from an outsider. It is manifestly unjust that after a thing has left the premises of any establishment to claim that that tincture is in the exact condition in which it was when supplied. I hope there are not many druggists who adulterate their tinctures, but I happen to know of one or two who do it, and if a wholesale house has to be responsible for tinctures adulterated after they have left the premises it becomes a very serious question for the wholesale houses.

The President—I have always been of the opinion that the retail dealer is responsible for what he sells.

Mr. Mann—Our law says we cannot sell certain poisons. Now, if a man comes in and asks for eight tinctures of nuxvomica would I not be justified in refusing to sell that without a doctor's order?

The President—Not if you know him and he writes his name in the poison-book; the law only forbids you to sell without conforming to certain rules and regulations.

Mr. Mann—If he refuses to give that and says that he is an Inland Revenue officer.

The President—I think you have right on your side, and you can say: "There are the rules and regulations, and I must abide by them."

Mr. Contant—Some two or three years ago, while I had the honor of being president of this association, I spoke at a general meeting—I think it was the last year of my presidency, in my inaugural address—I drew attention to the desirability of having a general meeting of all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada. By having such a meeting we could probably form an association such as they have in the United States, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. By means of an association of this sort we could obtain from the Legislature better privileges than we have now. I also said then that we could probably have a pharmacopoeia of our own. Though the idea may seem strange, I still think that if we could get all the druggists of the country to meet and organize such an association we would be able to have our own formulae. We could take from the United States and the British pharmacopoeia whatever would be found best. A committee of druggists and druggists would be named by the Government to go through the different preparations and take what is best out of each of them. Thus done, we would be in a better position than we are at present. As Mr. Gagnon says, we really do not know what we are keeping or we are to keep preparations from different pharmacopoeia. I know in our store we have the United States preparations; we have a great stock of American tinctures and we have the British Pharmacopoeia preparations; and we would probably not be obliged to have so many preparations on hand if we had a pharmacopoeia of our own. I think the next Council, if it finds time during the year, might decide if it would not be advisable to take steps to invite all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada to meet in Montreal with a view to forming an association and settling a pharmacopoeia.

Mr. Morrison—At the first meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association which I attended I raised this question in an informal way, that is, as regards the organization of a national association. I think you will find in the report of last year's meeting, or that of the year previous, that I spoke about the matter. I certainly think that the College of Pharmacy of the Province of Ontario and that of the Province of Quebec, could, together with the leading druggists of the other provinces, form an association similar to the American or British Pharmaceutical Association. Such an association would be of immense value to us, both from a legislative and an educational point of view. If the American and British Associations can give visible proof of their usefulness by the volumes of proceedings which they annually publish, and if even States like Missouri and Illinois can have associations which do scientific work such as that produced in their annual proceedings, there is no good reason why the Dominion of Canada should not follow in their footsteps and meet with the same success. It is only necessary that the ball be set rolling. When this association would be organized, we could proceed to the preparation of a Canadian Pharmacopoeia. My opinion on the matter is that the British Pharmacopoeia, although followed, is not entirely suited to Canada. If we had a pharmacopoeia more on the line of the American it would be a great improvement. As regards the number of preparations which druggists have to keep, the compiling of a Canadian Pharmacopoeia would have the effect of increasing instead of diminishing for, at least, some few years to come, until we would have our physicians trained into using our own pharmacopoeia. This is certainly a matter on which we could with benefit expend some energy; and its success would clear up a great many of the difficulties under which we labor at present. Even if we could not have a full fledged pharmacopoeia to start with, we might have something on the lines of the National Formulary or the British Formulary; and when we could get the physicians and students to use the preparations, the formulae of which would be therein contained, we could easily have it blossom out into a Canadian Pharmacopoeia. I do not, however, know that it would be quite within the province of this association to make any move in the matter, but if we could see our way to doing it, we should do it.

Mr. Jackson—I think the great want at present is to define our position as to what pharmacopoeia we should be guided by; and I think if we could get our Ontario brethren to unite with us we could then approach our legislature and find out what is the law as to the strength of preparations, and whether we should be guided by the British or United States Pharmacopoeia or by both, and then find out also who is responsible for the preparation which a druggist sells, whether it is the retail dealer who is directly responsible to the purchaser, or whether it is the wholesale dealer and manufacturer. Of course there are always French, German and other prescriptions cropping up, and pharmacists who do a dispensing business must be prepared for them; but for our everyday use we want an immediate definition of our position, and whether we should be governed by the British or the United States or what pharmacopoeia. Some effort should be made towards this end, and in order the better to do it, we should ask our Ontario brethren to join us in having the question settled before it becomes any worse or more complicated.

The President—It would be an easy matter to ask the College of Pharmacy of Ontario to define their position on the question, and also the College of Manitoba, and then we could arrive at some general conclusions.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. J. E. Morrison—That the Secretary be instructed to write to the various Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations of this Dominion, with a view of obtaining united action in approaching the Federal Government, with a view of defining our position in relation to the Pharmacopoeia to be used in this country, and also to get their views on the necessity of forming a National Pharmaceutical Association in similar lines to the American Pharmacopoeia Association, and that it be a recommendation to the new Council to take this important matter up for consideration.

Mr. Contant—There is another matter to which I desire to call the attention of this meeting. It is as to the Montreal College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association being two distinct organizations instead of being only one. Now, I believe the two should be combined into one; and I feel confident that the work of the two bodies amalgamated in this way would render greater service to the druggists in general than they do at present as two separate bodies. I do not see the utility of the present state of things. At present one body does one thing and the other does another thing in connection with the profession in the province, when both things could be done to greater advantage by one organization. For instance the Pharmaceutical Association takes control of the examinations and the College gives the lectures. I think it is an anomaly to have two distinct associations, not to speak of the extra expense necessarily incurred in conducting them as two bodies instead of one. I think we would be acting prudently and wisely to have the council name a committee to meet two or three of the members of the council of the College of Pharmacy to discuss the question of the amalgamation of the two bodies. I have no doubt that such a committee, after full discussion of the matter, would report favorably on the project. I have heard of some druggists, who, before the opening of the College, were unfavorably disposed to the carrying out of such an idea, but who are now strongly in favor of it.

The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots made the following report:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned scrutineers, duly appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in the City of Montreal this day, declare the following gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes, polled, and are therefore duly elected as members of the Council of the Association for the year 1893 and 94, namely: R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, Rod. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Searll, two papers being referred, the measures being in pencil, and one ditto not a proper ballot form.

(Signed), W. S. KERRY, 1 SCRUTINEER,  
A. J. LAURENCE, 1

The President then announced that the new council would be composed of the following persons, namely: H. R. Gray, Jos. Contant, Edmond Giron, jr., David Watson, A. E. Dubliger, L. A. Bernard, R. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Searll.

The following motions were then presented:

Moved by Mr. David Watson, seconded by Mr. H. F. Jackson—That the members of this Association assembled at their Annual Meeting, desiring to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, namely: Miss H. Giron, of Quebec, Dr. A. E. LaRue, Jr., Ed. Robinson, of Montreal, F. St. Louis, Valdeuil, and J. H. Pearce, late manager of Evans & Sons, Toronto branch, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. R. Gagnon, seconded by Mr. L. A. Bernard—That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Press for their gratuitous insertion of reports, etc., which have appeared in their respective journals. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ed. Giron, jr., seconded by Mr. J. E. Tremblay—That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for their concessions to members of this Association, in granting reduced rates of fare from Quebec to Montreal and return. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. D. Mann, seconded by Mr. J. E. Gagnon—That the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council for their valuable services during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann—That Mr. Henry R. Gray, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Contant take his place as presiding chairman. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann—That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Henry R. Gray, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has conducted this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. D. Watson—That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Scrutineers for their arduous duties in counting the ballot papers. Carried.

The Chairman then declared the 23rd Annual Meeting closed. *Montreal Press-Journal.*

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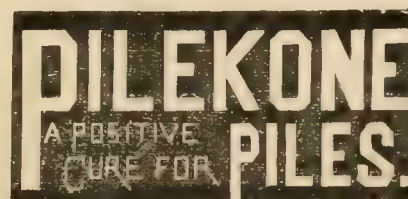
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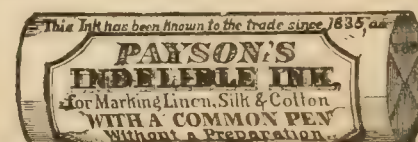
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## Notes on Practical Dispensing.

The following is an abstract of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association's Prize Essay, written by Mr. H. S. Coupland, which we copy from the *Chemist and Druggist*.

## MISTURA OLEI RICINI.

The formula in the Pharmacopœia for making this mixture has undergone a good deal of criticism, both as to the ingredients and the method of mixing them. It is considered by some that liquor potassæ is not the best emulsifying agent that could have been employed, because it chemically combines with part of the oil. In following the official directions, the alternate thickening of the mixture by the potash and thinning by the orange-flower water make it difficult for any but an experienced manipulator to produce a good emulsion. An easier and better method is to dilute the liquor potassæ with about twice its bulk of the orange-flower water, and with this emulsify the oils; to this add the syrup, afterwards making up to the required volume with orange-flower water. It may be made either in a mortar or by shaking in the bottle. In cold weather it is an advantage to warm the ingredients slightly, because the oil is thus rendered thinner and more easily incorporated.

A very good castor-oil mixture can be made by using almonds as an emulsifier. Half an ounce of almonds will emulsify  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of castor-oil. The albumen and mucilage contained in the seed are very effective in this respect. The almonds should be beaten into a pulp with a little water, afterwards adding more water to form a thin paste; the oil can then be added gradually with constant trituration, afterwards water to the required volume. If sweetened with sugar, this makes quite a palatable mixture, and is very presentable. It may be made according to the following formula:—

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Oleum ricini | 5j. |
| Amygd. dulc. | 5j. |
| Syrupi       | 5j. |
| Aqua ad      | 5j. |

If required, a larger proportion of oil can be used, as the mixture is fairly thin.

Gum acacia is a well known substance for emulsifying castor oil. The powdered gum is, perhaps, the most convenient form. It may be placed in the mortar, the oil and an equal bulk of water added at once, and stirred till emulsified, afterwards adding water gradually to the required volume.

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Oleum ricini | 5j.      |
| Pulv. acacie | 2℥. xiv. |
| Aqua ad      | 5j.      |

Some oil will, perhaps, require a larger proportion of gum than this.

Yolk of egg will also make a very presentable mixture with castor oil, of which it will emulsify double its own bulk.

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Oleum ricini | 5j.  |
| Vitell. ovi  | 5ss. |
| Aqua ad      | 5j.  |

The best method is to triturate the yolk in a mortar with its own volume of water,

take of this mixture a volume equal to that of the oil to be emulsified, and triturate them together until union is effected, afterwards adding water to the required volume. Chloroform-water may be added, if desired, to preserve the mixture.

Another alternative is to employ tincture of senega. The senega contained in the latter has the power of emulsifying the oil very effectually. The mode of procedure is to triturate the oil with the senega in a mortar until combined, then add the water gradually with constant stirring. A very good emulsion is formed.

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Oleum ricini  | 5ss. |
| Tinct. senega | 5j.  |
| Aqua ad       | 5j.  |

An advantage of this emulsifying agent is that it forms a comparatively thin mixture with the oil, so that a larger proportion of the latter can be incorporated by it than by most other agents.

Of the above five mixtures the most preferable is that made with almonds. It is superior to the potash because there is no chemical combination; to the yolk of egg because it will keep longer, and is more presentable, being a white emulsion, while the latter is yellow; and to the acacia and senega mixtures, as also to the others, because it is more palatable. The egg emulsion appears to be next in order of desirability. It is very presentable, though yellow in color, and is easily digestible. One disadvantage is that it cannot be kept many days without decomposing, unless some preservative be added. As castor oil, however, is not generally ordered in large quantity, being a medicinal agent of which not more than two or three successive doses are usually taken, this drawback in the present case is of comparatively little importance. The acacia and senega both make good emulsions with the oil, and there is in point of appearance little to choose between them. The senega mixture is perhaps the thinner and more presentable of the two, but that with acacia may perhaps be preferred, because, although neither of these agents is likely to have a deleterious effect, the acacia is the more inert of the two. All the emulsions can be flavored as desired.

## MISTURA MENTHOL.

Owing to the fact that very little water will cause menthol to separate from its solution in spirit, it is best administered in the form of an emulsion. A good mixture may be made with one of three agents acacia, yolk of egg, or tincture of senega.

For the acacia mixture powder the menthol finely, mix it intimately with the powdered gum, and add the water gradually. A very good emulsion is formed.

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Menthol      | 2℥. viij. |
| Pulv. acacie | 2℥. xiv.  |
| Aqua ad      | 5j.       |

The same mode of procedure will answer for the emulsion with yolk of egg: it is an advantage to use a little chloroform water.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Menthol     | 2℥. viij. |
| Vitell. ovi | 5ss.      |

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Aq. chlorof. | 5iv. |
| Aqua ad      | 5j.  |

If employing tincture of senega, it is better to dilute the tincture with twice its own volume of water before triturating with the powdered menthol, because if the undiluted tincture be added first, and water afterwards, the menthol is very likely to separate, possibly owing to its being partly in a state of solution in the spirit instead of being emulsified.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| Menthol       | 2℥. viij. |
| Tinct. senega | 5ss.      |
| Aqua ad       | 5j.       |

Of the above three emulsions that made with acacia seems, on the whole, to be the best. It is thinner than the others, and when the mixture has separated into two layers, on standing, it is more easily rendered homogeneous by shaking. The senega mixture is the next best.

## MISTURA TEREBINTHINE.

This may be made with the same emulsifying agents as menthol, and more easily and quickly. The acacia mixture may be made in a mortar with the powdered gum, or by shaking in a bottle with acacia mucilage. The former method is perhaps to be preferred, and is carried out as follows:—Place the gum in a mortar, float the turpentine on its own bulk of water, pour the whole on the gum at once, and stir till emulsified, afterwards adding remainder of water in successive portions.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Oleum terebinth. | 5j.      |
| Pulv. acacie     | 2℥. xiv. |
| Aqua ad          | 5j.      |

In the case of the senega, dilute the tincture with a little water in the bottle, add the turpentine, and emulsify by shaking; lastly, add water to the required volume.

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Oleum terebinth. | 5j.  |
| Tinct. senega    | 5ss. |
| Aqua ad          | 5j.  |

The yolk of egg is best diluted by trituration with water; the emulsion may then be made in the mortar, or the diluted yolk may be poured into the bottle, the turpentine added, and the remainder of the water added gradually.

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| Oleum tereb. | 5j.  |
| Vitell. ovi  | 5ss. |
| Aqua ad      | 5j.  |

The last emulsion is perhaps the best; the emollient properties of the fatty oil in the yolk of egg would most probably prevent the turpentine from exercising an irritating effect.

## YOLK OF EGG AS AN EMULSIFYING AGENT.

Where it is used as a nutrient, yolk of egg is comparatively seldom presented in emulsions. An exception occurs in mist. sp. vini gallici of the B. P.; the B. P. C. have also adopted it in combination with tragacanth to emulsify cod-liver oil. It is an excellent emulsifier of essential and fixed oils, oleo-resins and resinous tinctures. It has, however, one disadvantage: where there is no preservative present in the mixture one must be added if the mixture is required to be kept long. It will emulsify cod liver oil perfectly without the aid of tragacanth. Three examples are appended:—



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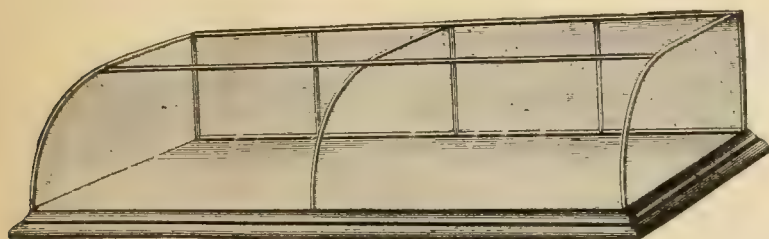
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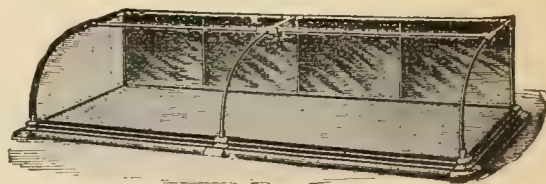
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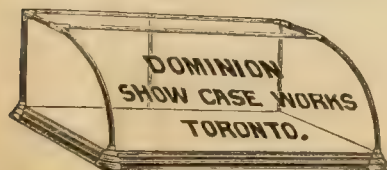
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|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Olei morrhuae . . . . .    | 5ss. |
| Vitell. ovi . . . . .      | 5i.  |
| Aque chlorof. ad . . . . . | 5i.  |

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Olei codini . . . . . | 5i.  |
| Vitell. ovi . . . . . | 5i.  |
| Aq. chlorof . . . . . | 5iv. |
| Aque ad . . . . .     | 5i.  |

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Copaiba . . . . .         | 5i. |
| Vitell. ovi . . . . .     | 5i. |
| Aq. chlorof. ad . . . . . | 5i. |

It may be conveniently kept for use triturated with an equal volume of chloroform water. It will then keep a reasonable time without decomposing.

#### CARBOLIC ACID IN PILLS.

The formula which appears to give the best results is the following:

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Acid. carbolic . . . . . | gr. ij. |
| Polv. glycyrrh . . . . . | gr. ij. |
| Ext. glycyrrh . . . . .  | gr. j.  |
| Ft. pil.                 |         |

A better pill is made in this way than with soap, and it has an advantage in the fact that there is no chemical combination. The pills keep well, and do not become hard. The same excipients will answer for acid. carbolie. in combination with bism. subnit.

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Acid. carbolic . . . . . | gr. i.   |
| Bism. subnit . . . . .   | gr. iij. |
| Polv. glycyrrh . . . . . | gr. iss. |
| Ext. glycyrrh . . . . .  | gr. j.   |
| Ft. pil.                 |          |

#### ESSENTIAL OILS IN PILLS.

Soap is generally used in these cases; for example:

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Olei. dani . . . . .     | 5iv.      |
| Saponis . . . . .        | gr. ij.   |
| Tragac . . . . .         | gr. ss.   |
| Glycyrrh. polv . . . . . | gr. viij. |
| Aque . . . . .           | ij.       |
| Ft. pil. iv.             |           |

Croton oil can be combined as follows:

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Olei crotonis . . . . . | gr. v.  |
| Sapon . . . . .         | gr. v.  |
| P. acacia . . . . .     | gr. ij. |
| P. tragac . . . . .     | gr. ij. |
| P. alba . . . . .       | gr. ij. |
| P. sacch . . . . .      | gr. ij. |
| Ft. pil. iv.            |         |

A good formula for creosote pills is the following:

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Creosoti . . . . .       | 5iv.    |
| Tragac . . . . .         | gr. ij. |
| Glycyrrh. polv . . . . . | gr. vi. |
| Cera flav . . . . .      | gr. iv. |
| Ft. pil. iv.             |         |

These do not become hard by keeping.

Liquorice powder and extract answer well for reduced iron:—

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Ferri redact. . . . .    | gr. xij. |
| Polv. glycyrrh . . . . . | gr. iv.  |
| Ext. glycyrrh . . . . .  | gr. iv.  |
| Aque . . . . .           | ij.      |
| Ft. pil. iv.             |          |

#### SOLUBLE COPAIBA.

This can be made by treating copaiba with a strong solution of carbonate of potassium, and allowing the mixture to stand for some time, shaking occasionally. Part of the potassium combines with the copalvic acid of the resin, and part settles as bicarbonate to the bottom of the bottle, leaving the copaiba clear. Thus treated, it is miscible with water, forming an emulsion without the aid of any emulsifying agent.

## SELECTIONS.

**MENTHOL.** When extracted from Japanese oil this body is slightly different from that extracted from the American oil. Japanese menthol forms small prismatic crystals, whilst American menthol consists of long, fine needles, and the difference is due to the method of preparation. American menthol appears to have a slightly higher gravity than Japanese—at all events in the melted condition. The melting points vary only by about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ° C. The American variety boils at 212.5°, whilst the Japanese varies from 210°—213°. The rotatory powers are practically identical and it is probable that the small differences in physical properties are by no means due to any difference of chemical constitution, but are due to some impurity, probably menthone.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

†††

**GLYCERINE OF STARCH.**—It is well known that glycerine of starch rapidly loses its homogenous nature; Patel states that this never takes place if the mixture be heated for a sufficient time for the starch to be completely disintegrated. Chappelle points out that this does not give a glycerine of sufficient consistency, and believes that the defects in this preparation are due to the nature of the materials employed. If wheat starch be used, and this is the only variety recognized in the Codex, an excellent preparation is obtained, whilst rice and maize starch give very indifferent results. Muller says that a small quantity of gum tragacanth will insure a preparation which will keep indefinitely.—*Bulletin Commercial.*

†††

**SODIUM NITRATE** is prepared by H. N. Warren, in the following novel manner: He first prepares spongy platinum wool, by dipping asbestos yarn into a solution of platinic hydrate in oxalic acid, drying and incinerating. He now packs combustion-tubes with this platinum wool, and, after heating, passes through them a current of mixed ammonia and oxygen gas, when ammonium nitrite is formed. The vapors of this are conducted into a solution of soda, resulting in sodium nitrite and free ammonia, the latter being again available in the continuation of the process.

†††

**THE PRESERVATION OF SOLUTION OF SUBLIMATE.**—Schill recommends the employment of acetic acid in the following proportions:

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Bichloride of mercury . . . . . | 1  |
| Acetic acid . . . . .           | 5  |
| Water . . . . .                 | 94 |

This solution exposed to the light will not give rise to any of the subchloride. Johnson, of Liverpool, prefers to pass free chlorine into the solution. It may be noted that solutions of sublimate only decompose very slightly when exposed to the light if they are preserved in well closed bottles made of a glass free from alkali. The turbidity occurring in these

mercurial solutions appears to be, in part at least, due to traces of ammonia gas in the laboratory, and Johnson's process provides a trace of free HCl, which neutralizes this ammonia. It may be noticed that the amount of acetic acid suggested by Schill is too much. The merest trace of acids, even the hydrocyanic acid in cherry laurel water, will effectually prevent the precipitation.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**CREOLIN PILLS.** Creolin is not only used as an external disinfectant but also as an internal remedy in choleric affections. M. Hofmann (*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers*), recommends the following formula: Creolin, 5 gm., and kaolin, 15 gm.; to be divided into 100 pills, and preserved in talc. This preparation forms a perfect emulsion with water. The pills may be coated with keratin to prevent the evaporation of the creolin; but salol-coating is preferable, as the salol acts as an intestinal disinfectant.

†††

**PYROZONE.**—This is a 50-per-cent. solution of hydrogen superoxide in water. It is used as a skin-bleach and in dermatological practice. When put upon the unbroken skin, the latter is quickly bleached almost to a white, and remains so for a considerable time. A second application made on the same or succeeding day is said to cause the appearance of blisters. The touching or even the movement of the skin thus treated, causes lively pricking sensations, with considerable pain and itching.

†††

**ARISTOL.**—M. Seguiet, in the course of an essay on the clinical uses of aristol, gives the following formulas for exhibiting this medicament: Collodion.—Aristol, 1 gm.; flexible collodion, 9 gm. Ointment.—Aristol, 10 gm.; olive oil, 20 gm.; lanolin, 70 gm. Crayons.—Aristol, 0.10 to 0.50 gm.; cacao butter, 5 gm.—*Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.*

†††

**CORYL.**—The *Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers* states that under this name a mixture of methyl chloride and ethyl chloride is being used as a local anæsthetic in dentistry and in minor surgical operations. It remains liquid at 0° C., while methyl chloride boils at -27°, and the sensation of cold produced when coryl is applied to the skin is not so intense as when methyl chloride is used.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

†††

**THE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF JALAPINE.**—According to Klimento and Bancalatin, jalapine, on dry distillation, yields a thick liquid of a reddish-brown color, which on fractionation gives chiefly a hydrate of acetic acid, tiglic acid and palmitic acid.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Birchwood tar oil contains phenols to the amount of about 40 per cent., being principally guaiacol and cresol, and xylenol and cresol.





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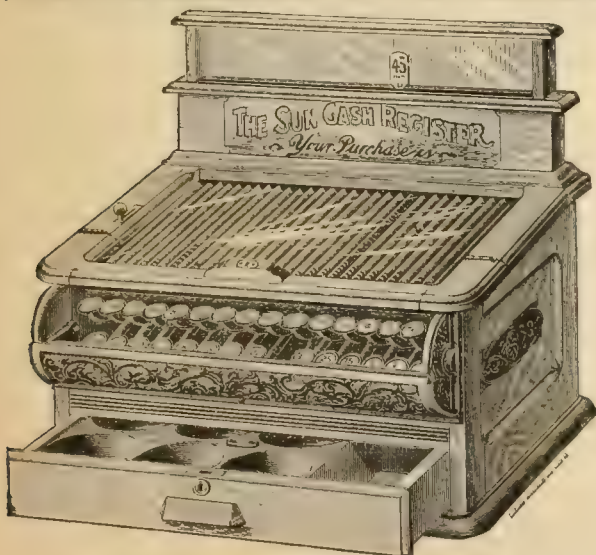
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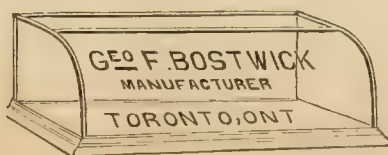
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## FORMULARY.

## HAIR-CURLING FLUID.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| R Powdered borax | 2 ounces |
| Gum senegal      | 1 drachm |
| Hot water        | 1 quart  |

Stir together, and as soon as ingredients are dissolved, add:

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Alcohol | 2 ounces  |
| Camphor | 2 drachms |

And mix thoroughly. *N. E. Druggist.*

## RUSHMORE LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Ground soap bark     | 2 ozs.     |
| Glycerine            | 1 1/2 ozs. |
| Sodium salicylate    | 2 drms.    |
| Oil of bergamot      | 1 drim     |
| Oil of wintergreen   | 1 drim     |
| Oil of cloves        | 10 drop    |
| Rosinifed spirit     | 1 oz.      |
| Solution of carmine  | 1 q. S.    |
| Proof spirit to make | 16 ozs.    |

Macerate the soap bark in the spirit and glycerine, then percolate; to percolate, add the oils dissolved in the spirit, to this add the sodium salt and enough solution of carmine to tint; shake well and filter through tale (or powdered pumice stone) and make up to 16 fluid ounces.

*British Journal for Dental Science.*

## DIURETIC WINE.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Squill, cut fine         | 10 parts    |
| Plantain leaves          | 10 parts    |
| Juniper berries, crushed | 60 parts    |
| Sherry wine              | 1,000 parts |

Mix, and let stand for eight days, with repeated agitation, at a natural temperature. Press out and add to the expressed liquor 2 1/2 parts of acetate of potassium, and dissolve. Finally, filter. The product is a clear yellowish-red liquor.

## VICHY WATER.

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Carbonate of ammonium | gr. x    |
| Bicarbonate of sodium | 5 v 5 ii |
| Common salt           | 5 vi     |
| Phosphate of sodium   | gr. xvv  |
| Sulphate of sodium    | 5 iv     |
| Sulphate potassium    | 5 ii     |

Mix, and add

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| Water | 0 iv |
|-------|------|

Let stand for half a day; filter and charge with ten gallons of water.

## SELTZER WATER.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Bicarbonate of sodium  | 5 vss    |
| Carbonate of magnesium | 5 vii    |
| Marble dust            | 5 ss     |
| Marble dust (C.P.)     | 5 v 5 vi |
| Water                  | 0 x      |

Add the acid to one half gallon of the water. Dissolve the marble in the mixture, then add the carbonate of magnesium, and after one hour, the bicarbonate of sodium. Add the whole to the rest of the water and charge with gas.

## AQUA CARMINATIVA. CARMINATIVE WATER.

This formula is taken from the list of those preparations which have paid the *Expatriation Fee* of the Grand Duchy of Baden:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Cinnamon (Roman)                     | 5 parts |
| Cubed mint leaves, coarsely powdered | 2 part  |
| Cubed fennel seed                    | 1 part  |
| Cubed fennel seed                    | 2 part  |
| Lemon peel, cut moderately fine      | 2 part  |
| Orange peel, cut moderately fine     | 2 parts |

Moisten with 150 parts of alcohol, let stand for twenty-four hours, and then dis-

til off 100 parts. The result is a somewhat turbid liquor of a powerful aromatic odor.

## SYRUP OF BLACK TEA.

This formula is from the same source as that for carminative water in the present number (q. v.):

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Black tea     | 2 parts  |
| Boiling water | 10 parts |
| Sugar         | 10 parts |
| Simple syrup  | 20 parts |

Pour the boiling water over the tea and let the latter infuse for ten or twelve hours at a temperature of 15 to 20° C. (60 to 70° F.). Pour off 8 parts (using no pressure), filter, and to the filtrate add the sugar and syrup. The syrup is of a brown color, highly fragrant, and of excellent taste.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## SIEGEL'S DEODORIZING POWDER.

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Sulphate of iron | 5 xx    |
| Sulphate of zinc | 5 liiss |
| Wood charcoal    | 3 i     |
| Plaster Paris    | 5 xxvi  |

Powder and mix.

## PERSPIRATION POWDER.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Carbolic acid          | gtts. x  |
| Salicylic acid         | gr. x    |
| Borax alum, powdered   | 5 i      |
| Starch, powdered       | 3 ii     |
| French chalk, powdered | 5 i      |
| Oil lemon              | gtts. xx |

Mix thoroughly. To be dusted into stockings and gloves.

## INSECT EXTERMINATOR FOR INSECTS ON PLANTS.

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Quassia chips   | 5 liiss |
| Stavesacre seed | 5 v     |

Boil in seven pints of water until reduced to five; when cool, strain it and use it with a watering pot.

## LIQUOR FERRI SALICYLATUS.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| R Ferrous sulphate, pure | 384 gr.   |
| Sodium acetate           | 329 gr.   |
| Sodium salicylate        | 480 gr.   |
| Glycerin                 | 1 fl. oz. |
| Water, enough to make    | 1 pint.   |

Dissolve the ferrous sulphate and sodium acetate in seven fluid ounces of distilled water, and the sodium salicylate in an equal volume of water; mix the two solutions and filter, passing through the filter sufficient water to bring the volume up to fifteen fluid ounces, and finally add the glycerine. *Remington's Formula, modified.*

## ARISTOL COMBINATIONS.

Among recently devised formulas for the external application of aristol, the following are to be recommended for their practical form:

## ARISTOL OINTMENT.

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Aristol   | 5 ii |
| Olive oil | 5 iv |
| Lanolin   | 5 ii |

## ARISTOL CRAYONS.

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Aristol       | gr. x |
| Oil theobroma | 5 lbs |

## ARISTOL COLLOIDION.

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Aristol         | 5 i |
| Colloidion flex | 5 i |

## IODIZED LINIMENTUM SAPONATO CAMPHORATUM.

First make opodeldoc according to the

formula given in the *National Formulary* (Formula 198). Melt 90 parts of opodeldoc by a very slow fire, and in the melted mass dissolve 10 parts of ammonium iodide. If necessary, filter under a covered filter, but this precaution is rarely necessary. The resulting iodized opodeldoc is nearly colorless, opalizes very slightly, and melts at about the temperature of the body.

## EAR ACHE.

An ear ache cure, recommended by a German medical journal is made as follows:

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| R Chlorinated camphor | 0 v   |
| Glycerine             | 0 xxx |
| Oil of sweet almond   | 0 x   |

Mix and moisten cotton and place in the ear. *Cincinnati Medical News.*

## RUBBER CEMENT RECIPES.

**Elastic.**—Bi-sulphid of carbon, 4 ounces; India-rubber in fine shreds, 1 ounce; isinglass, 2 drachms; Gutta percha, 1 ounce; dissolve. Used for joining leather or India-rubber. The parts must be thinly coated with the solution, which is left for a few minutes to dry, and then heated to melting; the parts are placed in close contact, and the air bubbles are well hammered out.

**Leather.**—Gutta-percha dissolved in bi-sulphid of carbon, to form a mass of treacly consistence, or Gutta-percha, 1 pound; India-rubber, 4 ounces; pitch, 2 ounces; shellac, 1 ounce; linseed oil, 2 ounces; melted together it will answer the same purpose as the elastic cement described above.

## Salophen.

Osswald Giessen has made a report on this new remedy in No. 16 of the *Deutschen Med. Wochenschrift*, to the following effect: Salophen is a preparation which undeniably possesses many advantages over the ordinary salicylic acid preparations. Amongst these are its tastelessness, its lack of odor, and its non-hygroscopic properties; furthermore, it is free from disagreeable effects in doses up to 8 grammes per diem. It is less powerful than salicylate of sodium, but, at the same time, it contains less salicylic acid. It can be used with advantage in minor cases of acute rheumatism. Many people owing to certain irritability of the stomach, cannot take salicylate of sodium, and salophen can well replace it in these cases, remembering that an equal dose does not produce the same effect. In the worst form of acute rheumatism the sodium salt maintains its place.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

ARISTOL SOLUTIONS IN OIL, according to Goldmann, must always be filtered before dispensing. Aristol is always unavoidably contaminated by an iodine compound, resulting during the drying process, which is insoluble in oil, and which will, unless removed, cause the mixture to gelatinize.





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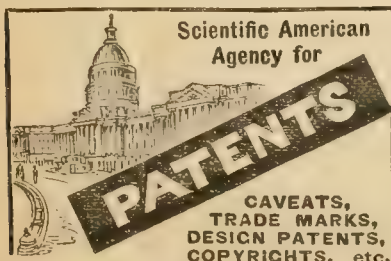
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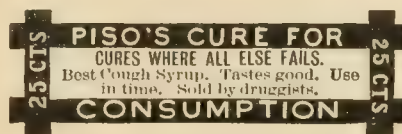
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ing in diphtheritic cases.

### THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
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tion, methods of preparation, strengths, doses,  
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With this end in view the B. P. preparations  
have been tabulated and, in most cases, the in-  
dividual members of each class divided into  
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**CANADIAN DRUGGIST,**

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## THERAPEUTICS.

## ALLINGHAM'S OINTMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| R Bismuth subnit   | 5 i    |
| Hydrag. subchlorid | 9 ij   |
| Morphium           | 20. 11 |
| Glycerium          | 5 ij   |
| Vaseline           | 5 j    |

M. Sig. Use in pile pipe.

## BENZOL AS EXPECTORANT.

Benzol or benzene is recommended by Dr. Mundel in the *Medical Record*, as an efficient expectorant and sedative, which he has used in influenza and in over a hundred cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough. The following is his method of administering this remedy :

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| R Benzol, pu  | 5 iss         |
| Ol. Ment. pip | 5 ss          |
| Ol. Oliva     | q. s. ad 5 ii |

Sig. 10 to 30 drops on sugar every three or four hours.

## HOARSENESS.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| R Tinct. Benzoni Comp. |        |
| Papine.                |        |
| Listerine.             |        |
| Hot water              | ad 5 i |

M. Sig. To be used as a gargle.

## GARGLES FOR FETID BREATH.

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| R Eucalyptus and thymol antisept |             |
| (W. P., D. & Co.)                | 1 part      |
| Warm water                       | 3 parts     |
| R Thymol                         | 1 part      |
| Eucal.                           | 1 part      |
| Alcohol                          | 4 parts     |
| Distilled water                  | 2,000 parts |

Mix and use as a mouth wash.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| R Salicylic acid      | 5 parts   |
| Saccharin             | 5 parts   |
| Bicarbonate of sodium | 5 parts   |
| Alcohol               | 150 parts |

Mix. Add a teaspoonful to a glass of water, and with the mixture gargle the mouth and throat frequently. *Bulletin Pharmacy.*

## TREATMENT OF SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

The *Journal de Medicine* gives the following :

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| R Tinct. belladonna | 1 drachm |
| Cologne water.      | 1 ounce  |

M. Add a little glycerine at the moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. The hands should be first washed in soft water and thoroughly dried.

## For the feet

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Fat soap | 15 ounces |
| Tannin   | 1 ounce   |
| Starch   | q. s.     |

Melt the soap in a water bath, and add the tannin: mix thoroughly, and then stir in enough starch to make the mass friable.

## DISINFECTANTS.

Experiments recently made by the Health Board of New York city concerning the relative germicidal properties of various substances resulted as follows, the disinfectants being arranged in the order of their effectiveness: Corrosive sublimate, 64 grains to the gallon; carbolic acid, five per cent. solution, bromine, one pound to 200 gallons; permanganate of potash,

$7\frac{3}{4}$  ounces to 200 gallons; chloride of lime, 4 ounces to the gallon; sulphate of iron,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to the gallon; common salt, 2 ounces to the gallon. *Etc.*

## MISTURA GLYCERYRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.

Stephen recommends the following method of making this mixture, which affords no sediment whatever.

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| R Acacia pulv         | 5 ss  |
| Ext. glycyrrhizæ pulv | 5 ss  |
| Saccharipulv          | 5 ss  |
| Spts. aeth. nit       | 5 ss  |
| Vin. antimonii        | 5 j   |
| Tr. opii camph        | 5 ij  |
| Aqua dest             | 5 vii |

Having mixed well the powders, add six fluid ounces of water gradually and rub to a paste. Place this in an evaporating dish and heat until perfectly fluid. Add the sweet spirits of nitre, wine of antimony and paregoric and enough water to make the required amount. *Boston Med. Jour.*

## TRITOPINE.

Tritopine is the name of a new alkaloid obtained from the mother liquor after the separation of morphine. It has the formula  $C_{21}H_{51}N_2O_7$ , and occurs in the form of prisms or scales, soluble in chloroform, but sparingly so in ether. It occurs in very small proportion in opium. *Med. Record.*

## Haschisch in Turkey.

A note by Mr. Fawcett, of the British Embassy in Constantinople, on the mode of preparing Indian hemp for the market in Turkey, has lately been published by the Foreign Office. He describes the hemp as a vegetable, and its preparations are called by the name of haschisch. The word is Arabic, and really means herb. "Bang," "bhang," "bangie," is the Persian. In Algeria it is called "Haschisch al fokara," or haschisch of the fakirs. The plant, in its natural state, is much less used than the preparations which are made from it. In some countries, like Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria, it is smoked or chewed like tobacco, either alone or mixed with the latter, or with other substances. In Asiatic Turkey, haschisch is known under the name of "esrar," and is consumed like syrup with aromatic substances added to it, and is smoked as a pastille of about 1 grammes weight, made of paste formed of "esrar," slightly roasted, and with a strong infusion of coffee. It is said that haschisch smokers are exempted from rheumatic pains. "Madjoun," of Algeria, is a mixture of honey and haschisch powder, slightly roasted. Infusions, decoctions, and various beverages are also prepared directly from the plant. Water distilled from haschisch has no stupefying action. The thick extract of haschisch is usually made in the east by boiling the flowery extremities of the fresh plant with butter and a little water. When this has evaporated, and the butter has become sufficiently impregnated with the active principle of the drug, it is strained. When

prepared, it is a sticky ointment, yellowish-green in color, of a nauseous taste, and smells both of butter and haschisch together. This is the strongest preparation that is made in the east. It is taken either in the form of pills, or mixed with black coffee, but, on account of its pungent taste, it is rarely used by the Arabs in these forms. They prefer making it into pastes or pastilles, adding all sorts of aromatic spices, such as cinnamon, vanilla, nutmeg, essence of rose, of musk, &c. The cultivation and use of haschisch, or esrar, was largely carried on in the Ottoman Empire in former years, but it has of late been strictly prohibited by Imperial Trade, on account of its being little used in the preparation of medicines, and because as a narcotic it is injurious to health. *Times.*

## Olive Oil Production in Italy.

It appears from a recent report by the French Consul at Palermo that the production of olive oil in Italy in the year 1891-2 amounted to 2,739,551 hectolitres (a hectolitre is 22 Imperial gallons) as compared with 3,086,119 hectolitres in the preceding year, that is, a diminution of 381,565 hectolitres. Notwithstanding this diminution the yield for last year is considered a very fair one.

The olive tree is cultivated in 3,124 communes out of a total of 8,253 communes. It does not exist in Piedmont, and is very little found in Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia, the prevalence of the north-west winds rendering the atmosphere too cold for its cultivation in these districts.

The province of Porto Maurizio is one which, in proportion to its area, possesses the greatest number of olive trees, and after this province come Lecce, Reggio di Calabria, and Chieti. The provinces in which the yield of the olive tree has been greatest in proportion to the area cultivated are those of Sicily, and in particular of Catania, Girgenti, and Syracuse. The largest absolute production, that is to say, not taking into account the proportion of the trees to the area was found for the year 1891-2 in the provinces of Lecce, Bari, Reggio di Calabria, Catania, Rome, and Messina, and the smallest in Bologna, Bergamo, Vicenza, Como, and Padua.

The average yield of oil per hectare (hectare = 2.47 acres), was 2.66 hectolitres, or a diminution of 0.39 hectolitres as compared with the preceding year. The average yield per hectare, however, is very variable, as it is affected not only by conditions of locality of soil and quality of the olives which are cultivated, but also by the methods of cultivation.

The quantity of fruit dried or salted is estimated at 10,000 quintals. *B. and C. Druggist.*

Oleo Resin or Male Fern is best exhibited in combination with potassium bromide to insure the expulsion of the tape worm. The object is to reduce peristaltic action.





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THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

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### Some American "Novelties."

A New York firm has been good enough to favor the American public with an altogether peculiar kind of "Novelties" of which we deem it necessary, in the interest of the good repute of our trade, to say a few words.

"*Ambrettaria*, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." Although the "discoverers" claim this to be "a product of our chemical laboratory," "*Ambrettaria*" is nevertheless no definite scientific body at all, but a simple mechanical mixture of 5 parts of musk seed oil (ambrette oil), 95 parts of antifebrin (acetanilid), and traces of artificial musk. These ingredients were recognized and isolated by us with absolute certainty. We determined the melting point and other characteristic features of the antifebrin.

"*Oil Catalpa*, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." The manufacturer of this product most obligingly condescends to offer perfumers, under this new name, a terpineol, to which a few drops of ylang-ylang oil have been added, at the "cheap" rate of \$10 per pound. It is to be hoped that no perfumer will fall into the trap.

"*Oil Narcissus*, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." The person who imagines this product to provide the scent of narcissus will be sadly deceived. This stuff is nothing more or less than the parts of light specific gravity which are obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of terpineol. As this material is of no value whatever in perfumery, we use it in our works for cleaning parts of machinery. The price asked for this product is the trifling one of \$7.50 per pound.

"*Oil Ylang-Ylang, artificial*." This product does not by any means solve the scientific problem of the synthesis of ylang-ylang in a practical manner, which would be a matter of great importance. On the contrary, we have here to deal with a bald and primitive mixture of cinanga oil and Peruvian-balsam oil (cinnamon).

We are quite certain that no one could be found with sufficient assurance to try to place such products upon the European market. Any attempt to do so would only provoke mirth. And the house that dares to place such compounds before the American perfumers surely under-estimates grossly the intelligence of its would-be customers. From Schimmel & Co.'s Semi Annual Report.

### A Popular New Remedy.

There are few of the newer remedies that have met with more approval from the profession than has Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*). It has proved one of the most valuable of remedies in general vesical and genito-urinary troubles.

Pichi is diuretic; favors the expulsion of calculi and gravel, and relieves the irritation caused thereby. It modifies favorably painful discharges, and acts as a

general stimulant of the excretory functions.

We make of this preparation the fluid extract, the solid extract, the powdered extract, and filled soluble elastic capsules.

The habitat of this drug is South America.

It is diuretic, tonic, terebinthinate. It calms irritability, and quickly modifies the urinary secretions in gravel and uric diathesis.

Among formulæ which have been prescribed in connection with fluid extract of Pichi with success are the following:

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi | 5j.           |
| Liquor potass    | 5v.           |
| Ti. muc. vom.    | 5j.           |
| Elix. edisaya    | q. s. ad 5iv. |

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in hot water every four or five hours.

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi | 5ss. |
| Glycerini        | 5v.  |
| Elix. edisaya    | 5j.  |

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water every three hours till relieved, then three or four times a day.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi | 5j.           |
| Liquor potass    | 5v.           |
| Glycerini        | 5v.           |
| Elix. edisaya    | q. s. ad 5iv. |

M. Sig.: Tablespoonful in hot water every six hours.

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi | 5j.  |
| Potass. nitrate  | 5j.  |
| Simple elixir    | 5vj. |

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful once in two hours.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi    | 5j.  |
| Fl. ext. hyoseyanus | 5j.  |
| Syrup               | 5vj. |

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| R Fl. ext. pichi    | 5j.  |
| Fl. ext. hydragoræ  | 5j.  |
| Fl. ext. hyoseyanus | 5j.  |
| Syrup               | 5vj. |

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day and at bedtime.

Therapeutic reports of its application, full information concerning our line of Pichi preparations, will be furnished on request to Parke, Davis & Co., who were the first to introduce the virtues of Pichi to the American profession.

### Caffeine Salts.

The statement has frequently been made that caffeine does not form definite salts with organic acids, and notwithstanding evidence to the contrary furnished by Biedermann, Liepen, and Snow, it has recently been stated by Tarnet that caffeine will crystallise from concentrated acetic or valerianic acid without entering into combination (*Journal de Pharm. et de Chim.*). E. Schmidt points out in regard to this statement that it indicates disregard of the published information as to the conditions which have been shown by Biedermann to be essential for the production of definite salts. Though caffeine will crystallise out from a hot solution containing 17 per cent. acetic acid, a definite salt ( $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2(C_2H_4O_2)_2$ ) may be obtained when caffeine is watered with glacial acetic acid and the solution set to crystal-

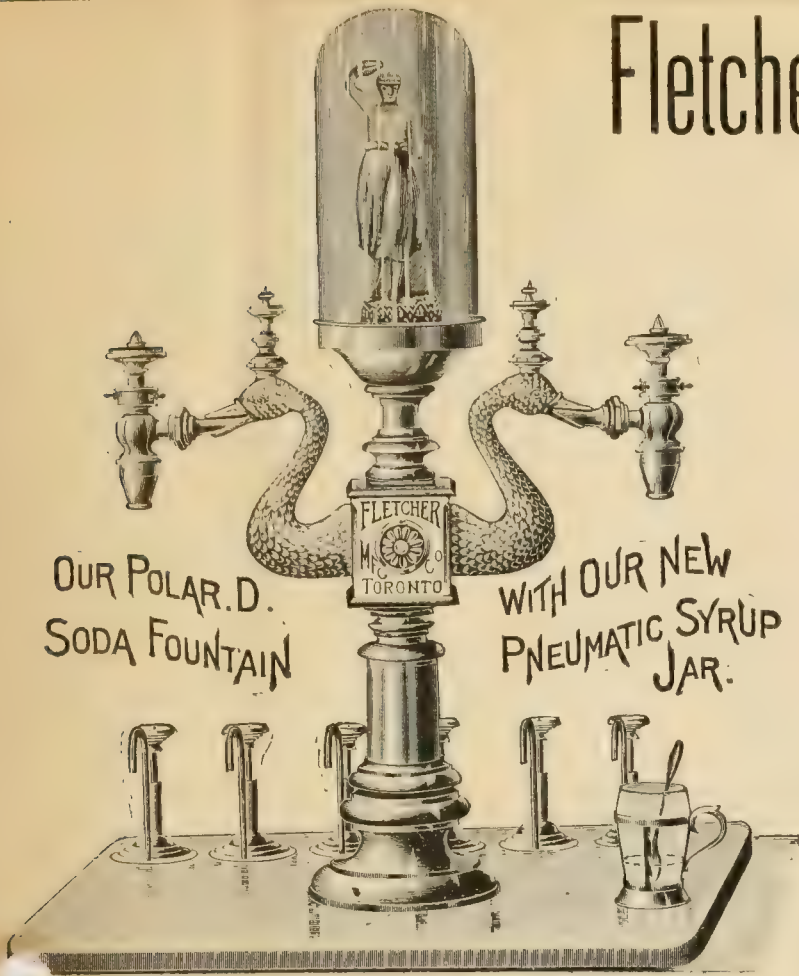
lise over caustic lime. Having had occasion to refer to some of the salts of caffeine in connection with the revision of the *Germ. Pharmacopœia*, Schmidt has published the observations made by him, together with R. Gaze, on the subject. In regard to what has been stated by Biedermann concerning the hydrochloride and hydrobromide, as well as the double gold and platinum salts, nothing needs to be added, especially since Snow's experiments have confirmed the statements respecting the first two salts (*Pharm. Journal*). The case is somewhat different with the nitrate and sulphate. The former salt does not contain water of crystallisation. The sulphate formed by dissolving caffeine in ten parts of hot alcohol, and adding two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid crystallises out on cooling the solution, and has the formula  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ . When this anhydrous acid salt is exposed to the air it takes up one molecule of water, and sometimes a sulphate of this composition crystallises out from the solution above mentioned. A neutral sulphate does not appear to be obtainable. The acetate and propionate were readily obtained and found to be anhydrous salts containing two molecules of acid. The formate, butyrate, and valerianate are more difficult to prepare; they contain only one molecule of acid and are very readily decomposed even by drying. For the preparation of caffeine citrate equal parts of caffeine and citric acid are to be dissolved in a quantity of water equal to their joint weight, the mixture heated, and when evaporated to a syrupy consistence placed over sulphuric acid. At first a small quantity of caffeine crystallises out, but the greater part is deposited in a form resembling cauliflower, and has the composition  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_6H_8O_7$ . By drying at 100° the salt does not lose weight. It is perfectly soluble in a mixture of equal parts chloroform and alcohol, and a cold saturated solution in absolute alcohol does not immediately redden litmus, while the alcoholic solution of a mere mixture of caffeine and citric acid in equal parts shows an acid reaction at once. Further, a mixture of caffeine and citric acid, though soluble in chloroform and alcohol, was found to lose 8 per cent. by drying at 100° C., while the citrate above described remained constant in weight at that temperature (*Arch. d. Pharm.*, 231, 1). *Phar. Journal*.

A GLASS WHICH IS IMPERMEABLE TO HEAT—*Drapier's Polytechnischer Journal* states that a glass is now manufactured which, while transmitting light perfectly, allows but a small percentage of heat to pass through. The formula for the glass is: Sand, 70 parts; kaolin, 25 parts; sodium hydate, 34 parts. After melting, the mixture is formed by analysis to contain  $SiO_2$ , 746 parts;  $Al_2O_3$ , 84 parts;  $Fe_2O_3$ , traces;  $Na_2O$ , 154 parts, and  $CaO$ , 9 parts in 1000. A sheet 7 mm. thick and entirely shut off the heat from a powerful gas flame.



# Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.



Soda Fountains  
TUMBLER WASHERS,  
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE  
**KNICKERBOCKER**  
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-AND -  
**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness - simple - unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**  
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



**180 PER CENT. PROFIT.**

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We are your best friends !  
We refuse to sell cutters !  
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WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

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**BEST SELLER TO-DAY ! IT HAS COME TO STAY !**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to **wonderfully increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1/4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$7.50 per dozen**.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

### Wine of Cod Liver Oil.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor, Detroit, and New York, in this issue, which elaborates upon their specialty, Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron. They are the first house on this side of the water to take advantage of the scientific work done by the prominent French chemists in isolating the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil from the oil itself. Frederick Stearns & Co. have been experimenting with these alkaloids for over a year, and the result of this work is shown in their latest product, which combines these alkaloids with Peptonate of Iron in the form of a delicious tasting wine. They rob Cod Liver Oil of its greatest terror—its nasty taste, and make it so pleasant of administering that as the old saying is, "children cry for it." It certainly is a great advance in pharmacy, and Stearns & Co. ought to be congratulated on the excellence of their preparation, which a large number of practitioners of the Dominion are prescribing already. They have just issued a treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, which should be in the hands of every druggist and physician.

### Bath and Laundry Soaps.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Sterling Soap in this issue. This is one of the best laundry soaps made and has a very large sale throughout the Dominion. We notice that the enterprising proprietor of this staple line has had a large number of Hill side signs placed in conspicuous places along the line of railways. The sign consists of the words Sterling Soap in white wooden letters nearly six feet in height, the whole sign being about 200 feet long. *Fairy Floating Soap*, a delightful bath or toilet soap, is another product of this house, and one that is becoming a great favorite with the drug trade.

### Magazines.

#### The Magazine of the Future.

The July *Cosmopolitan* marks the most radical step ever taken in periodical literature. With that issue the magazine, unchanged in form, in fact, one of the best numbers of the *Cosmopolitan* ever issued, will be put on sale at twelve and one-half cents per copy—\$1.50 a year. The cutting in half of a price already deemed low for an illustrated magazine is the result of an intention long since formed, to give to the public an illustrated monthly of the very highest class at such a price as must bring it within the reach of all persons of

intellectual tastes, however limited their incomes. There are more than ten million readers in the United States and less than eight hundred thousand magazines are printed to supply their demands. More than four years have been spent in reaching the organization necessary for the production of *The Cosmopolitan* at this price, a figure hitherto undreamed of by the reading world. Each department of the work has been slowly perfected, until with the January number of this year one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the magazine were prepared upon presses and machinery of the most improved form, built with a view to producing the finest results at the very minimum of expense—the only establishment in the world, it is believed, devoted exclusively to the printing of an illustrated monthly magazine. To establish a magazine upon such a basis at the outset was impossible. Only the rapid growth of *The Cosmopolitan's* editions, almost unprecedented in magazine records, has produced the conditions which make this departure from established prices possible. *The Cosmopolitan* promises to make the year 1893 the most brilliant in its history. No other year has seen such an array of distinguished names as will appear on its title page during 1893. De Maupassant, Mark Twain, George Ebers, Valdez, Spielhagen, Francois Coppee, Flammarion, and Paul Heyse, are some of the authors whose work will appear for the first time during this year in the pages of *The Cosmopolitan*. Among the artists whose work will decorate its pages for the first time during 1893, are Laurens, Toussaint, Vierge, Rochegrosse and Schwabe. William Dean Howells will be a regular contributor during 1893-94. A feature of the July number will be triple frontispieces by Rochegrosse and Guillonnet.

#### Painting and Decorating.

The June number of *Painting and Decorating* starts with an article descriptive of the course in decoration at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, which is fully illustrated by original decorative designs rendered in pen-and-ink by the students of the school, and is an excellent illustration of the work now being done in the practical training in art-handicrafts. A paper on Glass Embossing, by Arthur Seymour Jennings, describes practically the method of carrying on this industry in London, and is of great value to American readers, since its writer is thoroughly conversant with shop practice on this side of the ocean. R. S. Brigham contributes another one of his articles on Modern Sign Writing, illustrated with alphabets that are showy and effective, yet simple of execution. A paper on University Training for Decorators, discusses the educational problem from a somewhat unusual standpoint. The regular departments contain much to interest the carriage painter, paper-hanger, and all branches of the trade, not forgetting reports of the various Master Painters' Associations. One dollar a year seems a

small price to pay for so excellent a magazine. Published by the House Painting and Decorating and Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

#### The Cosmopolitan.

The midsummer *Cosmopolitan*, the first at the new price of 12½ cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. Francois Coppee, William Dean Howells, Camille Flammarion, Andrew Lang, Frank Dempster Sherman, H. H. Boyesen, Charles DeKay, Thomas A. Janvier, Colonel Tillman, Agnes Repplier, and Gilbert Parker, are a few of the names which appear on its title page. Three frontispieces, all by famous artists, furnish an unusual feature, and among the artists who contribute to the 119 illustrations adorning its pages, are Laurens, Reinhart, Fenn, Toussaint, Stevens, Saunier, Fitler, Meaulle and Franzen. The midsummer number is intended to set the pace for the magazine at its new price of 12½ cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year. The magazine remains unchanged in size and each issue will be an advance upon its predecessors. Literally, every known country is being ransacked for material in the hope to bring *The Cosmopolitan* forward as the leading magazine of the world.

#### Arsenic as an Explosive.

Recently powdered metallic arsenic which in the process of powdering, had been moistened with water to prevent dusting, is recorded by E. Hirschsohn as capable of spontaneous combustion. A quantity of powdered arsenic in a double paper bag had been received late in the evening, and set aside over night in a basket containing other articles packed in straw and sawdust. The next morning, upon opening the store, the peculiar garlic-like odour attracted attention to the basket containing the powdered arsenic. An examination disclosed that the arsenic had agglutinated to a solid growing mass; that the paper bags had been charred, and that a portion of the straw was scorched; a number of bottles in the basket had also burst, owing to the high heat, and upon the charred paper bag were sublimed some beautiful crystals of arsenious oxide.

## Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of  
**MOTHER'S MILK.**



# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



## Borax by a New Process.

H. N. Warren has devised a method of producing borax in which common salt is subjected to the action of crude boric acid aided by superheated steam. An intimate mixture of the salt and acid is placed in a large clay retort which is then heated to a low red heat, when hydrochloric acid is disengaged in abundance. The heat being slightly increased, steam is next admitted in sufficient quantity to condense the hydrochloric acid by the aid of a refrigerator connected with the neck of the retort, and a speedy and complete decomposition of the salt takes place with the production of anhydrous borax. This, whilst still red hot, is ejected into cold water and allowed to remain for forty-eight hours to dissolve, after which it may be obtained from the solution by the ordinary routine of crystallisation.—*Chemical News.*

## Spice from Jamaica.

The Island of Jamaica, according to a contemporary, produces about all the all-spice that is used. It is known also as pimento or Jamaica pepper. The tree on which the berries grow is evergreen and the flowers grow in dense clusters; these develop into small green aromatic berries, the size of black pepper. If allowed to ripen they become pulpy and lose some of their pungency. For commercial purpo-

ses the berries are gathered when green, carefully dried in the sun, and afterwards packed in bags holding 160 to 180 pounds, and shipped. Pimento trees grow in many parts of tropical America, but nowhere do they thrive as in Jamaica. The trees are never planted by man, and receive no culture worthy of the name. The seeds are dropped by the birds, and the rains and the tropical sun do the rest. Surplus trees are cut down and become walking sticks and umbrella handles.

## For Those Who do not Advertise.

Consult a medical man at once. Ask him to give you an honest opinion of your sanity, as well as the condition of your liver, when he has told you that, which we think he should, you will find the prescription will look something like this:

R. Printer's Ink.

(The Canadian Druggist for instance.)

Saleable Goods.

Right Prices.

Mix.

Sig. —Take regularly and continuously.

CORYL.—Under this name a mixture of the chlorides of ethyl and methyl has been put forward as a local anæsthetic. It remains liquid at 0°, whilst methyl chloride boils alone at -27°. It is recommended for petty operations and for dental surgery. *Pharm. Centralhalle.*

—: OUR :—

## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.

ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.

FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.

FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.

ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.

CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.

SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.

SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.

POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.

GLYCERINE, in tins.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.

PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.

GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

## SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

## OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.



Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.

We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.

Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.

DETROIT, MICH.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Eight ounce Plain Bottles.  
Embossed Label.  
Regular Odors, \$2.00 each.

Eight ounce Engraved Bottles.  
Regular Odors,  
\$2.25 each.



# "A BUSHEL OF FLIES."

Have you seen our new show bill "A Bushel of Flies?" The certificate there given is a further proof of what has been well known to the Drug Trade for years, that no other Fly Killers approach **WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS** in destructiveness.

Wilson's Fly Poison Pads have stood the test of time, and while imitations come and go yearly, the demand for Fly Pads is continually increasing.

IF THERE IS A DRUGGIST IN CANADA who has not heretofore sold Fly Pads, we ask him to give them a trial.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

SOLE MAKERS.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |        |       |                                 |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00  | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb... | 10     | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10     | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5      | 6     | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4      | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                  | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20     | 25    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25     | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30     | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40     | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75     | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....           | 15   | 17   |
| Pern, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50   | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....            | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25     | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00   | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35     | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....          | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRENE, lb.....              | 10     | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....         | 1 50   | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00   | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15   | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00   | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb...  | 13     | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....          | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14     | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....       | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15     | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55     | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....       | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30     | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....       | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40     | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....              | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 29     | 22    | Sage, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12     | 15    | Sparmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60   | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....            | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25     | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....            | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 45     | 50    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00   | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20   | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40     | 50    | Hops, fresh, lb.....            | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16 1/2 | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA.....                   | 3 00   | 3 25  | INSTANT POWDER, lb.....         | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25   | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 75     | 80     | GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....       | 18     | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30     | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65     | 70    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25     | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90     | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 50   | 55   |
| BUBS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00   | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                  | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50     | 55    | Coca, lb.....                   | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40     | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 75     | 80     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50     | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9      | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                 | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30   | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                 | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75     | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....      | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95     | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....              | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45     | 48    | Stramonium, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45     | 55    | Uva Ursi, lb.....               | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55     | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....      | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 5 00   | 5 25  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....          | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50   | 6 75  | Pimentelli.....                 | 45   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....  | 12 80  | 13 00 | .....                           | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shallao, lb.....               | 25     | 30    | .....                           | 47   | 40   |



MONTREAL, - TORONTO.  
ST. JOHN.

## ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.

Canadian Agents for

### UNITED ALKALI CO.

Bi-Carb. Soda, Crystal Carb,  
Sulphur, etc.

### E. BRAMWELL & CO.

Purified Epsoms, Hyposulphite  
Soda, Glauber Salts, etc.

### COIGNET & CO.

Phosphorus, Gelatines and Glues.

"LE LION ROUGE" Castile Soap,  
Cream of Tartar Crystals,  
Tartaric Acid, etc.

## UNITED ALKALI CO. Ltd.

High Test **Bi-Carb. Soda**, - 98 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.  
Recovered **Sulphur**, - 99 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.

"Flowers, Rock and Roll."

### CRYSTAL CARBONATE.

"The purest crystallised Carbonate of Soda made." 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> times as  
strong as Sal Soda.

Quotations promptly furnished by

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents,

TORONTO, - MONTREAL, - ST. JOHN.

### DRUG REPORTS.

#### Ontario.

Trade continues very fair for summer months.

Chloride of Lime is easier.

Howard's Quinine has advanced 1d per ounce; German unchanged.

Silver Nitrate is low at present, owing to decrease in value of metal; prospects of this are very uncertain.

Williams' Pink Pills are on the rebate. 1 doz., \$1.3 doz., \$3.85 per doz.; 1 gross, \$45.

Oil Cubebs, easier.

Lithia Carb., advanced.

Carbolic Acid, unchanged.

Morphia Salts are 10 higher.

Opium, high price still maintained.

Vanilla Beans, higher.

Chloroform, D. & F., higher.

Sperm Oil, advanced.

Ergot, every indication of high prices.

#### England.

The long-continued drought has very injuriously affected the English medicinal herbs. Belladonna and Henbane will give an unusually poor yield of leaves this year, the plants only being about half their proper size. The same remark applies to Peppermint and Lavender, and prices have in each case considerably increased.

Ergot, jalap, cubebs and ipecacuanha have been easier during the past month, but ergot has improved somewhat towards the close.

Oil of sweet almonds is a trifle cheaper and Neroli is offered at lower rates.

Opium has maintained the considerable advance of last month, and the tendency is, if anything, still upward.

Chirata and Senega are somewhat easier, but Kino has reached an unprecedented figure, and Balsam of Peru is very much dearer.

Pilocarpine and its salts have all appreciably advanced.

Quinine is without much life, and Morphine is firmly held at recent rates.

#### Victoria Made Chemicals.

The Victoria, B. C., Chemical Company, whose works adjoin the outer wharf, have for two months past been engaged in manufacture and their first product is now awaiting shipment. It consists of muriatic acid, which finds ready sale to the canners of the Province, who use large quantities in sealing up the products of the canneries.

The members of the company are all practical men of considerable experience in this line in Lancashire, England, whence they came direct to engage in the present enterprise. They are: J. W. Fisher, J. A. Hall, M. Sc., and F. Moore, B. Sc. The advantages of Victoria for the purposes of their project were made known to them by Mr. W. Jensen, of the Dallas hotel, who furnished to Mr. Hall, his nephew, particulars as to the demand for chemical products, and as to the ready supply of raw material, in the shape of illimitable quantities of iron and copper pyrites, in the Province. The large quantities of muriatic acid annually used here have up to the present been imported from San Francisco, with the exception of a comparatively small supply brought from Eastern Canada. The buildings are not yet completed, the muriatic acid appliances having been finished in advance in order to fill the canneries' demands for the season. The upper part of the main building will be an immense lead-lined and air-tight chamber, of a capacity of 28,000 cubic feet, to be used for the manufacture of vitriol. It is estimated that the works will require thirty hundred weight of py-

rites daily for this purpose. The exact source of supply of this material is not yet determined on. The pyrites will be worked in furnaces now being erected. The company have a good local market for all they can turn out, and they have already orders for the supply of chemicals for the use of the local powder works and of mineral water factories. Their refuse will be useful to other industries not now represented here. For instance, the "salt cake" remaining from the muriatic acid manufacture is adapted for use in glass works, in the manufacture of soda ash and for other purposes. The building and works will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and before long it is expected will turn out chemicals in great variety.

*Pacific Druggist.*

**SOLUTION OF CREASOTE.** P. Carles, in a note read before the Societe de Pharmacie upon dispensing creasote with water, recommended the following formula—

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Creasote, from beech | 15 parts. |
| Tincture of quillaia | 80 "      |
| Distilled water      | 60 "      |

The tincture is that of the French Codex (1 to 5 of 80 per cent alcohol). The creasote is said to be dissolved, not suspended, and the mixture may be diluted to any extent with either cold or warm water. The effect is attributed to the saponin of the quillaia bark, and injections prepared in this manner are said to be preferable to those in which the creasote is presented in the form of an emulsion.

*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie.*

**BORO SALICYLIC ACID.** This preparation is said to have extraordinary preserving powers when used in a solution as weak as 3 parts in 1,000. It is prepared (in solution) by dissolving 12 parts of boric acid and 6 parts of salicylic acid in 1,000 parts of water. It is also an excellent antiseptic in the strength of the solution indicated. This solution may be perfumed, and the liquid used for various purposes of the toilet.



|  |                 |       |   |                  |                 |                                   |                 |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb true                  | 20               | 25              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10   |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                               | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11   |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                   | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13   |
| LUPULIN, oz.   | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25   |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50   |
| MACE, lb.  | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| MANNA, lb.   | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38   |
| Irish, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.  | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | CHINIDINE, oz.                    | 15              | 18   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| NUTMEGS, lb.   | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                   | 75               | 80              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 2 00 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30   |
| OAKUM, lb.   | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20   |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70              | 75    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| Citrine, lb.   | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | Iodide, oz.                       | 65              | 70   |
| PETTER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 9                | 12              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50   |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin,                                    | 25               | 30              | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash                          | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Adhesive, yd.  | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                  | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| Lead, lb.  | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16   |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15               | 16              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40   |
| White, lb.   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACE, lb.                               | 50               | 55              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00 |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80   |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30   |
| Blood, lb.   | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15   |
| Bitter, lb.  | 27              | 30    | Wood, Guaiac, rasped                        | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 20              | 25   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | <b>CHEMICALS.</b>                           |                  |                 | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Cobosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16   |
| Columbo, lb.   | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10   |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85   |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90   |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8    |
| Galangal, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9    |
| Genitan, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5    |
| Ground, lb.  | 10              | 12    | les doz                                     | 22               | 25              | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 3                | 5               | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45   |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 18               | 20              | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35   |
| Po., lb.   | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30   |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 25               | 30              | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55   |
| Po., lb.   | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 75               | 80              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40   |
| Ginseng, lb.   | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 12               | 13              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 1 00             | 1 10            | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 13               | 17              | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 35               | 38              | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3    |
| Indian Hemp  | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 1 80             | 2 00            | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7    |
| Ipecac, lb.  | 2 90            | 3 00  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 30              | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 3 10            | 3 20  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 5                | 6               | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95   |
| Jalap, lb.   | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 18               | 20              | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 60              | 65    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 90               | 1 10            | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 40               | 45              | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Licorice, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 90               | 1 00            | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 4                | 5               | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40   |
| Mandrake, lb.  | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain                            | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30   |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 3                | 4               | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. .880                   | 12               | 13              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55   |
| Pereira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Pink, lb.  | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 35               | 40              | Muriate, oz.                      | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Parsley, lb.   | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 40               | 45              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 25            | 2 30 |
| Pleurisy, lb.  | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 12               | 16              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40   |
| Poke, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Muriate, lb.                                | 55               | 60              | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50   |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 16               | 18              | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain       | 5               | 6    |
| Rhatany, lb.   | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 1 00             | 1 10            | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Rhubarb, lb.   | 75              | 2 50  | ANTIPYRIN oz.                               | 2 00             | 2 25            | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 25               | 30              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60   |
| Cut, lb.   | 50              | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 13               | 15              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40   |
| Senega, lb.  | 55              | 65    | Fowler's sol., lb.                          | 35               | 40              | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17   |
| Squill, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 6                | 7               | Bichromate, lb.                   | 14              | 15   |
| Stillingia, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | White, lb.                                  | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         | 25              | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 40               | 45              | Bromide, lb.                      | 45              | 50   |
|  |                 |       | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.               |                  |                 | Carbonate, lb.                    | 14              | 16   |



|                                |      |      |                                |      |       |                         |      |      |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng. lb.             | 28   | 30   | VERAPRINE, oz.                 | 2 00 | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.                  | 30   | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb.             | 70   | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.                   | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.                 | 25   | 30    | Neroli, oz.             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.            | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.        | 13   | 15    | Orange, lb.             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.            | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.                    | 60   | 65    | Sweet, lb.              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.                    | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.                     | 13   | 60    | Origanum, lb.           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.            | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.                  | 9    | 11    | Patchouli, oz.          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Potassiumate, lb.              | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.               | 25   | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.            | 50   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>         |      |       | Peppermint, lb.         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.                    | 32   | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.       | 75   | 80    | Pimento, lb.            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.         | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.                     | 50   | 60    | Rhodium, oz.            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.                 | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.              | 40   | 45    | Rose, oz.               | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.               | 35   | 40   | Rect., lb.                     | 65   | 70    | Rosemary, lb.           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk          | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.                     | 2 75 | 3 00  | Rue, oz.                | 25   | 30   |
| Qus., oz.                      | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.                       | 50   | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.                  | 5 00 | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.                   | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.                      | 90   | 1 00  | Savin, lb.              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.                  | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.                   | 1 80 | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVET, Nitrate, crystals, oz. | 90   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.                  | 60   | 65    | Spruce, lb.             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.                     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.                   | 3 50 | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, legs., lb.        | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.          | 1 50 | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.                   | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.                | 70   | 75    | Wormseed, lb.           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.                 | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.                     | 1 60 | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.             | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.                   | 1 60 | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>      |      |      |
| Hyposulphate, lb.              | 3    | 6    | Cotton, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.                    | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.                     | 9 50 | 10 00 | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.                | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.                     | 5 50 | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.                  | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.                  | 20   | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.                  | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.                | 1 50 | 1 75  | LARD, gal.              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SILVER NITRE, lb.              | 30   | 60   | Fennel, lb.                    | 1 60 | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.   | 65   | 67   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.        | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.                  | 1 75 | 1 80  | Raw, gal.               | 63   | 65   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.      | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.                      | 3 20 | 3 50  | NETTLEFOOT, gal.        | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz.                  | 32   | 34   | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50 | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.             | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| SULFUR, Flowers of, lb.        | 2 1  | 1    | Wood, lb.                      | 70   | 75    | Salad, gal.             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.         | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.   | 3 00 | 3 50  | PALM, lb.               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.             | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.             | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.     | 55   | 60   | Lemon, lb.                     | 2 75 | 3 00  | TERPENTINE, gal.        | 65   | 68   |

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### Hints to Students on the Study of Botany.

BY A STUDENT OF '93.

There is scarcely another study which the students of the various institutions of learning throughout the Dominion have to undergo in order to pass the various examinations attached thereto, on which there is such a diversity of opinion as to the best modes of obtaining the required amount of knowledge, that the student may pass those examinations, as the study of Botany. Not so much diversity in the modes of teaching and presentation of the subject by the lecturers and teachers, but in the way in which the students study and try to master the subject for themselves. It is the custom here, and in most of the advanced centres of education, in teaching Botany, to commence with the lower order of plant life and gradually lead the student to a knowledge of the higher order of plants, such plants as he is surrounded by and the more familiar with, and to impress upon him the marked steps of difference along this line. This method is very good, and with my limited knowledge of teaching I would not care to oppose it, but it does not, in my opinion, enable the student to master in so short a time, as often desired, the numerous technical terms applied to the various parts and construction of plants, so that he, on examination day, may have them at his minds, command and call.

What I propose to do is to lay down a few short rules and hints that a student may follow in connection with the lectures at college, that I myself found great

assistance in adopting. I think all who have studied Botany will agree that there is no quicker way to learn the name and particular part or function of a plant than by practical observation, or an object lesson, as well as a careful study of the opinions of learned authors and instructors, at the same time. In short create, first, by examining and having pointed out, or having found, a desire for a name or word to express the part, and you will the more readily remember and adopt that name than you would by the dry method of reviewing notes or the reading of books. Therefore I would like to impress upon the student the importance of, as far as possible, practical observation with his studies, and suggest the following lines of procedure:

First you will find it a great help to learn the component parts that go to make up a plant in toto, as suggested to the ordinary mind, viz.: Root, stem, branches, leaves, flowers, together with their technical terms as used by the botanist, dividing your work up in like manner, using an ordinary scribbler for rough sketches and notes. Next, take each component part and learn its various forms and shapes and their technical terms, starting with the roots; not stopping to investigate their fibro-vascular system and cellular construction, but merely to grasp their more common forms and names. Next the stems, their various shapes, forms and names; together with the branches and their component parts, not stopping to investigate the various arrangements of branches on the stems, but learn their points of growth and their more common forms and names, such as stolon, runner, etc., and their marked distinctions. Next the leaves, their shape, where found, their names, etc.; leaving out the intricate construction of the flower leaves, by designating them the *floral envelopes*, and do not stop to investigate their cellular construction, but note their marginal structure and their veining, which will help to impress their forms on your mind. Next, take the flowers, note the component parts that go to make up a perfect flower. Learn the names that are given to those flowers in which one or more of these parts are wanting. Learn the shape of these parts and the names that the flowers are given from those facts. Do not stop to investigate the intricate arrangement of the parts, aestivation and veneration, and their modes of attachment. In short, first learn the names and parts

that go to make up a plant of the higher order, by studying various plants practically, without stopping to learn the complicated construction of those parts, and you will have a basis or skeleton in your mind's eye that will give you a starting point to work from.

Now you may say, why that includes the whole of Botany, and one may just as well plod along with the lectures and notes, and work in a few details, and all is learned, but, if you will restrict yourself to the names and various forms of those parts, and draw out a rough outline of those parts in an ordinary scribbler, keeping each set together as much as possible, you will soon see that they are not so numerous and are easily committed to memory in that way. Having learned the various parts, names and shapes of a plant, as above, go back again to the roots, study their various modes of growth, their peculiar functions, in a restricted sense, as to cause those shapes, etc. Then again, the stems and branches, their arrangement and growth, showing the cause for those forms, etc. Then, again, the flowers, taking particular pains to note the arrangement of the different parts, both in regard to themselves and to each other, aestivation and veneration. Also their arrangement into clusters or flower heads. Note also the particular function of each part, their various modes of attachment to each other, and the changes they undergo in performing their functions, or in the different stages of their growth. Here you will find it necessary to study the fruits in order to understand these various changes. You will find it well to take them in the same order as the other parts. Note their general outlines, forms and names first. Then compare them one with another, noting their marked points of difference, not stopping to trouble their cellular construction, but note the relation these changes bear to the flowers and the parts of a fruit. You cannot be over-careful in your study of the flowers and fruits. Having mastered thus far, and feeling that you are fairly well grounded in the various parts, their functions, and relations to each other, you should take up cell-structure, study it thoroughly, beginning first with a good understanding and definition for a cell, the cell contents and its changes, the various forms and shapes of cells, together with their names; and the plants and parts of a plant where they are most commonly found. Then take cell division



ions, the various ways in which they divide and increase. Note these modes of growth and increase, and the bearing they have on the individual parts or points. Having learned the above take up the structural formation of the cells and tissue system in regard to the dividing of plants into groups, viz., monocotyledons and dycotyledons, etc. Then take up the germination of the seeds or fruits, learn to classify the fruits as well as their cellular structure and division of parts.

Now take up the food of plants, how and where obtained, the various climatic influences, etc., and if you study thus far carefully you may touch on the division of plants into

1. Species,
2. Genera,
3. Orders,
4. Sub-classes,
5. Classes,
6. Sub-kingdoms,

etc., but I leave that to the student to adopt a method for himself, which will much depend on the author he studies.

You will notice that I have seemingly gone over the subjects of roots, stems, branches, leaves, and flowers twice, but the first ground only covers enough to give you a knowledge of what a plant is. The second review covers the ground more thoroughly, taking up the variety of forms in which the various parts are found; and if you go over the cellular construction and tissue system carefully, you again review the parts more minutely by noting their structural differences you impress them forcibly on your mind.

Now, I have sketched in a rambling way a system adopted by myself in cramming, as the student calls it, for an examination in Botany, and have only tried to give you a few guide posts along the course studied in hopes that it may assist some poor fellow in getting up, in a short time, a subject that, although interesting, is looked upon by most students as a stumbling block placed for them to fall on.

#### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the committee room, 595 LaSaguetterre street, Montreal, on Tuesday, July 20th, at 5 p.m.

Present: J. Contant, Alex. Manson, R. W. Williams, Rod. Carriere, A. D. Mann, Ed. Giroux, jr., C. E. Scarff, A. LaRue and L. A. Bernard.

A letter from Mr. Gray, President, was read, informing the meeting of his inability to attend owing to important public business which required his presence elsewhere, and also informing the members that he was not a candidate for election to office.

On motion Mr. Alex. Manson took the chair.

The minutes of the previous council meeting, and also of the special meeting

held on the 31st of May were read by the Secretary and duly confirmed.

The election of officers being now in order, the chairman called for nominations, and the following gentlemen were duly elected, namely: Joseph Contant, President; R. W. Williams, 1st Vice-President; Ed. Giroux, jr., 2nd Vice-President; Alex. Manson, Treasurer; L. A. Bernard, and A. D. Mann, Auditors; S. Lachance, A. E. DuBergen, R. W. Williams, W. H. Chapman and J. R. Parkin as the Board of Examiners for the major and minor examinations.

The appointment of the preliminary examiners was left over for consideration at an adjourned meeting.

The following recommendation from the annual meeting was presented:

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. Joseph Contant—That the sum of one hundred dollars be handed to the Registrar as a bonus for services during the past year, and that this meeting endorses the President's suggestion recommending the new council to add the sum of one hundred dollars to the present salary of the Registrar.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Manson—That the recommendation from the annual meeting regarding the increase to the Registrar's salary be adopted. Carried unanimously.

A letter from Mr. Joseph E. Morrison was read, resigning his position as a member of the board of examiners.

A communication was read from the American Pharmaceutical Association requesting this Association to nominate delegates to their forty-first annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 11th of August, when the Secretary, Mr. Muir, was authorized to represent this Association in his official capacity, and as this Association is entitled to nominate five delegates to their convention the Secretary was instructed to issue to any member intending to be present at that convention the necessary credentials, so that any member of the Association desiring to be credited as a delegate, to the number of four, can do so by communicating with the Secretary.

A committee from the council composed of Mrs. Alex. Manson, Henry R. Gray, L. A. Bernard, and C. E. Scarff was appointed to confer with a committee of the Montreal College of Pharmacy consisting of Messrs. D. Watson, Ed. Giroux, jr., W. H. Chapman, and Jos. E. Morrison, to discuss matters affecting the interests of both bodies and to report to the next meeting of council.

A protest on behalf of Mr. A. E. Giguere was received, disputing the legality of the late election of members of council on account of two voting papers having been rejected by the annual meeting. After discussion, it was resolved that this protest should be submitted to the attorneys of the Association for their opinion.

The following communication from the annual meeting was presented:

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded

by Mr. Joseph E. Morrison—That the Secretary be instructed to write to the various Provincial Associations with a view of obtaining united action in approaching the Federal Government with a view of defining our position in relation to the pharmacopœia to be used in this country, and also to get their views on the feasibility of forming a National Pharmaceutical Association on similar lines to that of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that it be a recommendation to the new council to take this important matter up for consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Mann—That the recommendation of the annual meeting referring to the pharmacopœia be adopted. Carried.

Resolved—That this meeting do now adjourn until the 5th day of September next, and that the first business of that meeting be the appointment of the preliminary board of examiners. Carried.

#### Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories.

At a meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories, held in Regina, June 18th, the following were present: J. G. Templeton, Calgary; W. W. Bole, Moosejaw; W. Boydon, QuAppelle; Robert Martin and W. G. Pettingell, Regina.

The following officers were elected for 1893-94:

President—W. W. Bole.

Vice-President—J. G. Templeton.

Registrar-Treasurer—W. G. Pettingell (re elected.)

Examiners—Robt. Martin, W. Boydon and J. G. Templeton.

#### Tincture of Iron for Burns.

Dr. E. F. Starr, in the *Atlanta M. and S. Journal*, recommends the application of the tincture of chloride of iron, by means of a feather or soft brush, as a prompt and efficient remedy for recent burns. The application should be made as early as possible, and should be done thoroughly, moistening it everywhere. Where the cuticle is not destroyed or removed it should be used full strength; if the cuticle is gone dilute with water one-half or two-thirds.

If used early in scalds and superficial burns it not only allays the pain but prevents blistering.

For the relief of old suppurating sores resulting from burns, the author recommends an ointment consisting of lard or petrolatum, one ounce, to which has been added tincture of iron, one drachm. This ointment should be freely applied to the entire surface by means of a soft cloth; it soon diminishes suppuration and healing proceeds quickly.

Angelica oil has been demonstrated to derive its peculiar odor from the presence of phellandrene.



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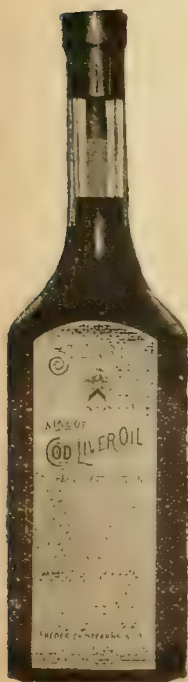
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Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

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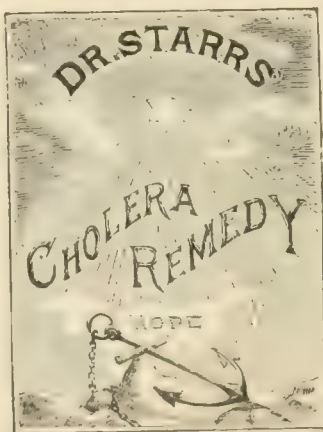
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## TRADE NOTES.

A new drug store will shortly be opened on Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.

Oscar D. Hanson, druggist, Fairville, N. B., has been burned out. Insurance, \$500.

J. S. Armstrong has purchased the drug business of J. S. Freeborn, Lion's Head, Ont.

R. B. Barnes, of Fort McLeod, N. W. T., has opened a branch drug store at Innisfail, Alberta, N. W. T.

Knowlton & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved partnership, Dr. Blakely retiring from the firm.

The friends of D. L. Thompson, homeopathic druggist, Yonge St., Toronto, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Thompson on July 10th.

C. T. Wilmott, late manager for R. W. Boyle, Yonge St., Toronto, has opened a new drug store at 690 Yonge St., opposite Isabella St., in that city.

Rosebrugh & Co., of McCaul St., Toronto have removed their stock and fixtures to Yonge St., in the premises lately occupied by R. W. Boyle, corner of Grosvenor St.

J. E. Davis, of Wingham, formerly with F. Jordan, Goderich, has accepted a position with Fred R. Price, Soo City, Mich. Mr. Davis will probably return to Canada in the Fall.

James H. Macdonald, druggist, of Whitewood, N. W. T., has shipped this year 2,000 pounds of Seneka Root to the eastern market, and has now another 1,000 ready for shipment.

The drug business lately carried on by H. Elborne, King St. E., Toronto, has been closed and the stock and fixtures seized by the bailiff, by order of the landlord, and will be sold by public auction.

Messrs. E. Muir, S. Lachance and J. E. Morrison left Montreal, Aug. 11th, for Chicago, where they will represent the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec at the International Pharmaceutical Congress next week. Mr. Morrison will read a paper on some of the chemical manufactures of the Dominion.

Amongst the druggists from Ontario who have attended the World's Fair during the past month are J. E. D'Avignon, and J. S. LaBelle, Windsor; J. W. McLaren, Chatham; E. J. Fenwick, Hamilton; F. W. Meek, Strathroy; C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; F. Scott, Woodstock; Alex. Stewart, Guelph; John Gayfer and J. W. Browett, Ingersoll; Geo. Parke, Hamilton.

## British Columbia Notes.

The B. P. or not the B. P. that is the question, or rather it was the question raised by the President of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association at the annual meeting recently. Shall we druggists recognize the B.P. *only* as our authority or shall we give the U. S. P. a show? The

discussion which followed the President's speech and the matter that has been written since has given us all food for thought. Speaking for this extreme western province I may say that the B.P. is our bible, even Tinctura Arnice is prepared from the rhizome and makes a far better looking preparation than that sold in the east made from the flowers. We use U. S. P. preparations when specified or when necessary but not unless.

The warm weather has had a disastrous effect upon the sanity of two of our leading druggists, and Hires' Root Beer and Tanglefoot have benefited thereby. There are two stores in Victoria which are so situated that either can see what business his competitor is doing without leaving his counter. The excitement commenced by senior firms making a very neat window display of Hires' Root Beer. It was strictly original though Hires doesn't get his extracts in the form of sap as the central tree in the window suggested. However the opposition took fire and got stuck on Tanglefoot and then for weeks it was difficult to say who possessed the *sole agency* of the Beer or Tanglefoot. The latter got as cheap as six sheets and a holder for 20 cents. It is foolish to make one's window like a cheap second hand store by pasting huge fanciful announcements on them. The public looked on, smiled and passed on to their own drug store not wondering why business was so slow at the rival corners. Don't lower your dignity druggists by such paltry childish pranks.

Wm. Jackson & Co. are about to open up a drug store on Fort street, Victoria, early in August. It will rejoice in the name of "B. C. Pharmacy." There is a fellow not  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile distant from the proposed location who wonders whether the initials stand for "beautiful cheek." That remains to be seen, it is a venture and we wish Willie success.

Willis Dean of the firm of Dean & Cryderman returned from a ramble round Chicago a few days ago. Like all visitors words fail him when he attempts to describe the glorious fair. We want to know whether the railways haven't got a boycott on descriptions.

J. N. Henderson, a member of the wholesale drug firm, Langley & Co., has left for the east. He intends taking a peep at the World's Fair, and will visit Toronto and Montreal before returning. Druggists don't have such a bad time after all. Some of 'em.

The new Council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association meets Thursday, Sept. 14th, in Vancouver. Those interested are hoping that some active step will be taken toward reducing the annual fee for membership. We believe the Association does not intend building a school of Pharmacy for a few years, so there is no need to accumulate a surplus.

Langley & Co. have had their outside reglazed, and it is quite an improvement. It is a pity they stopped there; we quite

thought their inside would next claim their attention.

Bro. Chas. Nelson feels several eighths taller since he was elected Secretary-Registrar of the B.C.P. Association. He is a Minor man of the P.S. Great Britain. President McDowell is an O. C. P. graduate.

## Montreal Notes

J. H. Chapman, instrument dealer of this city, has just returned from Europe, where he has been selecting the instruments required by the new Victoria Hospital. This magnificent hospital is being rapidly fitted up and will shortly be opened to the sufferers of the Dominion.

E. Muir, the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, will probably represent that body at the approaching convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held this year in Chicago.

The desirableness of complete uniformity in pharmaceuticals, not only in each Province but also in the whole Dominion, has been approved by the pharmaceutical press of Canada, and also by the *Chemist and Druggist*, of London, and other journals. The kernel of the whole matter is, as the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec recently put it, that instead of being permitted to supply tinctures, &c., made according to the British, United States, or any other recognized pharmacopœia, one standard alone should be allowed, except when some other formula is specifically asked for. So that any person asking for tincture of rhubarb, for instance, would be supplied with that tincture made according to the standard laid down in the Act. This, of course, would not prevent the pharmacist from selling any other tincture if called for by his customers. Ontario has a law, according to a Montreal drug journal, authorizing the British Pharmacopœia alone as the standard for that Province. It is desirable that some such Act should be passed in this Province. Just which pharmacopœia would suit Canada best might be decided by the Medical Colleges on the recommendation of the proposed new Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. At present, in the Province of Quebec, there is no law requiring the British Pharmacopœia *alone* to be used and custom alone is a very unsatisfactory guide.

"When self the wavering balance shakes  
Tis rarely right adjusted."

The motion of Mr. Contant at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province has awakened a good deal of attention throughout the Dominion and there seems to be a consensus of opinion that a Dominion Pharmaceutical Society of some kind is desirable. A good many think the population of the Dominion too small to require a special pharmacopœia of our own just yet, and that with either the British or United States we ought to be satisfied.



A joint committee, representing the Board of the College of Pharmacy and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, has been appointed to discuss the propriety of extending the major examinations to practical chemistry, especially analysis. The members of the Association are divided on the question, quite a number thinking the examinations are severe enough for the duties to be performed by the ordinary pharmacist, who, if he requires anything, it is more commercial knowledge, while others go to the opposite extreme and clamor for a higher scientific standard.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any communication may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and on one case.

### Old Timer Again Gives His Views

DEAR MR. EDITOR, In my letter in January last I rashly promised to write you upon College matters "when the muse was again on me." The past hot weather has not been propitious for a sustained attack, and lest the effervescent premonitory symptoms vanish, I will commit them to paper.

Now, in my last, I tried to show how the wily spider, "Uriah Heap," attempted unsuccessfully to beguile the fly (the Council) into the meshes of a dangerous law-suit, the result of which was exceedingly doubtful, with the T. Eaton Co., (limited). And how the fly had dexterously taken the bait and had got away with it in safety, to its own glory and to the consternation and confusion of the spider.

The incentive of the spider to work to destroy the Council is only whetted by failures, which tend to magnify, "in his mind," his past influence, in contrast with his present. The thought absorbs his whole being, "his reverie by day and his dreams by night." He lives for it and never forgets that the pace of the spider like that of the tortoise is slow, and, "given time and distance," will generally outpace the fly. The last web he set for his chosen enemy worked like a charm. The scheme was this, to coax, banter, or frighten the Council into publishing to the world the recent amendments to the Pharmacy Act, professedly in the interests of the druggists and the general public, but really in the interests of his friends, the patent medicine makers and a wholesale druggist. He began in October by urging Mr. Petrie to produce the amendments for the public to see.

In November he wrote, "We believe every druggist as well as every citizen of Ontario should have ample opportunity of freely discussing legislation which is ostensibly in the interests of all."

In December he accused the Council of designedly withholding the amendments

from the public, and much more of the same. But this is sufficient to prove my point, namely, that Uriah, the Spider, was laying the web to catch the wary fly.

Whoever before heard of any Council, even those bossed by Uriah up to 1888, or whoever heard of doctors, lawyers, or other professions publishing to the world their intended legislation weeks and months before it was to come before the Legislature, especially where they had a wealthy, unscrupulous opponent watching them.

But Uriah knew that his reasons for publishing the amendments sounded honest, above board, and plausible, and that the public, who were not inside, would applaud.

Yet the cards they were stacked

In a way that I grieve,

And my feelings were shocked

At the state of Heap's sleeve,

Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,

Which the same I will try to explain.

And when at last the Council yielded to the pressure and published the amendments to the world, then, for the first time in five years, Uriah mellowed and grew pathetic towards his opponents, for his scheme was working, and in April he wrote, "Hard knocks have been given possibly by both sides. We can bear any amount of ill usage and still come up smiling." And in the solitude of his own parlor he was heard singing to the accompaniment of his banjo that soliloquy from Faust up to date, where the devil sings:

"I've got him, yes I've got him,

If I haven't got him now

I'll have him bye and by."

Then it was that the patent medicine people met in Toronto and circulated the general stores, members of Parliament and newspapers, threatening them if they didn't jump on that Pharmacy Bill, to withdraw their advertising. What a potent lever is the almighty dollar? and how nobly they all responded. Then it was that the meshes began to close around the hitherto gay, successful and boastful fly. My, how that fly did kick and struggle. No tanglefoot could have held him. He would have escaped sound in wind and limb, but for the friend of Pink Pills and Morse's Pills, who in return for services rendered, took advantage of the fanaticism and panic caused among the back woods' members by the circulars, to steal in by an underground passage and deal the fly (sitting breathless and exhausted from his severe exertions) a fatal stab.

The fly's friends claim that it is only a case of suspended animation, that a year hence they will have him in better shape than ever to kick to pieces any web that Uriah may weave.

In the meantime Uriah and his friends have been drunk with exultation and slumbered. While his ceaseless, tireless opponents have fixed the elections for members of the Council, so that Uriah has only one patent medicine friend and two quasi friends on a Council of thirteen, and they have chosen as president—his most hated opponent.

Again he is alert and awake, his eyes glow and glower in his skull like fireflies, at the result. He is resourceful and will start out on the hunt for means to undo all this. We may look for his customary method to win over and catch the "new flies" on the Council, by beslobbering them with honey. By attributing to their every word and act at the board the greatest wisdom and sagacity, and by bullying, abusing and belittling every one not on his side. Or will he adopt some other stratagem not so chestnutty? We will watch and wait developments in this game of check with an interest that grows as we feed.

And still the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is the organ of the College, and every druggist must pay his dollar per year for it.

Very respectfully,  
OLD TIMER.

### Summer Specialities.

PETER BOA.

There was a time when holidays were not so general nor of so long duration as they are now. Then the few who travelled for the purpose of sport or change of air found, whenever they left the larger towns, that few arrangements existed for their reception and comfort. They had, indeed, to rough it when they wandered beyond the limits of the then restricted path which could be culled beaten, and any comforts and conveniences that were thought necessary had to be taken with them because they were not obtainable where they went.

A later time came on, when travelers became more numerous, and the remunerative possibilities of hospitality began to dawn on the inhabitants of frequented places; traders then commenced to stock the special manufactures which were in request by the visitors, so that it became possible for them to purchase their favorite specialities on the spot, and so save themselves the trouble of carrying them from home.

A third epoch was gradually evolved, when everyone took a period of relaxation, short or long, and the summer visit or became a recognized part of the social and business existence of almost every place, inland or seaside, away from the great centers; that possess any attractions in the way of scenery, sea-bathing, mineral wells, mountain air, angling, sketching, or facilities for yachting.

The country trader endeavors to supply these summer visitors, so far as he can, with articles of his own manufacture or putting up. This applies to all sorts of businesses. The keen competition in trade makes a man desirous of securing as much control as possible of any article for which he may create a demand in his district. If he push someone else's article he would most likely find that one or more of his competitors would get it into stock, and probably "cut" it as soon as he had popularized it. The manufacturer, and not he, gets the benefit of the in-

# Are You Handling Our Strops ?



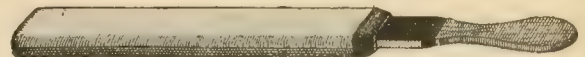
Same as design of Label.



No. 35—A Splendid 25c. Strop.



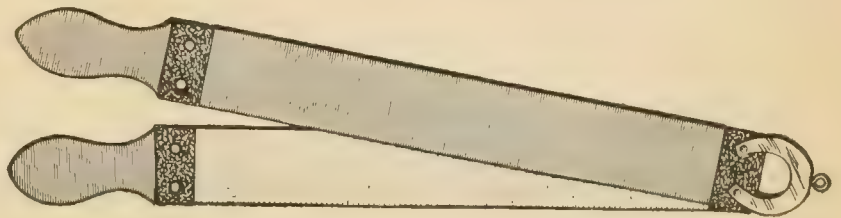
No. 27—Cushion Strop, 2 sides.



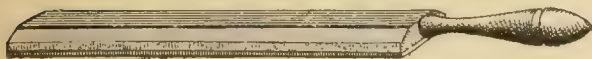
No. 36—Cushion Strop, 4 sides.



No. 33—Cushion Sides with space for holding razor.



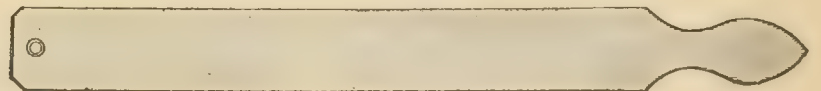
No. 26—Double Swing.



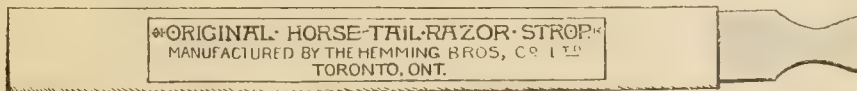
No. 32—Rubolio and Leather.



No. 38—Small "Horsetail."



No. 40—Black or Yellow Single Swing.



No. 39—Large "Horsetail."

Before starting the manufacture of Razor Strops we looked into the business carefully and found that there were two classes of makers—the one made "*an instrument for Sharpening Razors,*" while the other turned out "*things that looked like Strops,*" but which were in reality nothing but a "*fraud on the public.*" As an instance of the latter we would ask any dealer to cut into the so called leather used in cheap American goods, and he will find that it is nothing but strawboard and calico.

**EVERY Strop we Make is Guaranteed.**

We herewith append cuts of some of the leading lines, and would ask the trade to give us a trial order.

Prices cheerfully quoted on application.

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.**



creased sale. If the article were his own, he would still have the manufacturer's profit, although other retailers "cut" the price. The advance of education contributes to the success of this policy. Most traders now start business life with an educational training sufficient to enable them to write up advertisements or descriptions of their goods without fear of making an exhibition of themselves in bad grammar, and travelers are not unwilling to support the efforts of local traders in this respect.

There is an old saying about making hay while the sun shines. With equal truth we may say that summer specialties should be made while the sun shines, for then the summer visitor is about from the smoky seat of industry, where the want of sun and air lets the physical health become low, and in consequence tender feet, blistered noses, crops of freckles, and wholesale sunburning ensue during the initial stages of the summer holiday. Midges, too, find the tender skin of the new-comer a much more manageable texture than that of the residents, and make the most of their opportunity.

The chemist who is well prepared may now proceed to reap his harvest.

The first day's walking is likely to result in a more or less painful condition of the visitor's feet. For this there is nothing better than:

Zinc oxid. .... 1 oz.  
Crete. gallie. pulv. .... 31 grs.  
Ol. eucalypti ..... m 20.

Mix.

It may be put up in insect powder tins at a price to suit the class of people for whom the chemist may cater. A label somewhat as follows will suit:

#### SEDATIVE DUST FOR TENDER FEET.

Those who take much walking or cycling exercise will find it invaluable for keeping the feet cool and comfortable even in the warmest weather.

Directions:—When the feet are very tender, the dust should be freely powdered over them, and into the heels and toes of the stockings, both before going out and after changing on returning from walking.

After the sedative dust has rendered walking a pleasure, the visitor will probably go further afield, and fall an unsuspecting victim to the midges, who will send him smarting for relief again to the chemist. If the bites be reasonable, the following will make him easy:

Liq. ammon. 880 ..... 5i.  
Sp. rect ..... 5i.  
Menthol ..... 20 S.

M.

This may be conveniently put up in 2-drachm actinic stoppered vials with glass pegs, and labeled somewhat as follows:—

#### ANODYNE FLUID.

For relieving the pain of insect bites.

Directions:—Put a drop of the fluid on the bite by means of the glass rod, repeat every half hour if necessary.

In case of stings from bees or wasps, the pain may threaten to produce feverishness, and for these the following will suit:

Cocain hydrochlor. .... gr. 20  
Sp. vini rect ..... 5ss.  
Aq. rosar ..... 5iiss.  
Glycerin ..... 5ss.

M.

Direct to be painted over the painful spots with a brush sufficiently frequent to maintain the local insensibility till the irritation subsides.

The victim, having obtained relief, will want to know if anything can be done to prevent a recurrence of the trouble should he inadvertently get into the enemy's camp again.

The following will lessen the risks considerably:

Sp. camphor ..... 5i.  
Ol. eucalypti ..... m 80.  
Lin. saponis ad ..... 5i.

M. Label:

#### ANTI MIDGE.

A few drops lightly touched over the face and neck will keep off midges or other small biting insects.

For different taste of tourist or midge, the following is generally effective:

Tinct. absinthii ..... 5i.  
Eau de Cologne ..... 5i.  
Glycerin ..... 5i.

M.

Directions the same, but that it may be more freely used.

Ladies who may desire to combine an anti-midge with certain other utilities may prefer this:

Talc. pulv. subtil. alb. .... 5i.  
Ol. eucalypti ..... gtt. x.  
Carmin ..... gr. 1.

M.

To be dusted over the exposed parts.

This may conveniently be sent out in one of those little watch-shaped metal cases with puff, supplied by some of the sundries' houses.

In hot sunny weather the new visitor is very likely to get severely sunburned. As a soothing and grateful application the following can be trusted:

Ammon. chlorid ..... 5i.  
Cocain hydrochlor. .... gr. 12.  
Glycerin ..... 5i.  
Sp. rect ..... 5i.  
Aq. am. flor ..... 5i.  
Aq. rosar. ad ..... 5i.

M. Label:

#### COOLING LOTION FOR SUNBURN.

Applied freely to the burned parts it speedily removes pain and all discomforts. It prevents the skin peeling, and contributes to a rapid restoration to the normal condition.

As in the case of the midges, a preventive is very frequently demanded. For this purpose a very elegant and efficient preparation may be made as follows:

Amygd. dulc. .... 1 oz.  
Aq. rosar ..... 60 oz.  
Aq. flor. amant ..... 10 oz.  
Tinct. benzoin. amp. .... 5s.

Soak the almonds for a few minutes in

very hot water till the skins can be rubbed off. Wipe them dry in a soft cloth, then rub strongly in a Wedgewood mortar to a uniform and fine powder. Add a little of the rosewater, and rub again till a very white emulsion is obtained; continue a gradual addition of rosewater till it be all added; strain through muslin, wash the marc with the orange flower water. Get the strained product into a bottle that will hold half as much more, pour quickly the tinct. benzoin into the almond emulsion, and shake promptly. Let it stand for a day, shaking at intervals.

Label:

#### PROTECTIVE BALSAM.

(or any other name that may occur or that has not already been adopted by a neighbor.)

A delightful preparation for the skin to remedy or prevent the effects of sun and wind.

Directions:—After returning from exposure it may be applied freely over the exposed parts. To protect the skin it should be lightly applied before going out. This is best done by wetting the corner of a soft cloth or handkerchief and applying to the skin; after a minute or so mop gently with a dry part of the cloth to prevent glazing. For ladies while yachting there is no preparation so serviceable. Shake carefully before use.—*California Druggist.*

#### Luminous Paints.

J. E. JONES.

Nearly every one has heard of luminous paint—the sulphide of calcium—but it is probable that comparatively few persons know much about the behavior of this interesting compound.

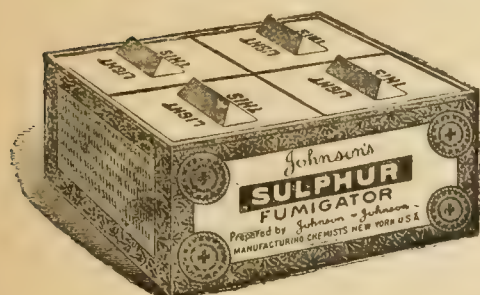
When of good quality it is quite white as seen by reflected light, but the light that is emitted by it in the dark immediately after exposure to the direct rays of the sun is quite blue, and the emitted light is of a lavender hue directly after subjection to the action of ordinary diffused daylight. Both of these colors, however, in a dark room, rapidly fade into a white light that is more luminous. A greater luminosity is produced by a short and near exposure to an ordinary artificial light, or by being placed near a window about sunset on a rainy day. The direct rays of a bright full moon falling on it for several minutes have very little effect, making it barely visible in a dark room.

After ten seconds exposure to good diffused daylight, which is as effective as an exposure of ten hours, this substance will give out a practical light for ten or twelve hours, and its luminosity will not disappear in less than thirty hours. This great difference in the times required for the absorption and the emission of light is quite remarkable, and makes it seem as if the light emitted were many times greater than that absorbed.

When luminous paint of poor quality is removed from light to darkness, the light

# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

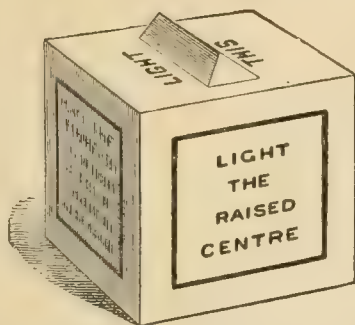
4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more  
can

Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.



## —THE— LADIES' SILVER CACHOUS (Rose Flavour)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the  
Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

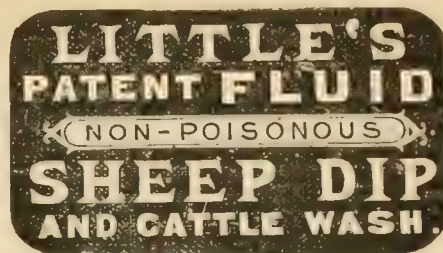
IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS  
ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

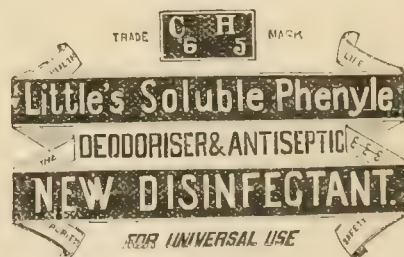
27 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American  
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-  
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



emitted by it fades rapidly and in a few minutes becomes of a dull reddish or smoky color, much like that of the moon during its total eclipse.

A temperature of 300° to 400° will not put calcium sulphide into a luminous condition, though after exposure to light an increase in temperature of 25° will make it much more luminous. That this is not a conversion of heat into light is shown by the fact that if kept at a high temperature it will become non-luminous in a shorter time. As might be expected, a lowering of temperature by ether or other volatile liquid will diminish the luminosity.

This luminous condition is not conveyed from particle to particle like heat. If a quantity of the dry powder be exposed to the light all day, on breaking through the surface the interior will be found to be non-luminous, the light having affected the outer portion to a depth of perhaps a sixty fourth of an inch. If a bottle partly filled with the dry powder be revolved in the light until the whole mass has become luminous, and then be set away in the dark, the interior loses its light as rapidly as the surface, but in doing so does not help the surface to glow any longer or more brightly. What becomes of the interior? Does it change into heat? Perhaps some physicist with facilities for delicate measurements can answer these questions. This non-conductivity of light admits of the production of some impressive effects. If the hand, with fingers spread be held against a flat surface of luminous paint while exposed to the light, a black hand on a luminous field will be seen. If, however, the painted surface while acted on by light, be well covered with a card having an opening the size and form of a hand and then moved about in a dark room, nothing will be seen but a white, floating specter hand. Forms of various articles may be thus shown; but perhaps the most pleasing effect is produced by a piece of lace drawn tightly over the paint while in the light.

Some text-books on chemistry say that calcium sulphide is luminous when recently prepared. These books were probably written before the manufacture of this compound was well understood. As a matter of fact, the luminous property of this substance is known to have remained unimpaired for more than five years. *P. O. and D. Reporter.*

### Preservation of Essential Oils.

Every person who uses essential oils, says the *Confectioners' Union*, should bear in mind that it needs to be bottled immediately after the original package containing it has been opened, and not after it has been exposed to the air for several days. Dark blue glass bottles, perfectly clean and dry, should be used, and, if possible, only of such capacity that the whole of the contents may be used at once, in order to prevent spoiling and the loss of time in time. Corks should be

selected and sound, and the bottles so filled that the cork nearly touches the oil; care, however, is required, or the bottles may burst; do not flog in; a gentle and gradual pressure of the hand is sufficient to bring the cork into position. Tie the corks down and seal, or, what is better, dip into melted paraffin wax (not too hot). The oil should then be at once placed in a dark, cool, and dry place in a cellar. By no means keep in a light store-room having a varied temperature. Where not objectionable, essential oils may be preserved unimpaired for a very long time by mixing them while fresh with an equal bulk of alcohol, filling the bottles full, corking tightly, and placing in a cool, dark place.

### A New Method for Determining the Fatty Matter of Milk.

LEO LIBBERMANN AND S. SZERELY.

Fifty cc. milk at the temperature of the room are put in a glass cylinder about 25 cm. in height and about 4½ cm. internal diameter; there are added 3 cc. of potassium-lye at 1.27 specific gravity, closed with a well-fitting cork, and well shaken.

To this mixture are added 50 cc. of a light petroleum ether, the specific gravity of which is about 0.663, the boiling point 60°, and which evaporates on the water-bath without residue. The glass is stoppered and again vigorously shaken so as to form an emulsion. To this emulsion are added 50 cc. alcohol of about 95.8 to 96 per cent., and the liquid is again well shaken. After at most four or five minutes the petroleum either separates at the top, and the separation may be regarded as complete. We shake again three or four times, each time for a quarter of a minute, allowing each time the ether to separate out.

The petroleum ether will now have taken up all the fat. We ascertain this point by shaking up eleven specimens a different number of times, the first once and the eleventh eleven times. Already after the third or fourth shaking we have found quantities of fat which differ from each other only to an unimportant degree. After once shaking 3.535 per cent., after twice shaking 3.54 per cent., and the results which we obtained between the third and eleventh shaking fluctuated only between 3.55 and 3.56 per cent.

Of the stratum of petroleum ether, 20 cc. are drawn off with a pipette and introduced into a small tared capsule, the capacity of which is about 40 to 50 cc., and the neck of which is higher than 1 cm., with a diameter of 1½ to 2 cm. These small flasks are convenient, because the liquid does not readily rise out of them, and yet the evaporation goes on with sufficient rapidity. But of course small tared beakers or ordinary flasks may be used.

The flask is set upon a water bath at a moderate heat, the petroleum ether is evaporated entirely away, and the residue is dried at from 110° to 120°, for which an

hour is generally sufficient; the weight found, if multiplied by 5, gives the quantity of fat in 100 cc.

The quantities of fat obtained by the new method may be easily recalculated by the aid of the specific gravity into percentages by weight, so as to admit of a comparison with the Adams method, in which the milk is weighed. We remark that on the Adams method the extraction with petroleum ether must last for at least 3 hours.

The results of the new method vary from those of the gravimetric method by 0.066 in a positive direction, and by 0.037 per cent. in a negative direction. But these deviations, in our opinion, are not necessarily founded on the sources of error in the method, but are chiefly due to the circumstance that in the gravimetric method the milk is weighed, whilst in the new method it is measured, and that the recalculation may occasion errors. *—Zeitschrift f. Anal. Chemie, from Chem. News.*

### Paint from Potatoes.

Paint from potatoes is a new wrinkle in the arts and sciences. *Kuhlow's Trade Review* gives the manner of preparation. Boil a kilo of peeled potatoes in water; after mashing, dilute with water and pass through a fine sieve, add two kilos of Spanish white, diluted with four kilos of water, and the result will be a color of beautiful milk white. Different colors can be effected by the addition of different ochres or minerals. Apply with a brush; it adheres to the plaster and wood very well, and will not peel, and best of all, it is cheap.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON. Martenson points out that this syrup, which is often prepared with sugar which has been tinged with ultramarine, develops the red color so often met with, but if prepared with absolutely pure sugar it does not do so. *—Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Saponin obtained from saponaria, quillaia, and various other sources, is according to late investigation by Otto Hesse, identical in constitution with senegin found in senega root.

### WANTED.

SITUATION as Manager or Assistant; member O. C. P.; good dispenser; first-class references; eight years in business on own account. Address: "MANAGER," care 418 Spence Ave., Toronto, Ont.

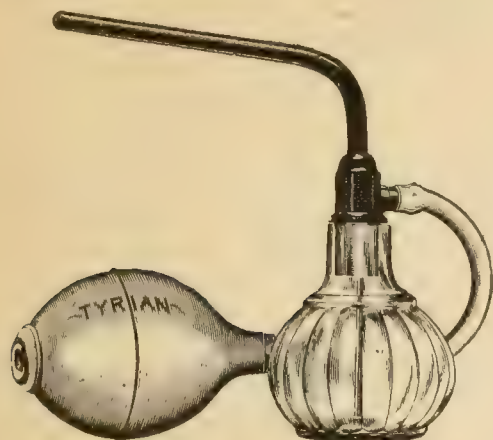
### FOR SALE.

A STEADILY IMPROVING BUSINESS in the N. W. T.; splendid growing town; satisfactory reasons for selling. Price not over \$4,500. Address: "T. C.," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

IN THE most progressive town in Western Ontario, excellent opening for young man; nice home. Address: "B. E. S.," Box 57, Redox, Ont.

## "TYRIAN" Atomizer, No. 17.

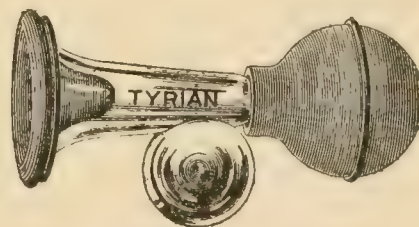


IT IS less expensive than No. 15. It is, however, a continuous spray hard rubber atomizer, and while suitable for the toilet, is especially adapted for spraying the throat in cases of sickness. Packed in a strong pasteboard box suitable for mailing or for carrying from place to place.

"TYRIAN" No. 2 Acid Oil Atomizer,  
Is a "SPECIAL" for spraying oils and acids.

## "TYRIAN" Breast Pump.

WITH RUBBER SHIELD.



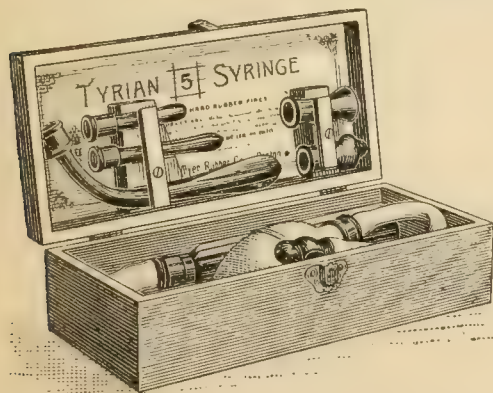
THE great advantage of our "Tyrian" Breast Pump over the ordinary one is that the soft rubber shield protects the breast from coming in contact with the glass.

### "Tyrian" 85 Nipples

are made to go over the neck of a Nursing Bottle. They are of the best pure gum rubber and will last a long time. If you have never seen these nipples, write to us and we will send you one as a sample.

PURITY, DURABILITY, ECONOMY.

## THE BEST Bulb Syringe.



### "TYRIAN" No. 5,

THIS instrument is first-class in every respect, is made of the very best rubber, has hard rubber valve boxes, six hard rubber pipes and hard rubber sinker. It includes bent fluted vaginal and corrugated irrigator. It is put up in a handsome wooden box.

WE MANUFACTURE

Rubber Urinals and all styles of Bulb and Bag Syringes.

## "TYRIAN" Sanitary Cover.

Made of smooth pliable rubber  
drawn over a wire rim.



FEW people realise what danger to health there may be in sleeping in a room which contains an uncovered "vessel" or one with a non-air-tight cover.

Our Sanitary Cover is noiseless and perfectly air-tight.

The ordinary sizes are 9 and 10 inches.

We make, also, the smaller sizes to cover tumblers or bowls containing medicine, ice water, or food of any kind.

HEALTH.

**FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggists' Rubber Goods.

# TYER RUBBER CO.

# ANDOVER, MASS.

U. S. A.



## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The first semi-annual meeting of the thirteenth Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened in the Council chamber of the College, Gerrard street, Toronto, at 2.45 in the afternoon of Tuesday, August 1st.

President J. J. Hall, Woodstock, occupied the chair, and every member of the Council was in his place, viz., Messrs. J. A. Clark, Hamilton; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; F. Jordan, Goderich; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; John McKee, Peterboro; D. H. McLaren, Barrie; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. G. Shuff, London; Henry Watters, Ottawa. Messrs. McLaren, Shuff and Watters took their seats as new members in the place of Messrs. A. Buchanan, L. T. Lawrence, and J. W. Slaven.

The first business on the agenda, after the Registrar, Isaac T. Lewis, had called the roll, was the reading of the scrutineer's report on the elections held July 5th last, and the report was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and D'Avignon.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with.

For President, the following nominations were made:—A. B. Petrie, Guelph, nominated by Messrs. McGregor and McKee, and Henry Watters, Ottawa, nominated by Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson. A ballot being taken, Mr. Petrie received 8 votes and Mr. Watters 5; Mr. Petrie was accordingly declared elected and was at once installed in the chair amid the applause of the Council.

The President elect returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few appropriate words and the elections proceeded.

For Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, was nominated by Messrs. Jordan and Hall, and, there being no further nominations, was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Council.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and McGregor, that Messrs. Mackenzie, Jordan and Hall, with the mover and seconder, be a committee to strike the Standing Committees.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson, that Messrs. Hall, Mackenzie and Shuff, with the mover and seconder, be the committee to strike Standing Committees.

In moving his amendment, Mr. D'Avignon explained that he did not think the committees had been fairly apportioned among the members in past years, and he believed the committee he proposed would do the work more satisfactorily.

Upon a division, the amendment was lost and the resolution carried.

The Council adjourned for 45 minutes to allow this committee to prepare its report.

Upon reassembling, the following report was submitted:

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE. Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, McGregor, Clark, Jordan, and McLaren.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE. Messrs. Daniel, Watters, D'Avignon, Mackenzie, and McKee.

BY LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE. Messrs. Jordan, Hall, Polson, Shuff, McGregor, and D'Avignon.

INFRAINGEMENT COMMITTEE. Messrs. Watters, Daniel, McLaren, Polson, Shuff, and McKee.

The report was adopted without discussion or amendment.

The remainder of the officers were then chosen unanimously as follows:

Registrar-Treasurer Mr. Isaac T. Lewis.

Scrutineers—Messrs. Murchison and J. B. McCann.

Auditors—Messrs. W. A. Hargreaves and James Watt.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and Daniel, that Messrs. Hall, Jordan and Watters, with the mover and seconder, be appointed a Building Committee. Carried.

This concluded the elections, and the Registrar was then called upon to read the minutes of the last meeting of Council. Upon motion, it was resolved, that the minutes, having been published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, be taken as read.

Under the head of notices of motion, Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that the sum of \$100 be added to the salary of the Registrar-Treasurer, making that officer's stipend \$1000, such increase to date from this date, and that by law No. 3 be amended accordingly.

The order of business, Communications, was next on the agenda. The first batch of letters numbered 35, and were all from apprentices in reference to their registration. These were referred *en bloc* to the Committee on Legislation.

A letter was read from Mr. L. W. Yeomans asking the Council to grant him credentials as their representative at the World's Congress of Pharmacists to meet shortly at Chicago.

On motion of Messrs. Hall and McLaren, it was resolved to authorize the President and Registrar to grant such credentials to the applicant and all other duly qualified pharmacists of the Province who should apply for the same.

A letter was read from the executors of the estate of the late John Roberts, of Ottawa, enclosing a cheque for \$3000, the amount of his bequest to the Council, and asking that it be applied to the creation of a fund to be known as the "John Roberts' Scholarship Fund." It was further requested that a gold medal of the value of \$20 be awarded every year to the student attaining the highest number of marks in the examinations in chemistry and pharmacy. The communication was referred to the Committees on Finance and Education for a joint report thereon.

A letter from the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association evoked some discussion. It stated that owing to the action of the Inland Revenue Department in proceeding against certain druggists in the various Provinces for selling tinctures not up to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia, the matter had been exhaustively discussed at the last annual

meeting of the Association when the opinion was expressed that there was no law in the Dominion making the B. P. the sole and only standard to be followed in the preparation of tinctures, and consequently the Government could not prosecute unless B. P. tinctures were asked for and some other standard supplied in lieu thereof. The Association had adopted a resolution in favor of corresponding with other Provincial Associations with a view to securing joint action in approaching the Dominion Government and having the position of Canadian druggists clearly defined as regards the Pharmacopoeia to be used in the Dominion, as well as to obtain from sister Associations an expression of opinion upon the advisability of forming a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association somewhat upon the lines of the American Association.

Upon the motion of Mr. Polson, the letter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. D'Avignon, Watters, Mackenzie, Hall, Shuff, and the mover, for consideration and report.

### REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Registrar presented his semi-annual report which contained the following items:—

Since February 1st last the following medical practitioners had taken out registration:—J. Ferguson, Cumberland; J. E. Sparkie, Kingston; D. L. Higgin, Lyndhurst; D. W. Ferries, Cluement; A. D. Graham, Bothwell; H. Irwin, Eggonville; W. Anderson, Olterville; D. McEachren, Liwood; J. M. Williams, Thamesford; G. H. Cooke, Desboro; Wm. Earle, Bishop's Mills; H. Becker, Port Elgin; James Stephenson, Iroquois; J. P. Waddy, Rosseau: Total 16.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been 178, several of which were in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since February 1st were as follows: 1 for 1888, 2 for 1889, 4 for 1890, 9 for 1891, 53 for 1892, 585 for 1893, 1 for 1894. Total, 655.

The statement of receipts and expenditures showed:—

| RECEIPTS.                                      |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Balance in cash, February, 1893                | \$4349 92        |
| Renewal fees                                   | 2620 00          |
| Apprentices' registration fees                 | 180 00           |
| M. D.'s registration fees                      | 64 00            |
| Teaching Dep't, senior course                  | 300 54           |
| Poison books                                   | 13 38            |
| Examination fees                               | 1060 00          |
| Diplomas                                       | 6 00             |
| Infringement account, per E. & M., Eaton & Co. | 20 00            |
| O. C. P. Dental College, rental                | 187 50           |
| Announcement re advts. Fides & Hogarth         | 5 00             |
| Microscopic supplies                           | 27 55            |
| Deposit fees                                   | 20 00            |
| License sales books                            | 23 87            |
| Appliances                                     | 177 69           |
| Matriculation fees                             | 20 00            |
| Supplies                                       | 21 25            |
| Interest account                               | 7 93             |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>\$9107 63</b> |

| DISBURSEMENTS.              |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Examination account         | \$ 268 99 |
| Deposit fees returned       | 485 00    |
| Supplies                    | 373 84    |
| Salaries                    | 3183 36   |
| Ontario College of Pharmacy | 331 95    |
| Microscopic supplies        | 37 97     |
| Petty expenses              | 8 10      |
| Apprentices' fees returned  | 11 00     |
| Expenses Council meeting    | 310 92    |

Labels and Boxes.

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Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

LONDON, - CANADA.

Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

LAWSON & JONES,

Clarence St., LONDON.

## A Watch or a Turnip ?

The watch given with Somerville's **MEXICAN FRUIT** and **PEPSIN** Chewing Gums, is a **WATCH**.

Nice size, good looking, splendid time keeper.

Over fifty have already been sent out, and the expressions of satisfaction from our customers are very pleasant to hear.

Costs you nothing to get one.

# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarth, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT.



|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Appliances .....                 | 727 31   |
| Renewal fees returned ..         | 8 00     |
| Infringement account ..          | 71 77    |
| Water .....                      | 25 92    |
| Coal .....                       | 289 22   |
| Gas .....                        | 48 10    |
| Teaching department ..           | 178 49   |
| License sales books .....        | 295 00   |
| Interest account .....           | 169 38   |
| Postage .....                    | 68 57    |
| Law account .....                | 214 36   |
| Internal fittings .....          | 131 90   |
| Auditors' fees .....             | 10 00    |
| <i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> .. | 377 13   |
| Library account .....            | 3 50     |
| Balance .....                    | 1174 85  |
| Total .....                      | 89107 63 |

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

The report of the auditors, Messrs. W. A. Hargreaves and James Watt, was as follows :

## ASSETS.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| College building .....      | \$33551 82 |
| Furniture, apparatus, &c .. | 10016 24   |
| College lot .....           | 5000 00    |
| Outstanding fees .....      | 1332 00    |
| Supplies .....              | 350 00     |
| Poison and liquor books ..  | 243 00     |
| Cash .....                  | 107 53     |
| Balance in Bank .....       | 1067 32    |
| Total .....                 | \$51667 91 |

## LIABILITIES.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Mortgage .....                   | \$17000 00 |
| Interest to date .....           | 155 83     |
| <i>Pharmaceutical Journal</i> .. | 158 02     |
| Salary account .....             | 112 40     |
| Library account .....            | 122 45     |
| Accounts, sundry .....           | 1672 11    |
| Auditors .....                   | 10 00      |
| Examiners .....                  | 319 80     |
| Balance .....                    | 32717 20   |
| Total .....                      | \$51667 91 |

The books and accounts of the Registrar-Treasurer were reported to be correct.

The reports were referred to the Executive Committee, and the Council adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning.

## SECOND DAY.

President Petrie called the Council to order at 10.45 on Wednesday morning. At roll call all the members responded with the exception of Messrs. Clark and McGregor.

The report of the Examiners was read, giving the results of the examinations last May which have been already published. The report suggested that in future the examinations be extended from four to six days owing to the increasing number of students presenting themselves, and also that the rooms in the Medical Council building, Bay and Richmond streets, be rented for future examinations owing to the want of adequate accommodation in the college building.

The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Council then adjourned until 2.30 o'clock to allow the committees to proceed with their work.

Upon re-assembling at 2.45 it was found that none of the committees were ready to report, and a further adjournment was accordingly made until 10.30 o'clock the following morning.

## THIRD DAY.

When President Petrie took the chair at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Hall was the only absentee, and he came in shortly afterwards.

Two or three communications were laid before the Council and referred to the proper committees for consideration and report.

When Reports of Committees were called for Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Committee on Education which was as follows :

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows : Careful consideration was given to the report of the Board of Examiners, and the recommendations noted. With reference to the suggestion made re examination room, your Committee recommend that, in view of the difficulty in providing a suitable room in the College building, that the examination room in the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons be rented for the spring examinations, extending over 2½ or 3 days, at a cost of \$10 per day for the written examinations, the orals to be given in the college building.

Your Committee agree with the recommendation of the Examiners re length of time of examinations, that it be extended, if necessary, to six days.

In response to the request of the Dean, your Committee recommend the purchase of a lantern for the purpose of conducting the lessons on prescriptions, (one having been borrowed from the Upper Canada College as required) at a cost of \$181.60, providing it can be brought in free of duty, &c. The Comptroller of Customs to be interviewed on the subject.

With reference to the Dean's request for scales, your Committee do not deem it advisable to purchase new ones at present, notwithstanding the low price at which they are offered.

Re communication from the Jordan Tablet Machine Co., your Committee recommend that the matter be referred to the Dean, who is acquainted with all the facts of the case, and that it be left in his hands for adjustment.

Your Committee recommend that diplomas be granted to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the Examiners' report attached, as having passed the necessary examination.

It is recommended that the Examiners adopt the style of paper (which is in book form) for examinations as used by the College of Physicians and Surgeons as such a form will effectually prevent copying. Sample attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. D. DANIEL, Chairman,  
J. H. MACKENZIE,  
HENRY WATTERS,  
J. MCKEE,  
J. E. D'AVIGNON.

Moved by Messrs. Daniel and McKee that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Clark wanted to know if it was necessary to extend the time of examination to six days, declaring that it would mean increased expense to the candidates. He suggested a limit of five days.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the extension was for the spring examination only and was optional with the examiners.

Mr. Clark further questioned the wisdom of expending the money proposed on a lantern in view of the necessity in the near future of purchasing a new boiler.

Mr. Mackenzie suggested that the clause dealing with this matter be referred back for further consideration and that the balance of the report be adopted.

Mr. Daniel consented to amend his resolution to this effect, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted, the report being

thereby approved, with the exception of clause 3.

## BY LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

Mr. Jordan presented report No. 1 of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. The report was read through and was then taken up clause by clause in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Watters in the chair. The balance of the morning session and most of the afternoon sitting was spent in the discussion and when finally adopted it stood as follows :

Recommended that P. B. Belanger be allowed to register from Sept. 1st, 1891, having furnished proof of educational qualifications previous to that date.

That the application of James M. Blaine be granted on presentation of affidavit from Mr. Seymour.

That in the matter of E. D. Storey, on presentation of sworn affidavit from employer that apprenticeship began a month previous to date of articles, that request be granted.

That petition of Sydney Chadwick be granted, as proof of qualification has been given.

That having furnished proof required of educational qualification prior to being articulated, the petition of Mattie M. Dunn be granted.

That proof of qualification having been furnished, the petition of Wellington Gibson be granted.

That proof of educational qualification being furnished, the petition of James Hand be granted on proof of the three years apprenticeship being given.

That the provisions of the Act make it impossible to register the apprenticeship of F. J. Hutchinson prior to the date of his educational qualifications.

That S. T. Hopper must furnish proof of being articulated to a regularly qualified pharmacist at date of apprenticeship or date from May, when Armstrong was registered.

That the petition of Miss H. W. Jacques be not entertained.

That petition of John A. Johnston be granted on furnishing affidavit from employer that he was articulated at the date claimed.

That the registration of the apprenticeship of W. D. Leach date from date of educational qualifications.

That Johnston Lucas be registered on production of affidavit from employer.

That the petitions of Percy Murray, Herbert McConnell, and Geo. C. McDougall be granted.

That upon proof of educational qualification being furnished the Registrar, the petition of Milton C. McIntyre be granted, dated May, 1888.

That the petitions of Thomas O'Reilly, J. Bower, and D. Kelso be granted.

That in the case of James A. Courtice, Maggie Urquhart, and Richard Urquhart, the date of apprenticeship must correspond with the date of the educational qualifications.

That the applications of John H. Dodds and Fred Fox cannot be granted.

That the application of John A. Darling, of 1884, being now completed by sufficient evidence, as required by the Registrar, Mr. Hodgetts, having been furnished, petition be granted.

That the petition of George C. Park be granted on furnishing proof of educational qualifications at date of apprenticeship.

That applications for registration of Stanley M. Tarrant, John S. Reid, Edgar Spofford, Harry Stapleton, Edward Purdy, Douglas Hastings, John E. Gayfer, Wm. Ross Jamieson, Richard Douglass, Robert W. Phillips, be granted on presentation of affidavits as to correctness of date of contract from employers.

That Clarence Rogers cannot be registered prior to date of educational qualifications.

That application of Charles Tyson cannot be entertained, but that he may attend the senior course, but cannot present himself for examination until he attains the age of 21 years.

That the applications of E. B. Stevenson and

# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles.

Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required,

and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



F. B. Sanderson be granted on presentation of affidavits proving sufficient time served.

That the diploma be granted F. H. Clark, in accordance with the act of the Ontario Legislature.

That the application of W. Scott Elliott be referred to the Solicitors, and that the Registrar act in accordance with their opinion.

That in the case of H. H. Whyte the Act requires apprenticeship to be served in Ontario. Your Committee recommend that Mr. Whyte be allowed to attend our college courses, and, if successful in passing our examinations, a certificate of competency, but not entitling to registration here, be given him.

That the petition of George H. Morrow be granted.

The Committee found food for much discussion in several of the above clauses but all were passed without amendment with the exception of the one having reference to Mr. Elliott. The clause originally stood to grant Mr. Elliott's application and the amended clause was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Hall and D'Avignon.

The Committee further suggested that the following circular be issued to the members of the College:

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Register apprentices at once.

Why?

His time won't count unless he is registered.

He cannot go up for examination until he has served the term of service required subsequent to registration.

To neglect registration is unjust to the boy and a reflection upon yourself because it is *your duty* to either attend to it yourself or see that it is attended to by the apprentice personally.

You can neither register apprentices nor can you vote in elections or legally keep open shop for the sale of poisons unless you pay your annual fee.

This suggested circular was approved on motion of Messrs. Hall and Clark, and the Registrar instructed to send a copy with all renewal receipts and other correspondence to members of the College.

After the Committee arose and reported progress, upon motion of Mr. Daniel at the noon recess, it was

Moved by Messrs. McGregor and McKee, that this be authority and instruction to the By-Laws and Legislation Committee, in conjunction with the President, Vice-President and Mr. Clark, to watch any attempt on the part of any member of the Local Legislature, "as foreshadowed," to amend the Pharmacy Act, and to take such action as they may be disposed, to oppose or assist such legislation or to re-introduce the recent amendments which were withdrawn. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Shuff and D'Avignon, that the President is hereby authorised to raise, on the credit of the College, a sum not to exceed \$3000 at the Bank for current expenses for the next six months, if necessary. Carried.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, before the afternoon adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted:

That the Registrar inform Mr. Kyle, of Erin, that the *Journal* for the past four years cannot be supplied him.

That the \$4 be received from Dr. S. T. Bell, and that Fred. J. Bell be placed on the register.

That the Registrar be instructed to purchase a die or other indelible stamp to date apprentices and other papers.

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

CLOSING SESSION.

When President Petrie called the Council to order on Friday morning it

was at once evident that the members meant to wind up the business on the agenda with as little delay as possible, and as a result, all needless discussion was dispensed with, and the several reports and resolutions presented were rapidly disposed of. So that in the brief session of less than three hours duration more actual business was done than at any two sessions previously. The same good feeling and courteous consideration which had prevailed throughout the meeting was again manifest, and the consequence was that not only was considerable necessary business promptly and thoroughly attended to, but the meeting goes on record as one of the shortest as well as one of the most harmonious of recent years. The first order of business was the reception of the report of the committee on Executive and Finance presented by chairman Mackenzie. It read as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN, Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg to report that they have examined the following accounts and would recommend that they be paid as follows.

Here followed details of sundry accounts, amounting to \$1160.61.

Your Committee have examined the Registrar-Treasurer and Auditors' Reports presented herewith and recommend their adoption.

Re communication of Mr. L. W. Yeomans, of Belleville, your Committee beg to report that the five delegates allowed as accredited representatives to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association from this College, were appointed in August, 1892, by resolution of the Council, the following members being named: Messrs. Hall, Slaven, Mackenzie, Petrie and Buchanan. Your Committee therefore recommend, that as we have the power to name three accredited representatives to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, that such representatives be Messrs. L. W. Yeomans, of Belleville, John J. Hall and J. A. Clark, with three alternates to be appointed by the President or Vice-President.

Your Committee would recommend that if found necessary to replace the steam boiler this year as suggested by the janitor of the building, the purchase of the calcium lantern recommended by the Education Committee be laid over.

Your Committee recommend that in future, at the end of each senior course, an inventory of the stock of appliances, chemicals, and all articles in use in the teaching department be taken, and that each professor be instructed to take stock in his department, and report to the Registrar-Treasurer, who shall complete the same.

Your Committee recommend, in reference to the instructions in your committee's report at last session of Council, re purchase of supplies, that it is imperative that the course then laid down be carried out, and that the necessary order blanks be procured by the Registrar-Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) J. H. MACKENZIE,  
Chairman.

Some slight discussion arose upon the clauses having reference to the new boiler and the proposed stock-taking. In the latter case the original clause proposed to make it the duty of the Registrar to take stock, but it being pointed out that that official is well supplied with work already and also that the professors must necessarily be better able to render an account

of their own departments, the clause was changed to read as given above. Finally the report went through without further amendment upon the motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and Clark.

Before taking up the next report, however, the vexed question of the College boiler was definitely disposed of by the following resolution, which was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Hall and McGregor:

That the question of repairing or wholly renewing the present steam boiler for heating this building be left in the hands of the Building Committee and President to do in the matter as they deem best.

The report of the By laws and Legislation Committee was next presented by Mr. Jordan, and was as follows:

#### 2ND REPORT BY LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Your Committee recommend that, upon producing certificate proving two years' service, the petition of Howard L. Walton be granted.

Your Committee cannot recommend the granting of the petition of Mr. Mayer.

Your Committee recommend that the petition of Mr. Rutherford be dealt with the same as that of Charles Tyson.

(Signed,) F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Upon the motion of Messrs. Jordan and McGregor the report was adopted without discussion of any moment.

The special committee appointed earlier in the week to prepare a deliverance upon the communication from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, reported as follows through its Chairman, Mr. D'Avignon:

Your Special Committee have considered the communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec referred to them, and beg to report, recommending that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to reply to the letter stating that this Council affirms the principle that a uniform standard should be established for all pharmaceutical preparations used in Canada; and that we approve of the suggestion that steps should be taken to form a Pharmaceutical Association of the Dominion, with the view of striking a committee of representatives from the various Provinces for taking such action as will prove of advantage to the Druggists of the Dominion, and that the Council authorise the President and Vice-President, with power to add to their number, to act as a committee, in conjunction with the committees from other Colleges and Associations, and that such conference should be called together by the Association of the Province of Quebec at as early a date as possible.

(Signed,) J. E. D'AVIGNON, Chairman.

A very brief conversational discussion followed the reading of the above, in which the speakers were unanimous in urging the necessity of the action proposed therein, and the report was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education was presented by Mr. C. D. Daniel, Chairman, and was as follows:

Your Committee recommend the appointment of the following gentlemen as examiners, viz: Messrs. C. R. Sneath, W. Murchison, B. Jackes, Dr. N. B. Ellis, Messrs. J. Talbert Pepper, F. T. Harrison, and O. F. Botsford; to take subjects as under:

Dr. Ellis ..... Practical Chemistry.  
Mr. Sneath ..... Botany.  
Mr. Murchison ..... Prescriptions.  
Mr. Jackes ..... Chemistry.  
Mr. Botsford ..... Dispensing.



World Wide Popularity.  
THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 400,000 Bottles.

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Raymond's  
Pectoral  
Plasters!

If you are a **Retail Druggist** and have never sold our Plasters, never had samples, if you will send us your *card or label*, we will send you two sample plasters free. Sell them for **50c**. Don't give them away.

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HAVE YOU HAD CALLS FOR IT?

No dealer need hesitate to stock

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.

It will be continuously advertised, and as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, you can recommend it with perfect confidence to your trade. Free trial packages mailed upon application. Include in your next order, you'll have calls for it.

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COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,  
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.

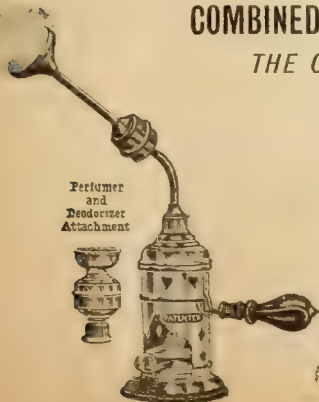
For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough**, and all diseases of the **Nose, Throat and Lungs**. Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
Price to Physicians, - 5.00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers for Canada,

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"THE CHAMPION"

CASTOR OIL,

R. K. N. BRAND,

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This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

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Mr. Peppet . . . . . Materia Medica.  
Mr. Harrison . . . . . Pharmacy.  
(Signed.) C. D. DANIEL, Chairman.

Upon motion of Messrs. Daniel and McKee the report of the Committee on Education was received and adopted.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, upon the motion of Messrs. Jordan and Daniel :

Resolved That the members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. William Elliot, so long and so intimately associated with this College, one of its first members, assisting actually in its foundation, both with purse and still more valuable counsel, and always, whether as president or as simply a member of the Council, promoting to his utmost, by his well matured judgment the best interests of the College. We desire to express our sincere sympathy with his family in their loss, and request that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them by the Registrar-Treasurer.

Mr. J. J. Hall presented a report from the Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the Roberts' bequest. The report was as follows :

Your Committee beg to report and recommend for adoption by this Council, the following:—That the President, Vice-President and Mr. Watters, be a Committee to confer with the executors of the estate of the late John Roberts, in reference to the advisability of making a change in the details governing the bequest, and that such change fully carry out the object in view of perpetuating the name of the donor.

(Signed), J. J. HALL,  
Chairman.

Messrs. Hall and McGregor moved, that the report of the Special Joint Committee just read, be adopted. Carried.

The next resolution was dealing with the same matter and read as follows :

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Committee on Executive and Finance, and the Registrar-Treasurer, be authorized to invest the John Roberts' legacy of \$3000, in Loan Company debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Carried.

The question of allowing students to present themselves for final examination before attaining the age of 21 years, which had previously been discussed when some of the petitions from apprentices came up on the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, came once more on the tapis through the following motion of Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon :

That if legislation be sought by this Council amending the Pharmacy Act, or if the said Act should be dealt with by the Government, that this be an instruction to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to take such action as will amend Section 11, enabling candidates to present themselves for examination prior to attaining the age of 21 years, retaining diplomas, however, until the successful candidate has attained that age, the candidate being at least 19 years.

Considerable discussion followed the introduction of this motion, the members of the Council agreeing on the advisability of giving every encouragement to those young men who had pushed forward in their studies and were prevented only by lack of age from taking their final exam., but the principal diversity of opinion appeared to arise over the age limit which should be placed upon the students pre-

sending themselves for finals. After the debate had proceeded at some length, an amendment was moved in the following terms by Messrs. Clark and Hall :

That the words "19 years" be struck out and the words "20 years" inserted.

This was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. C. D. Daniel gave notice of motion in the following terms :

I beg to give notice that, at the next meeting I propose moving that the clause of By-law 13 containing reference to the length of time for examinations be amended by striking out the words "three following days" and inserting "three or more days following."

Once more before the proceedings closed the Roberts' bequest came up, this time on a motion of Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon, who sought to change the action of the Council taken an hour previously. These gentlemen presented the following resolution :

That the Roberts' bequest matter be taken from the hands of the Joint Committee and be referred to the Educational Committee, to confer with the Faculty and Mr. Roberts' executors, and bring down a scheme at the meeting of Council in February.

The resolution received little or no discussion and was rejected upon a show of hands.

Moved by Messrs. Watters and Daniels :

That we place to the credit of the Infringement Committee the sum of \$150. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Daniel and Jordan :

That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1894. Carried.

The Council adjourned at 1.30 p. m.

### The Production of Ozone.

By W. A. Shenstone, F.C.S., F.I.C., and M. Priest, at Chemical Society.

This investigation was commenced over two years ago, and a preliminary report had been given by Mr. Shenstone and a Bristol colleague before the society some eighteen months ago. Owing to the removal of his colleague the work had lapsed until recently, when it was revived owing to a grant from the Royal Society, which enabled Mr. Shenstone to obtain the necessary assistance and defray the cost of new and specially devised apparatus.

The previous work of others upon the same subject, the production of ozone from oxygen by means of electric discharge, had tended greatly to show that silent discharges effected the greatest conversion, but the difference of potential energy had not been fully worked out.

Mr. Shenstone then proceeded to describe the different parts of the apparatus with which the results had been obtained. A delicate clock-work arrangement had been devised as a substitute for the usual platinum interrupter to the electric current, which reduced or increased the number of breaks or interruptions with the greatest ease. By means of this he had been able to reduce the interruptions to about 1,000 per minute, whereas the coil

usually gave 5,000. It was even possible to reduce them to 100, but experience had shown that when reduced too low the conversion of oxygen was very slow.

One of their most important results showed that by the use of a current with about 1,000 breaks per minute, the largest conversion of oxygen into ozone took place, but they had also confirmed previous observers in noticing that if a trace of ozone were required quickly, the larger the number of breaks the better.

The ozone generator was next described, and the oxygen apparatus which is attached to it. The oxygen is obtained from chlorate of potassium by gentle heat in a thin glass tube, the gas passing upward through another tube containing potassium hydrate, so as to thoroughly dry the gas. The ozone generator is a large cylinder surrounded by crushed ice, and the platinum nodes are inserted at the bottom. The generator had to be scrupulously clean and of the thinnest glass. The washing of this glass was minutely described, and the authors had employed "filtered steam" for this purpose, besides distilled water. The steam is filtered by passing it through a tube filled with asbestos, although it was by no means clear what the authors expected to filter out. The apparatus was connected with a U-tube of mercury and also with a Sprengel pump. The action of ozone upon the mercury was prevented by means of a minute aperture above, where the oxygen was heated by means of a small flame, although subsequently the authors found that a small roll of silver, of .990 to 1.000 purity, would prevent this action. Previously Mr. Shenstone had pointed out that, besides the rapid oxidation of the surface of the mercury, ozone has the property of attaching mercury to the glass. The side of the V-tube was graduated according to a scale, and it was easy to see by the amount of the variation of the level the extent to which the oxygen had been condensed into ozone. A thermometer of special delicacy was inserted in the outer chamber of the ozone generator, and the temperature about 2°C., maintained as nearly as possible through the experiments.

A current of oxygen was passed through the whole apparatus, and then when all traces of nitrogen were removed the generator was sealed up at its oxygen supply side and the electric discharges were made to pass through.

At first the experiments were continued for four hours, but afterwards it was found that an hour was quite sufficient, the only variation after that time being due to barometric alterations.

Another difficulty which the authors experienced, but for which they could not account, was that results differed considerably when different ozone generators were employed. It was this that led them to adopt the thinnest possible glass, as they obtained over 2 per cent. more ozone from a thin glass than with a thicker one. Their first experiments gave approximately 13 per cent. of ozone obtain-



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**TO UNDERSTAND**

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A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

**EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.**



ed from pure, dry oxygen. Later they obtained an average of 16 per cent., and on one occasion, with the same generators, 17.24, which was fairly close to Professor McLeod's classical experiment with 17.43 per cent. The most startling result was that already indicated, which conclusively showed that low potential energy yielded better results than high. With a current of 20 C.M.G.'s an average of 16.81 per cent. was obtained, whilst 33 C.M.G.'s gave 16.44.

The difference between using a Whimshurst machine and the coil was also marked, the authors finding that the modification of the ordinary coil was distinctly better. —*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

### The Proper Dispensing of Dry Powders in Capsules.

[Extracts from Proceedings of Indiana Pharmaceutical Association.]

The query box was opened, the first query was: "In making capsules of anti-kamnia what is the usual process?"

"President Carter: It is the usual custom to put the medicine into the capsule dry, and thereby have a coating of it on the outside, making a very slovenly and unsightly appearing capsule.

He reviewed at some length Dr. Perry's article on capsules, fully agreeing with the doctor, that care enough was not taken to have everything as neat as it should be.

Mr. Ridgely: Puts up the dry powder and weighs the capsule each time.

Mr. Kennedy: Advises making a pill mass before putting in capsules.

Mr. Walcott: In every instance the article called for by the prescription should be used, and no substitute allowed. You cannot use something in place of anti-kamnia that will "answer as well," and you should not if you could.

Mr. Haynie: Thinks the substance should be put in the capsules dry, as the dry powder has a better and quicker effect. Evansville druggists all dispense dry.

Prof. Hereth: The use of dry powders is advisable in most cases. The druggist should use only and exactly what the doctor orders."

In commenting upon the above it is pleasant to note that Mr. Walcott and Prof. Hereth deemed it appropriate, even though the point was not involved in the query, to lay great stress upon the preservation of the integrity of the drug, and from our report of the proceedings no sentiment met with more cordial and enthusiastic approval than the slogan "no substitution." Upon the exact point of the query our experience agrees fully with that taken by the majority of the Association, that quinine, cinchonidia, as well as anti-kamnia, and indeed all powdered drugs wanted in capsules, are best put up in dry powder as the effect is more speedy and appreciable.

The objection cited by President Carter is readily overcome by the practice of using a clean, dry towel in the handling

of the finished capsule, wiping each one separately. —*Notes on New Pharmaceutical Products.*

### Soluble Extract of Ginger.

If you have any difficulty in making your Soluble Extract of Ginger try the following formulas:

Soluble Extract Jamaica Ginger which will not precipitate with Carbonated Water

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Jam. Ginger (grd., coarsely) | 1 lbs.      |
| Sp. Vini. Rect. 60 per cent. | 2 5 16 pts. |
| Water                        | 15 ozs.     |

Mix and agitate frequently for 10 days, then press and filter. Product, 45 ozs. 1st. Tr.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Tr. Jam. Ginger (1st Tr.) | 40 ozs.  |
| Water                     | 4 0 ozs. |

Mix and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Phosphate Soda, previously dissolved in 5 ozs. boiling water and cooled. Shake well. Next add

Chloride Calcium Powd.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. dissolved in 5 ozs. cold water. Shake well and allow it to stand 12 hours and filter.

Distill the filtered solution at a very low temperature. Reserve the 1st 30 ozs.

Distill another 40 ozs. (throw away) and allow the still to become cool.

The remainder in the still will be about 18 ozs., reserve this and rinse the still with the 30 ozs. first reserved. Mix with the 18 ozs. and filter at once through filtering paper.

#### SOLUBLE EXT. JAM. GINGER.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| F. E. Ginger, U. S. P. | 40 ozs. fld. |
| Powd. Pumice           | 1 oz. troy.  |
| Water, qs              | 12 ozs. fld. |

Mix the F. E. Ginger and the Pumice in a bottle and shake well at intervals for 3 hours. Add the water in small portions at a time, shaking well at each addition; then shake well occasionally during 24 hours. Filter until it becomes clear with water q. s. to make 12 ozs. fld.

#### SOLUBLE EXT. JAM. GINGER.

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Jam. Ginger, grd. | 2 lbs. |
| Powd. Pumice      | 1 oz.  |
| Slacked Lime aa   | 2 ozs. |
| Alcohol, dil., qs | 4 pts. |

Mix the Ginger, Pumice and Lime, (thoroughly) then saturate the Powder with Alcohol, dil. Place the mixture in a narrow percolator, (using no force for packing).

Lastly add Alcohol dil. and percolate until 4 pints have been obtained. Allow to stand 24 hours and filter.

#### SYR. GINGER.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Sol. Ext. Jam. Ginger | 2 ozs. fld. |
| Syr. Simple, qs       | 4 pts.      |

### Dulcin: The New Sweetener.

W. WATSON SMITH, F.I.C., F.C.S.

This body, chemically related to urea, has been prepared and patented by Riedel, the patentee of salipyrin and other medicinal products, as a rival to saccharin. It is claimed that it is superior to saccharin as a sweetening agent, as it is supposed to be 450 times as sweet as sugar. Mr. Smith reminded the meeting

that when saccharin was introduced it was claimed that it was 250 times sweeter than the equivalent weight of sugar, and that recent improvements in its manufacture had made it about 350 times as sweet. Dulcin is now prepared from para-phenetidin by a process that enables the manufacturers to compete in price with saccharin, but the difficulty remaining is that it is very insoluble. Even in the hottest cup of tea, said Mr. Smith, it appeared hardly soluble, and to get at its sweetening powers this way was very expensive, as a large amount floated on the top. It is in fine, slender, needle-shaped crystals, moderately sweet on the tongue, and quite free from the aromatic taste which accompanies saccharin. Chemically its composition is para-phenetol carbamide, and the fact that it is an amide suggested to a member that it should be called dulcine. Mr. Smith concluded by expressing a belief that its action upon the system would soon be known by comparative experiments, and added a wholly unnecessary caution against the publication of references to this new body. Mr. Smith and the meeting generally were evidently unaware that the pharmaceutical press published many of his details several months ago. Indeed, Messrs. Greef, the London agents of Riedel, announced last December that dulcin had been definitely proved by medical authorities to be innocuous to the system. The question of rendering it soluble, and then comparative experiments between it and saccharin are the only important results that are awaited. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

### Distinguished Printers.

Prince Edward William and the Prince Napoleon were both printers. The present Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Battenburg are printers, and the Emperor of China works in the private printing office almost every day. Wm. Caxton, the father of English literature, was a practical printer. So were G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Gales, Charles Richardson, James Parker, Horace Greeley, Chas. Dickens, James Buchanan, Simon Cameron and Schuyler Colfax printers, all, and practical ones. Mark Twain, Amos Cummings, Bret Harte and Opie Read are plain, practical printers, remarks an American contemporary, as were Artemus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby and Sut Lovingood. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, James S. Hogg, of Texas, are both printers; and the leader of science and philosophy in his day made it his boast that he was a journeyman printer. In fact, thousands of the most brilliant minds in this country are to be found toiling in the publishing houses of large cities and towns. It is not every one that can be a printer—brains are absolutely necessary.—*From The Printer and Stationer.*

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(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15TH, 1893.

## A Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The question raised at the recent meeting of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association as to what Pharmacopœia is the standard for Canadian pharmacists, has attracted a good deal of attention not only within our own borders, but has been the theme of leading editorials in English and United States journals. The question arose in the first place from some prosecutions which took place under the Dominion Adulteration Act, in which several pharmacists were called upon to pay costs when it had been proven that tinctures sold were not made in accordance with the formula set forth in the British Pharmacopœia.

The question then arose, is the B. P. the recognized standard for preparation of articles sold by the pharmacists of Canada? This is where we are "at sea." The Dominion Adulteration Act, Chap. 107, Vic. 49, declares that "Every drug shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the Act; if, when sold or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein." This evidently meaning, at least if custom is any law, that where a formula for any specified preparation is given in the B. P. it must be made according to that formula, or, where it is a preparation of the U. S. P., it must conform to the standard there specified,—for instance, Tincture of Arnica means, according to our interpretation, the tincture prepared from the root, and not the U. S. P. tincture; if the latter is supplied it should be labelled Tincture of Arnica Flowers or Tincture of Arnica U. S. P.

It has been argued that the fact of the Province of Quebec being semi-French in nationality, the French Codex naturally holds a prominent place amongst prescribers. This, however, prevails only to a limited extent as the physicians of that Province are, for the most part, Canadian born and educated in Canadian Colleges, and the preparations of the Codex are only prescribed by a few and then to only a very limited extent,—just as like manner in parts of the Province of Ontario there are found a few German physicians who are in the habit of using some of the preparations peculiar to the "Fatherland."

The fact remains that the B. P. is the recognized Pharmacopœia of the Canadian pharmacist, taught in all Colleges of Pharmacy, and certainly considered as the standard by the physicians of the Dominion. In Ontario, perhaps more than in any of the other Provinces, the U. S. Pharmacopœia is frequently brought into use, principally on account of the close proximity to the United States and the great amount of intercourse between them;

in Quebec, the U. S. P. is used in a still smaller degree. In the eastern Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island the B. P. is also universally used, the exception being the comparatively small number of prescriptions which come across the border, and in which some preparations are ordered which are not found in the B. P., and these, in a large number of cases, as well as in Ontario, consist to a very great extent of semi-proprietary preparations or private formula of some distinctive makers. In Manitoba and the N. W. Territories, the B. P. is also officially recognized and looked upon as the pharmacist's guide, while in British Columbia, as our correspondent points out in this issue, all preparations of the B. P. are supplied when any article named in that Pharmacopœia are designated. Nowhere in the Dominion can it be found, as erroneously stated in the *American Druggist*, that "in a large portion of Canada the United States Pharmacopœia is the generally accepted standard."

Having treated of this matter as a text-book recognized by Colleges of Pharmacy, the standard as set forth in the Adulteration Act, and as the book which custom has made to be the universal guide of pharmacists in this country, let us then consider whether it is an altogether suitable standard for the use of pharmacists and physicians, and whether it would not be better to have as a text book one more adapted to the wants of this country and which would be recognized as the standard of all pharmaceutical preparations prescribed here. In a communication which appeared in the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* of December, 1889, a correspondent, who is a well-known druggist of Halifax, in speaking of the confusion existing from the fact of graduates of British and United States Medical Colleges frequently practicing their profession in the same city and adopting as their standard the Pharmacopœias of the countries in which they received their degrees, said "this can only be obviated by a standard of our own, and I know that there are many in the drug business, as well as among the medical fraternity, who would lend their time and talent to the accomplishment of such a work." We have always maintained that the only satisfactory solution of the question and the only guide which Parliament could have in legalizing any particular pharmacopœia, would be to have one peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the Canadian pharmacist, embracing what was deemed best in the Pharmacopœias of other countries, and one which would be endorsed by physicians and pharmacists alike.

A Pharmacopœia compiled under the supervision of some of the leading pharmacists of Canada, assisted, it might be, by members of the medical profession, and which would be used as a text-book in our Colleges of Pharmacy, would be a decided step in advance in pharmaceutical progress in this country, and a safe guide for both Government and people.

## A Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Now that the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have both declared themselves in favor of the formation of a Pharmaceutical Association embracing all the provinces of the Dominion, we trust the matter will be pushed forward to a successful issue. In our issue for August, 1890, we strongly urged the formation of such a body, believing then, as we do now, that it would be in the best interests of pharmacy, and it must be apparent to every one that such an association can find plenty of work outside of what is usually done at provincial association meetings. One matter that needs reformation and should receive early attention is the matter of reciprocity in College diplomas. It does seem somewhat absurd that a man should be considered competent to perform all that is required of a pharmacist in Ontario and yet not in Quebec, or that a British Columbia graduate can not qualify in New Brunswick; there should be no limit but the boundary of the Dominion. Either let the various Councils accept each others diplomas, the curriculum being fixed by the Dominion Association, or a central examining board be appointed. The matter of a Canadian Pharmacopœia will also be a fit subject for early discussion. Then there are matters of trade and commerce, regulation of prices, suggestions as to tariff reforms and many other subjects which a united body of this kind would find to deal with. We trust that the various provincial pharmaceutical organizations will take up this matter in real earnest, and use their best endeavors to make the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association an accomplished fact.

## The Pharmacopœia Question.

THE *Montreal Medical Journal*, which, we believe, is supposed to voice McGill College, speaking of Mr. Gray's recent remarks before the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, says: "There can be no doubt that prescriptions written by Canadian physicians are according to the British Pharmacopœia and, even if there is no law bearing directly upon the question, the knowledge of this fact should compel the druggist to thus dispense these preparations. We believe the chemists of Montreal have quite generally acted honorably in this matter. Ontario has definitely settled the question by enacting that the British Pharmacopœia shall be the standard for all pharmaceutical preparations mentioned therein, and it would be well if Quebec passed a similar law, so that no doubt could be raised. To leave an important matter like this in any way an open question is not right, and Mr. Gray deserves the thanks of both professions for calling attention to it." And commenting on the fact that there is no law in that Province requiring the B. P. alone to be used, it remarks, "If there is no legal



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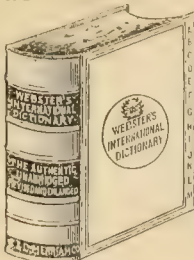
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standard, on what grounds could the prosecution be conducted? This, we believe, was what Mr. Gray contended, although the remarks of a contemporary would lead the reader to a different conclusion.

The Economical Drug Co., of Chicago, which for some time has created sad havoc among prices with the drug trade of Chicago, has been obliged to "shut up" with liabilities of \$40,000.

HUNGARY too will have a world's fair. A note has been received by the Department of Science and Art, through the Foreign Office, from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to England, announcing that a National Exhibition will be held in Budapest in 1896, to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Hungary.

The annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Chicago, commencing Aug. 14th, at 3 p. m. On Monday, Aug. 20th, there will be a meeting of the World's Congress of Pharmacists, beginning at 10 a. m. The meetings of the International Pharmaceutical Congress will take place on Tuesday, 21st.

PAPER STOCKINGS are said to be a new German invention. A Berlin shoe trade journal observes that the stockings are made of a specially prepared impregnated paper stock, which has an extraordinary effect on perspiring feet. The moisture is absorbed by the paper as rapidly as it is formed, and the feet remain dry and warm, while the constant temperature maintained in the shoes is said to be the greatest preventive of colds.

### Queries and Answers.

A subscriber at Red Deer, N.W.T.

#### PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

This is now in the unofficial formulary as published by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, under the title of Syrupus Ferri Phosphate Comp. The formula is

Iron Wire, free from oxide . . . 37 grains.  
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid . . . 1 ounce.  
Sp. Gr. 1.5 . . . 1 ounce.  
Distilled water . . . 5 drachms.

Place in a glass flask, so that the liquid completely covers the wire, plug with wool, and heat gently until dissolved. Now take of

Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium 120 grs.  
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid . . . 1 drms.  
Distilled water . . . 2 ozs.

#### Mix and add

Bicarbonate of Potassium . . . 9 grs.  
Phosphate of Sodium . . . 9 grs.

Then add the solution of phosphate of iron, filter, and set aside.

Combined . . . 30 grs.  
Distilled water . . . 7 1/2 oz.

Boil for 15 minutes and filter, pouring over the filter sufficient water to produce seven ounces. To this add

Refined Sugar . . . 14 ozs.

Heat till dissolved and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates, and sufficient water to measure 1 pint. Dose 1/2 to 2 drachms.

ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE. The following is said to resemble the genuine Elixir and corresponds with it in strength:

Lactopeptine . . . . . 640 grains  
Aromatic Elixir . . . . . 16 ozs.  
Tinct. of Cardbear . . . . . q. s.

Dissolve and filter to separate the sugar of milk.

SUB ROSA, of Truro, N. S., writes—

As I suppose you are often in receipt of "home made" prescriptions, I take the liberty of mailing you this one. It looks as though "Josh Billings" might have been trying "his hand" at prescription writing, or *rather, spelling*.

#### TARAXACUM.

Time of of opium . . . . .  
" Rubburb . . . . .  
" champhor . . . . . equal parts.  
" pepperment . . . . .  
" read paper . . . . .

### U. S. Pharmacopœia.

The new U. S. Pharmacopœia is now ready for delivery and is sold at the following prices:—Cloth, \$2.50; Leather, \$3.00; Interleaved, \$4.00; Printed on side of page, \$3.50. The publishers are P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia.

### Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University announces that it is now ready to give a two years' course for the Degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, with the same requirements for admission and graduation as have been established by Michigan University. At the same time, the course heretofore offered for the Degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will be continued, requiring attendance upon one Junior course and one Senior course, each of about twenty weeks, and with the same requirements as to age and practical experience in the drug business as in other colleges of pharmacy.

Next term begins on the First of September and the prospects are that the class will be larger than ever before, which may be partly attributed to the new building in which the school has six magnificent laboratories.

THE NAPHTHOLS.—The following is suggested to distinguish between *a* and *b* naphthol. Five cc. of a solution of caustic soda, to which is added 5 centigrammes of sulphanilic acid. This mixture is diluted, and 5 cc. of normal H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and .02 gramme of NaNO<sub>2</sub> are added. The naphthol is dissolved in a weak soda solution, and added to the reagent, *a* naphthol gives a blood-red coloration and *b* naphthol gives a reddish yellow tint. *Pharm. Central.*

### Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The recent discussion initiated by the members of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association as to the advisability of introducing a Canadian Pharmacopœia has attracted considerable attention here. Editorial notes have appeared in all the journals of pharmacy, and each has sagaciously suggested that an extension of the British Pharmacopœia would meet the case. This is no doubt very well meant, but Canadian pharmacists probably know that the revision of the next edition of the B. P. is not even commenced. Indeed, Professor Atfield, who as reporter to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council should know, has fixed its date as probably not before 1898 or 1900. Perhaps one of the best suggestions is for the Canadian Pharmaceutical Associations to unite in producing a Formulary which could be used in addition to the B. P. and U. S. P., whilst if it could receive legislative enactment it would have to be recognized all over the Dominion as official. One point should be borne in mind. The production of such a work is accompanied by an immense amount of experimental work which few pharmacists are in a position to give. Even the production of the B. P. additions of 1890 were found to entail a large amount of work upon the committee of pharmacists of this country who produced them. Numberless experiments upon both the small and also on the larger scale had to be made before the formulae were approved of; and a prominent member of the committee informs us that the number of the workers must be largely augmented if the next edition of the B. P. is to be revised on the same lines.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has just determined to raise the present lectureship on materia medica at the School of Pharmacy to the dignity of a chair. The result will be that Mr. H. G. Greenish will become Professor of that subject, whilst it is hinted that in the future pharmacy will be tacked on to the materia medica and dealt with by the one teacher. Mr. Greenish is an estimable young man who in his youth enjoyed the advantages of education in Dorpat University under Professor Georg Dragendorff. His chief distinction is that he translated Dragendorff's *Plant Analysis* into English. As a teacher he has developed the histological examination of plants but has hardly contributed at all to pharmaceutical or scientific literature. It is hoped by his friends that the recent elevation of his position at the School will give him the necessary leisure for carrying on some of the pharmacological researches which Dragendorff instituted before he turned his attention so exclusively to forensic medicine. As a pharmaceutical chemist he has a closer acquaintance with the real educational requirements of a thorough pharmacist than several of his colleagues. For that reason



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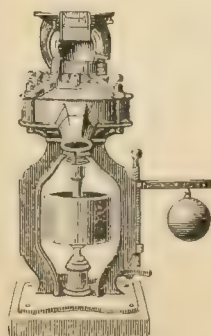
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alone his appointment will be considered satisfactory to most of the members of the Society. As the contingency of his taking pharmacy as well is at present remote, little need be said about it. It certainly appears objectionable, however, that he should ever teach a subject in which his brother acts as examiner in the examinations of the Society.

The introduction of a new disinfectant and true antiseptic is always of interest. It is not always that one is floated into public and medical notice with such good credentials as the new coal tar disinfecting fluid introduced by Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., of Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, England. The liquid, to which the registered title "Izal" has been given, is dark brown with a coal tar odor and alkaline reaction. On dilution with water it forms an emulsion which is nearly white and inseparable. It is practically non-corrosive and non-caustic and does not stain linen or metals. The addition of strong acid precipitates oily matters, so that it is probably a preparation of the cresylic acid type, which I have described on more than one occasion. Its germicidal properties and antiseptic action have been tested by Dr. Klen, F. R. S., the distinguished bacteriologist, who also guarantees its non-toxic effects upon animals. He finds that even with dilute solution of Izal, the bacilli of diphtheria, typhoid, chicken cholera, Asiatic cholera, glanders, etc., are quickly destroyed. For the dejection of patients suffering from contagious epidemics, a solution of 1 per cent. is sufficient to completely sterilise both spores and bacteria in 24 hours. Since then, it has been employed by one of the leading west-end physicians who has reported its results in *The Lancet*. Very high praise is accorded to Izal as a general disinfectant, and it is placed above carbolic acid and very little inferior to the poisonous perchloride of mercury. As the owners of this disinfectant are both wealthy and of considerable business capacity, it is safe to infer that before long it will be known to pharmacists in every English speaking country of the world. Already it is being extensively advertised here and a good demand has been started.

The ipecacuanha question of stem *versus* root has advanced another stage by the publication of Professor Attfield's report. He practically confirms Mr. Cripp's figures as to the relative proportion of alkaloid in stem and root, the average yield of the two samples submitted to him being 1.975 and 1.798 per cent. respectively. As these contained upward of 50 per cent. of stem mixed with the root, the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory on the score of poor yield of emetine. The method adopted of extracting the alkaloid is certainly open to objection. To obtain the largest yield, the method of extracting with concentrated alcohol, as adopted by Professor Attfield, is certainly the best. But he has not proved that one treatment was extracted, or that the yield was all alcohol. In fact, it is probably incorrect to ascribe all the yield

by this method to emetine, particularly as this week Dr. Paul and Mr. Cownley assert that they have discovered another alkaloid beside emetine in ipecacuanha. No figures or organic combustions are yet published, but as the investigation is being continued some important results may soon follow. They obtain an average result of total alkaloid in the root 2.11 per cent., whilst only 1.25 per cent. was obtained from the stems.

### Iodine and Tannin.

It is well known that iodine will dissolve in solutions of tannin, but in what proportions? The *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*, according to the *National Druggist*, discusses the following prescription, which was presented recently for preparation:

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Iodine            | 25 gm.    |
| Potassium iodide  | 1 gm.     |
| Tannin            | 2 gm.     |
| Potassium bromide | 10 gm.    |
| Distilled water   | 50 gm.    |
| Glycerin          | 50 gm.    |
| Essence of mint   | 20 drops. |

At first thought one would proceed to compound this prescription by pulverizing the four solids and mixing them; then mixing the water and glycerin, and dissolving therein the mixed solids. This process would appear rational, since the iodide, the bromide, and the tannin are all soluble in water, and the iodine is soluble in solutions of potassium iodide and of tannin. If manipulated in this way, however, a liquid will be obtained from which the iodine will separate completely. After experiment it was found necessary, in order to achieve success, to mingle the iodine, iodide and tannin intimately, and then to add the distilled water. Solution takes place in about two hours. When solution is completed bromide is dissolved in the liquid, the glycerin added, and, finally, the essence of mint. Without the latter the solution is of a fine, limpid, brown color, which the essential oil renders slightly turbid.

### Percentage the Basis of Successful Business.

A great many merchants seem to think that success in business depends almost wholly on the volume of business done.

They look upon a large volume of business as the acme of success, and to a great extent lose sight of percentages altogether which is really the base of all successful business.

To be successful as a merchant in building up a prosperous and paying business, a reasonable percentage of profit must be made over and above the cost of goods and the actual expenses of conducting their business.

This principle once established, then of course the volume of business has everything to do with the amount of the net profit.

Observation, however, leads us to the conclusion that too little attention is paid

to this matter of percentages in business transactions by western merchants, and that this fact is one of the most fruitful sources of failure that exists in the mercantile trade.

Of course, every man who engages in any line of mercantile trade does so with the idea of making a profit from the capital he invests, but statistics show that the number of men who fail in business very largely exceeds the number of those who succeed. In fact it is asserted upon reliable experience, that only five per cent. of those who engage in mercantile pursuits make a success of their business, while the other ninety-five per cent. are unsuccessful, if not absolute failures.

Why is this? Many reasons have been assigned and many circumstances and conditions combine to bring about this wide difference between success and failure in retailing merchandise. Of course a very large percentage of failures is attributed, and rightly too, to the injudicious and indiscriminate grant of credits, and lack of ability to make collections.

But we believe that closely allied to this, and in fact an equal partner in the disaster should justly be classed the neglect of business men to figure percentage upon their business transactions.

How many merchants in this or other states can tell to anything like a certainty what per cent. the cost of goods what per cent. their clerk hire, their insurance, their rent, their losses through bad accounts is to the total volume of business done? We will venture the assertion that not one merchant in a hundred could give such information, while many of them could not tell you the net profit or loss upon their capital invested in any one year.

The large majority of merchants base their per cent of profits upon the actual cost of their merchandise, simply guessing at the percentage that should be added, to cover the expense of conducting and maintaining their business, and almost invariably this expense is guessed too low and in a short time they find failure staring them in the face, all because they have failed to figure a proper percentage for the cost of doing business.

Too much importance is attached to the volume of business, and many a merchant fails simply because his desire to attain a large volume of trade has led him to sacrifice needed and legitimate profits in hopes of increasing his sales.

The haphazard, and guesswork methods of doing business may occasionally win, but there are ninety-nine failures to one success.

The retail merchant should by all means put more system into his business and reduce it down to a basis of percentages — *Neb. Trade Journal*

**PAPAIN.** In cases of deficiency of gastric digestion due to anacidity, papain (vegetable pepsin) should be used, as it digests nitrogenous foods in a neutral medium.

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Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Derby Condition Powders.  
Wright's Vermifuge.  
Robert's Eye Water.  
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**CANADIAN DRUGGIST,**  
STRATHROY, CANADA.



## On the Preparation of Compressed Tablets.

J. A. McFERRAN, M. D.

(Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.)

Prescriptions are a matter of confidence between the druggist and physician, and no measure of compliments can do away with the responsibilities of either toward the sick. Both should be thoroughly competent to do their duties in a practical way. Neither can delegate to others any part of their duties: both have noble callings, and there should be as much conscience on the part of the compounder of medicines as on that of the prescriber. Medicines are, to a large extent, the means used by the physician to prevent the onset of disease. The physician chooses the remedies and trusts to the druggist to prepare them. In these progressive times the physician too often forgets the great purposes of his profession by giving importance to manufacturers' compounds; and the druggist eager for trade lowers himself to localized venders of ready-made prescriptions. This state of affairs, the druggist says, has been brought by the physician; and the doctor says the fault results with the druggist in not keeping up with the demands of practical pharmacy. I think the trouble is somewhat with both: the doctor is often too indolent to think, and the druggist too lazy to work. The doctor prescribes pills of valerianate of zinc, granules of strychnine, elixir of quinine, iron and strychnine, and an innumerable multitude of other ready-made compounds. The druggist buys his extracts, tinctures, confections, and pills and lozenges from the manufacturing chemist, labels them with his own label, and calls his place a pharmacy. In neither case is the patient getting what he pays for, the best thought of his physician or medicine compounded by the druggist, in whose skill he places his health's safety. I am free to say, I have no faith in the skill of the doctor who prefers the prescriptions of others to his own; or in the ability of the druggist who depends upon others for the products which legitimately belong to his pharmaceutical calling.

There is one form in which medicine is very frequently used at the present time, that gives the druggist ample opportunity to show his individual skill and meet the many demands of his customers, without restoring to the products of others: I mean compressed tablets.

The enterprising manufacturers not only furnish them direct to the physician, but will solicit orders also from the druggist. No pent-up Utica is theirs, the whole boundless domain of physics is embraced in their all-absorbing love. Nor will the doctor, prone to the easy paths in the practice of medicine, stop his ears to the seductive arguments of the traveling salesman. The manufacturer sees the opening for trade, the retail druggist tries

to ignore it; but it is useless; the doctors want compressed goods, and if they cannot get them from the retail druggist first-handed, they will get them where they can. It is useless to say they are not used, or that they cannot be made by the retail druggist. They are used, and the retail druggist can furnish them in a better condition for administration than is often done by the manufacturer. The druggist can fill the doctor's own prescription, leaving the doctor no excuse for using that of others. He can make them hard or pliable, to suit the wants of the physician. By this means, the patient, the doctor and the druggist are brought nearer together, between whom there should be mutual confidence. It is urged by many druggists that they can buy tablets at a lower price than they can make them. This is not so for goods of the best quality; further, there are some compressed goods which are popular as domestic remedies, which change in appearance by keeping long, if made properly. For instance, soda mint tablets, such as are usually put on the market, if they have the full amount of oil in them and ammonia they will turn yellow; if they have not they are of but little use, and the buyer is disappointed or cheated. A druggist could make up a small quantity at a time and have them fresh; customers always want things fresh.

*Soda mint* is very easily made. Mix 1 lb. of bicarbonate of soda, gum arabic 1 oz., oil of peppermint  $\frac{5}{8}$ ij, and carbonate water, run through a No. XX sieve and of ammonia;  $\frac{5}{8}$ i dampen with alcohol and dry. Make into 5 grain tablets, and sell them to your customers as the best in the market; for they are your own make. These will be what they profess to be, and your patrons will soon find it out.

If you understand the principles of pharmacy, you can soon learn how to make compressed tablets, and learning how, you will become better druggists. Of course, as graduates you know the chemical relations of drugs, how and when chemical reactions take place; this will serve a good purpose here. For some time past there have been used many tablets of calomel and bicarbonate of soda. Your chemistry will tell you if these salts be mixed wet, and granulated, decomposition will take place, and the question would be how to avoid it? You might do so in several ways; but I will mention only one. Take bicarbonate of soda  $\frac{5}{8}$ ss, gum arabic  $\frac{5}{8}$ ss, mix and dampen with water, run through a No. 40 sieve, dry and put into a bottle, add calomel  $\frac{5}{8}$ is, and shake this until every granule is coated. The calomel will adhere to the small particles of soda hardened with the gum; this will obviate any necessity of tale. The object is to prevent the soda and calomel coming together in a damp condition. Make up into 1-grain tablets, each of which will contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain of calomel. This illustrates pretty well how chemical incompatibles may be put together in a compressed form and

still retain their individuality, and still better how, in some cases, a dangerous result may be avoided from mixing together articles innocent in themselves, but deleterious as factors in a product. The soda hardened with the gum is scarcely, in the least, hygroscopic and the tablets made with it, in the manner stated, will keep without change fully as long as the druggist who has them for sale desires. The calomel, being put in last, answers the purpose of its indications as a medicine and at the same time as a protection against adhesion to the dies and punches. In all these combinations a certain amount of brains is a *sine qua non*, and may be written on the formula *quantum sufficit*. Here, as elsewhere, the dictum of the teacher cannot give individual skill, nor can the dreams of theory take the place of applied knowledge.

At the start remember, and never let it be forgotten, that facts established cannot be changed, and it is with facts you have to deal. The metal of which the dies and punches are made is a fixed, unalterable fact. You may change the form, the peculiar construction of the punches or die; but so long as the face of them presents a smooth surface to the material to be compressed, it is always the same. Remembering this you will not ascribe the fault to the die or punch, if your material adheres to them. The punch should be perfectly smooth and have sharp edges, and move freely in the dies. They should be made of tool steel and tempered just hard enough to prevent bending under pressure—beyond this you should expect nothing, and if the material adheres to them, you must look to the material as the thing at fault. As a rule, you should cause the cohesive property of the material to be greater than the adhesive, and when, by experiment, you find where the fault is, all you have to do is to apply your knowledge of the nature of the different excipients to correct it. There are some materials that are neither cohesive nor adhesive; for instance, if an ounce of pulverized charcoal were ordered to be made into 40 lozenges, you would have no trouble in their sticking to the dies and punches, but you would have a great deal in getting any cohesion between the different particles of the material. The question here would be to add something that would cause a cohesion greater than adhesion, and at the same time, not destroy the effect of the charcoal as a remedy. Here dextrin, gelatin, gum arabic and tragacanth, mastic, etc., present themselves, as the different particles of charcoal must actually be glued together.

If you were ordered to make 480 grains of salicylate of soda into 96 tablets, you might add some pulv. acacia, dampen with alcohol and water, run through a No. 30 sieve and dry. Just before using, stir in some tale to prevent from sticking. There are other ways, without the use of tale, but it is better to learn this way first.

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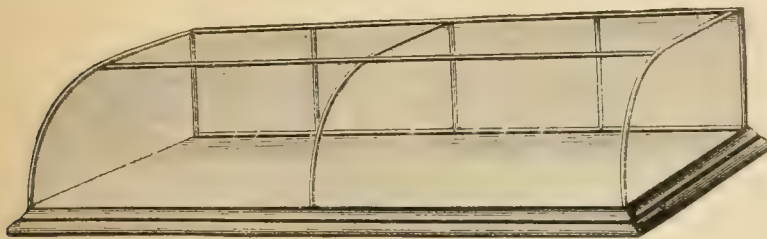
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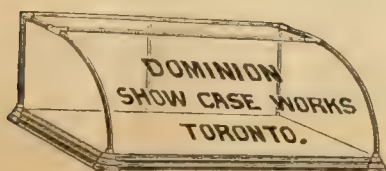
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not soluble in water, and when pressed alone may prove useless on account of their insolubility. A small quantity of starch added to the mixture may often become of great service. Say you take salol, phenacetin, starch; dampen with alcohol, run through a No. 20 sieve, shake over a gas jet to slightly warm, to granulate and dry; a moderate heat assists in granulating. There is no need of anything to prevent sticking.

There is a point it is well to remember. Any liquid that is not a solvent to any of the ingredients in a compound, will act as a protection against adhesion to the dies. In the manufacture of refined naphthalin into tablets, the material will stick to the dies if something is not used to prevent. As naphthalin is not soluble in water, water should be used to dampen, and this is effectual against adhesion.

In making tablet triturates, you will find sugar of milk alone makes the tablets too brittle; to correct this, add one part in eight of cane sugar as the base, dampen with alcohol and make up damp, unless they contain extracts; in that case you would have to make up dry, and use talc to prevent sticking. The talc should always be stirred in after the material has been granulated and dried. Where talc is objectionable, white cosmoline or albolin can be used pretty freely, if you have a machine that will feed a damp and sluggish material. By putting the tablets into some absorbent powder after they are made, and applying heat, most of it will disappear.

Learn the nature of each article you wish to compress, and take advantage of your knowledge of the solubility in different menstrua, and when the contrary nature of the different articles in a combination precludes the use of this knowledge, fall back upon such correctives as experience and your own thoughts suggest to meet the particular case. In making up compounds, reduce all to a fine powder as far as practicable; in this way you will make more regular granulations and finer looking tablets. Take the familiar brown mixture: Gum and licorice, each 2 lbs.; opium, 219 grs.; benzoic acid, 219 grs.; camphor, 140 grs.; oil of anise, 219 grs.; tartar emetic, 110 grs.; nitrate of potash, 1750 grs.; sugar, sufficient for 10 lbs. If these be thoroughly mixed and ground to a fine powder, put in a wide receiver, and a wet sponge hung to the under side of a lid, the material will absorb enough moisture to dampen during one night; next morning run through a No. 30 sieve and dry; on account of the extracts and sugar you cannot do without talc or lycopodium to prevent sticking. If you prefer, you can use diluted alcohol and dampen with a hand atomizer.

In filling prescriptions of small quantities, there is often no need of elaborate work in granulating; sometimes, when not incompatible, powdered soap rubbed up with the articles ordered prepares them to be run through a sieve; simply dampening with ether puts a powder into a granular condition. And where running out a

pound might require something to prevent sticking, 10 to 20 tablets would require nothing. Wetting with alcohol and drying will almost always leave the mass grainy. It does not matter how fine your material is; all you want is that it will tumble and not hold together on account of the moisture in it. I might talk for a week about material; but I wish to say something about how to make the tablets.

In the first place, do not get the fidgets; see that everything is in its place and that your machine is clean. Choose the set of dies required; and in this machine designed especially for retail druggists, you will find by lifting a small shaft and removing a pin, you can take off the feeder. Turning a few turns on this thumb-screw you can pull out the die holder; while it is out you can see if the internal part of the machine is clean. The die holder being out, put in a top punch the size you wish, put the die into the die holder, insert the bottom punch, put in the die holder with its containing die and punch, fasten into place by turning the thumb screw, slip on the feeder, drop the small vertical shaft into place, and you are ready for work. Weigh out the quantity of one tablet, pour it into the die and screw up the bottom punch until the material comes even with the plate. Turn on the pressure, and when the top punch is at its lowest depth, turn the knob at the top of the eccentric strap until you feel the pressure. Make two or three tablets to see if the weight is all right, then put on more pressure, if necessary, and finish your work. The first tablets should not be pressed much; when you are sure of your weight, you can powder your trial ones with your fingers and return to the feeder. The small cup should be used in making up small quantities. Put in by taking off the top of the feeder and simply putting the cup in its place, the motion of the feeder, in going backward and forward, will cause the material to drop into the die; the remnant of one or two tablets can be brushed into the die and there is no need of wasting any material at all. The feeder is so constructed that there can be no leakage from beneath the feed. The lower punch is so constructed that there is the least amount of friction possible. One great fault in making tablets is in using too much pressure; running at the rate of 60 per minute, the pressure should scarcely be felt on small tablets; but by taking a tablet between the fingers a little experience will tell you whether to put on or take off pressure, which is easily done by simply turning the knob to the right or left. In making tablets, whenever you hear a rubbing sound when the tablet is ejected you may know that the material needs correcting. As the feeder is so easily taken off, you can remove it with its contents without wasting a particle, correct the material by using talc, or what else is needed, put it back and proceed. Do not undertake to make tablets too fast; a regular, easy motion is the best, and you will accomplish more than by

trying to do a great deal in a short time. I am sure that this machine will do all that is required by a retail druggist as well as it is possible for a machine to do. It is strong, it takes up but little room, is easily kept clean and is so simple that anyone can understand it and run it. You can make quinine tablets, hypodermic tablets and such things as you wish to avoid excipients in; besides, by the construction of the feeder you can make up the flat friable triturates faster and more regularly than on plates, and that, too, without the use of talc or other insoluble excipients. The how to do those things does not properly belong to a short talk on tablets; anyone wishing to learn can do so on a proper occasion.

Here are quinine tablets, made without gum, oil, starch or talc, and other tablets of different sizes and shapes, made on a machine similar to this, which should be evidence conclusive that a retail druggist can make his own tablets and furnish physicians, who desire to think for themselves, any tablet that they wish to prescribe, without buying a hundred to fill a prescription for ten.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

#### Oil of Peppermint.

More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan. The centre of the industry is St. Joseph County. Peppermint plants to the weight of 15,000 tons when dried are cultivated every year in the State. From these essential oils are distilled. Early in spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are then covered with fragrant purple blossoms and the time has arrived for mowing. After laying in the sun to dry they are raked into heaps and taken to the distilleries, of which there are about 150 in the State. It is estimated that 250 pounds of dried peppermint plants produce one pound of oil. The yield per acre is 15 pounds of oil. Distilled peppermint brings from \$1.25 to \$5 per pound in the home market. The industry was originally established in Mitcham, Eng., about 150 years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne County, New York, and in St. Joseph, Mich. To day nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich, alluvial soil so abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the State to take precedence over any State or country in this industry.—*New York Post.*

The business man without enthusiasm is like a stove without fuel; he lacks the warmth of purpose necessary for success.





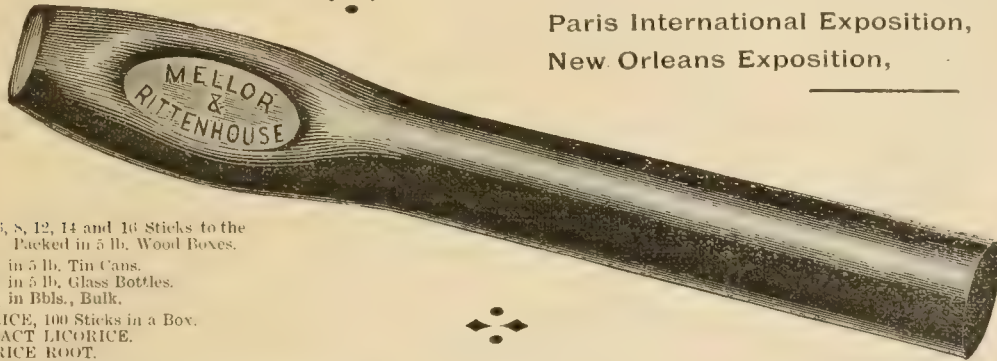
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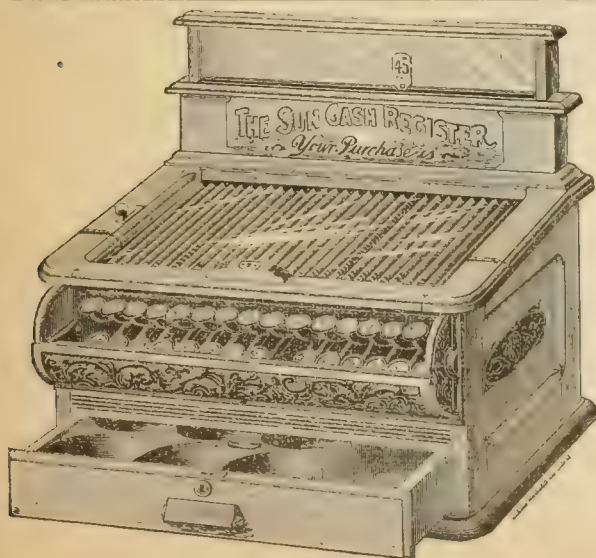
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## FORMULARY.

## CHIEF RED LACK FOR BOTTLES, ETC.

The *Druggisten Zeitung* gives the following :

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| Resin          | 60 parts.  |
| Stearic        | 30 parts.  |
| Succinic       | 30 parts.  |
| Dragon's blood | 15 parts.  |
| Alcohol        | 100 parts. |

Macerate together for several days with frequent agitation.

## DISINFECTANT.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Zinc                       | 5 XXXII |
| Muriatic Acid (Commercial) | 5 CXL   |

Mix in a suitable vessel, much larger than necessary to hold the Acid, stir well and let it stand 12 hours, then add

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Alum                                 | 5 iiss. |
| Calcium Chloride                     | 5 iiss. |
| Sodium Chloride                      | 5 iiss. |
| Dissolve in sufficient water to make | 0 LXXX. |

## DISINFECTANT.

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sulphate of Iron (crushed) | ... lbs. x.    |
| Carbolic Acid (crude)      | ... lbs. viii. |
| Water                      | ... Cong. x.   |

Mix.

## LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION.

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Nitrate of Lead | 5 XX         |
| Water           | ... Cong. i. |

Mix and dissolve by aid of heat.

## INCENSE. NO. 1.

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| R Gum benzoin, coarse powder | 2 ounces. |
| Cassia bark,                 | 1 ounce.  |
| Genevibanum,                 | 7 ounces. |

Mix well.

## No. 2.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| R Gum benzoin, |          |
| Storax         | aa       |
| Gum odibanum,  | 4 drams  |
| Gum myrrh      | aa       |
| Cassia bark    | 3 drams. |
| Olibanum       | 1 dram.  |
| Oil lavender,  |          |
| Oil bergamot   | aa       |
| Oil cloves     | 3 drops. |
|                | 1 drop.  |

Mix thoroughly.

The incense of the Bible, Exodus XXX, 35, is made of

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Olibanum |         |
| Gambonum |         |
| Benzoin  |         |
| Storax   | aa      |
|          | 1 ounce |

Mix and grind to fine powder.

## CREOSOTE PILLS.

C. Emel, in *Pharm. Weekblad*, recommends the following :

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Gelatin | 10 part. |
| Sugar   | 5 parts  |
| Water   | 24 part  |

Make into a jelly. One part of this jelly warmed will emulsify two parts of creosote and this emulsion can be mixed with powdered licorice.

## DUSTING POWDER FOR CHILDREN

(Given in *Schweizer W. für Pharm.*)

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Bead Alum                      | 15 part.  |
| Bead Acid                      | 15 part.  |
| Prepared Calcium Carbonate     | 150 part. |
| Sugar                          | 250 part. |
| Carbolic Acid                  | 3 parts.  |
| Oil of Rose, a few drops only. |           |

## LYON'S CATHARTIC

The following, according to the *Drugs-*

*ten Zeitung*, is the formula for this excellent and widely celebrated dressing for the hair :

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Castor oil             | 2 liters. |
| Essence of cantharides | 240 gm.   |
| Lanum                  | 34 gm.    |
| Bergamot oil           | 29 gm.    |
| Clove oil              | 29 gm.    |
| Lavender oil           | 7 gm.     |
| Rosemary oil           | 7 gm.     |
| Alcohol                | 6 liters. |

Mix and dissolve. *Nat. Druggist.*

## TOOTHACHE WAX.

The following formula represents a preparation which has been introduced lately, and is regarded with favor in Germany, where it originated :

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| R White wax       | parts XXX.  |
| Venice turpentine | parts xij.  |
| Mastic, powdered  | parts v.    |
| Opium, powdered   | parts iij.  |
| Chloral hydrate   | parts iiss. |

A preparation containing pelltitory as an active ingredient has been used to some extent in this country. It reads thus :

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| R Pelltitory, powdered | part j. |
| Mastic, powdered       | part j. |
| Sugar, powdered        | part j. |
| Chloroform, q. s.      |         |

Make this into a paste with sufficient chloroform, and at once put it into a stoppered bottle.—*Pharm. Record*

## BAYON'S ARTHRITIFUGE.

This preparation, which has a reputation as an anti-rheumatic and anti-gout remedy in Italy equal to that of Liqueur Leville in France, is composed, according to the analysis of the *Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica*, of the following ingredients, in the proportions given :

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Sugar                 | 393.75  |
| Water                 | 323.75  |
| Alcohol               | 50.75   |
| Sodium salicylate     | 21.70   |
| Sodium bicarbonate    | 1.70    |
| Glycerin              | 2.25    |
| Coloring matter, etc. | .10     |
| Total                 | 1000.00 |

The dose is from a teaspoon to a table spoonful, according to age, symptoms, &c., repeated every three hours.

## STERISOL, OR ANTISEPTIC VARNISH.

M. Berlioz, the well-known French pharmacist, under the name of *sterisol*, suggests the following formula for an antiseptic application which will adhere to the mucous membranes, as well as to the skin, thus forming a thin protective pellicle :

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Gamboge, purified           | 280 parts.   |
| Gamboge, in powder          | 10 parts.    |
| Calcium stannate            | 10 parts.    |
| Phenol crystal              | 120 parts.   |
| Essential oil of cinnamon   | 5 parts.     |
| Saccharin                   | 5 parts.     |
| Alcohol, sufficient to make | 1,000 parts. |

Mix and dissolve.

The use of this varnish is suggested wherever there is an abrasion of the mucosa or skin.—*Nat. Druggist.*

For sick headache where there is pain of the face and *timitis aurium*, appropriate doses will give prompt relief.

## Bone-Black as Excipient in Pills of Creosote, Croton Oil, Etc.

M. Viole, a student of pharmacy at the Bordeaux school, has written an essay on this subject which the Bulletin of the Bordeaux Pharmaceutical Society has thought worthy of publication. In it he gives several formulae for the preparation of pills of creosote, croton oil, oil of turpentine, etc. In all of them he relies upon the well known absorptive properties of fresh animal charcoal, and in several of them he finds that no other agent is needed to make a perfect pill mass. For creosote pills, however, he finds it necessary to add some binding agent, and recommends Chian or Venice turpentine therefor. His plan is described as follows :

Say we have a prescription calling for a gram of creosote in pills of 5 eg. each. A gram of this substance is 18 minims, so with a pipette this amount is let fall into a mortar into which 2 gm. of bone-black have previously been placed. The substances are vigorously rubbed up together, and, when a soft paste has been obtained, bone black is added in small quantities, with constant rubbing, until about 60 eg. in all have been used, or until the pasty mass has assumed the condition of a moist powder, which does not adhere either to the pestle or the mortar. From 20 to 25 eg. of turpentine are then added, and a beautiful pill-mass is at once attained by vigorous malaxation. The mass is so free from sticky qualities that it is readily rolled out on the tile without the usual precautions in such cases. The division of the mass into twenty pills completes the operation.

Croton oil needs no binder, and to obtain an excellent mass all that is necessary is to rub the oil up with the bone-black until a convenient consistence is obtained.

Other oils and substances refractory to the usual methods of making into pill-masses are equally readily prepared.

Where the substance is ordered to be placed in capsules or cachets, of course no binding material is needed, and the bone-black affords the most excellent material yet used for the exact division of the substance into doses.

Pills made in the manner indicated may be covered with sugar, chocolate, gelatin, etc., or silvered or gilded with the greatest ease.—*Nat. Druggist.*

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.—Brantigan has examined the deposit which often falls in Fowler's solution. He finds it is composed chiefly of silicic acid, resulting from the action of the alkali upon the glass, and further, traces of calcium and ferric oxide. To prepare a liquid which will keep well he recommends Traub's formula, which is as follows : Dissolve 1 gramme of arsenious acid in 5 cc. of potass solution with the aid of heat; the solution is diluted with 30 cc. of water, 40 grammes of alcohol, and a few grammes of honey, and finally adding 100 grammes of alcohol.—*Repertorium Pharmac.*



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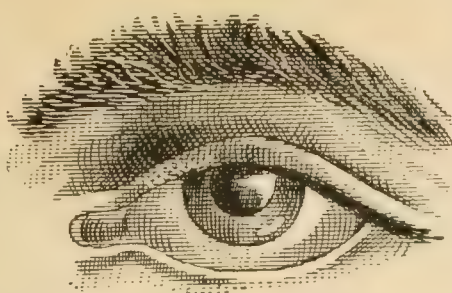
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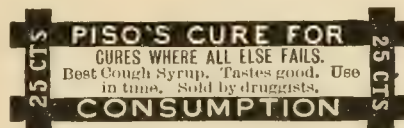
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A class will be formed early in August,  
 the courses takes two weeks, and is essen-  
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As the number of students will be  
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**GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID** for the hair.

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## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
 more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
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## ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-  
 eases of the Liver;  
 a Special Stomach  
 Medicine advertis-  
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REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in  
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REMEDYNE **AND** com-  
 plete course of medicine within itself. From  
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## LIVER COMPLAINT

**THE DOSE** is so small that each bottle  
 contains from one hundred to two hun-  
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Take no substitute; every druggist keeps  
 REMEDYNE, or we will send it direct  
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 Three bottles, \$2.75  
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Every Druggist should handle  
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**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**  
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**CIGARS.**  
 Send for sample order.  
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## PHARMACY ABROAD.

### THE NEW DANISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

The royal assent having been received for the promulgation of a new Pharmacopoeia for Denmark, its publication has been promised for July next. The former edition dates from the year 1868 and in that interval of a quarter century what changes, what additions, what high soaring and now forgotten purveyors. It is said that the Norwegian committee of revision have well advanced their work up on a new text-book.

†††

**EUROPEAN MEDICINES IN CHINA.** The British consul at Swatow (China) reports that among the minor imports of foreign origin into this port during the year 1892 medicines show a large increase. Of the 61,863 taels spent in articles under this heading, 2,317 taels were for European drugs. The balance were Chinese concoctions from the Straits and elsewhere. Adding to this balance another 143,087 taels for Chinese drugs imported from other parts of China, it will be seen that in the past year foreign medicaments were only 1 per cent. of the total import. Nevertheless, there is hope for the Western medicine man, as the Chinese are avid consumers of all kinds of drugs, and to judge by the advertisement sheets of the vernacular press, where medical puff's fill half the space, the drugs most in demand are antiopium specific and aphrodisiacs. The British consul at Kiung Chow (China), in writing about the coasting trade between his port and Hong Kong, says that much of that traffic consists of native medicines, notably the artemisia-plant, or mugwort, which makes punk used for cauterising, and moxa, a word which is apparently derived from the Japanese moe-gusa, "burning herb." Mixed with castor oil this moxa punk makes red ink-paste for seals. Ai fen, or artemisia powder, is a kind of camphor, said to be distilled from the leaves of the mug-wort. It is used as medicine.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

**SALE OF DRUGS IN GUERNSEY.** The Ordinance of the Royal Court of Guernsey, promulgated in 1882, provides that no one shall exercise the profession of chemist or pharmacist, or prepare or sell any medicament, in the island, except with the permission of the Court, and after presentation of a diploma from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or one of the faculties of France. Drugs and proprietary medicines appear, however, to have been sold by grocers and others without restriction until quite recently, when the chemists claimed that the law should be put in force. In consequence of this a petition was presented to the Court by the grocers, asking that the Ordinance should be modified so that they might continue to act as heretofore. Their advocate spoke of the inadvisability of allowing a section of the community to benefit by the protection of a monopoly,

and urged that grocers sold goods at lower prices than the chemists. In reply, it was pointed out that the latter were obliged to study and undergo special training, as well as pass examinations, before they were permitted to practise. One of the officials of the Court suggested that if the petition were granted, provision would need to be made for properly safeguarding the public health, whilst another expressed the belief that medicaments retailed at low prices were generally of inferior quality and comparatively worthless. Ultimately the Court rejected the petition, and the Ordinance therefore retains its full force.—*Pharm. Journal.*

†††

**PHARMACY IN ITALY.**—Judging from an article in the *Lancet* the profession of pharmacy in Italy would not appear to be in so overstocked a condition as elsewhere. The remoter communes do not prove sufficiently attractive to induce pharmacists to settle there, and are said to be without any immediate supply of medicines, this defect being experienced not only by the permanent population but also by such of the travelling public as penetrate into remote corners of the Italian peninsula. The Legislature has therefore been obliged to devote serious attention to the matter. Experiments were tried in the way of furnishing the parish doctors with the equipment necessary to enable them to compound and dispense their own prescriptions, but failed because of the unfamiliarity of the medical practitioners with the pharmacist's art and their deep absorption in their own professional work, such a condition of affairs standing in very striking contrast when compared with the position in this country. As a way out of the difficulty the Minister of the Interior, premising that thoroughly qualified pharmacists—who have incurred great expense in obtaining diplomas and commencing business—could not gain an adequate livelihood in the remoter districts, entrusted the solution of the problem to a competent commission, assisted by the Superior Council of Public Instruction. The result of their deliberations is that a secondary class is to be instituted under the title of "working pharmacists," the members of which shall furnish guarantees of ability to work a laboratory and dispense prescriptions, though they will not necessarily possess the culture of the existing class. The diploma will be conferred after a regular course of practical pharmacy prior to entering upon which the candidate must possess a certificate of qualification from a technical school or its equivalent from a normal school. Whilst pharmacists of the first-class and Doctors in Pharmacy and Chemistry are at liberty to practise whatever they like, members of the newly-created class may only practise in certain communes, specified by statute, which would otherwise be without pharmaceutical resources of any kind. At the same time they may, if they choose, act as assistants to pharmacists of the

first-class, but, outside the specified limits, they are not permitted to act as "directors" either of pharmacies or pharmaceutical laboratories.—*Pharm. Journal.*

## Hypodermic Medication.

In an extended article on the art of prescribing medicines, Dujardin-Beaumetz (*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*) recommends the following formulae for hypodermic injections:

### 1. MORPHINE.

R Chlorhydrate of morphine .10 grammes.  
Boiling water . . . . . 10 grammes. M.

A half-syringeful represents five milligrammes of the drug.

To lessen the dangers of morphinism, atropine may be associated with advantage, as in the following combination:

### 2. MORPHINE AND ATROPINE.

R Chlorhydrate of morphine .10 grammes.  
Neutral sulphate of atropine .010 grammes.  
Boiling water . . . . . 10 grammes. M.

Each cubic centimetre of this solution contains a centigramme of morphine and half a milligramme of atropine. The dose is 1 cubic centimetre of the solution hypodermically injected. The association of cocaine is condemned as a dangerous procedure.

The author advises the administration to persons in the recumbent posture only, since the vertical posture is apt to determine untoward symptoms, such as vertigo and syncope. He recommends this formula:

### 3.—COCAINE.

R Chlorhydrate of cocaine . . .20 grammes.  
Boiling water . . . . . 10 grammes. M.

A syringeful may be administered in divided doses, never exceeding an injection of ten centigrammes of the solution.

The best method for the administration of quinine is as follows:

### 4.—QUININE.

R Basic chlorhydrate of quinine .1 gramme.  
Alcohol at 60° F . . . . . 3 grammes.  
Distilled water . . . . . 6 grammes. M.

Caffeine and theobromine, according to the author, are best administered in combination with the benzoate of sodium, as in the following prescriptions:

### 5. CAFFEINE.

R Caffeine . . . . .  
Benzoate of sodium, of each 2.50 grammes.  
Boiling water . . . . . 10 grammes. --M.

### 6. THEOBROMINE.

R Theobromine . . . . .  
Benzoate of sodium, of each 2.50 grammes.  
Boiling water . . . . . 10 grammes. --M.

In the case of antipyrin, to avoid local irritation, the author advises a solution of the drug in boiling water, in the proportion of 1 to 2 parts.

**AN EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE.**—In the preparation of an ointment consisting of five parts of iodol, two of yellow oxide of mercury and ten parts vaseline, it was found that, to avoid detonation, a little vaseline should be added before trituration of the other ingredients.



**STERLING SOAP.**

**Best**

**and**

**goes**

**farthest.**

Manufactured By

**WM. LOCAN,**

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—IS—

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*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

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We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

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NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



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**KNICKERBOCKER**  
**Shoulder-Brace**  
—AND  
**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto,  
and other Wholesale Druggists.



**180 PER CENT. PROFIT.**

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends!  
We refuse to sell cutters!  
We protect your interests!  
Our interests are akin!

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

**Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills**

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY! IT HAS COME TO STAY!**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to **wonderfully increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1/4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$7.50 per dozen**.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of **3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure** at **\$1.60** per dozen, we give **1 dozen free**. This costs only **\$1.80** for 1 dozen, or **\$1.20** per dozen, and allows **180 per cent. clear profit**. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction. **Order to-day** from:

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London.  
JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London.  
LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.  
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**JONES'**  
**Drug and Baking Powder**  
**MIXER AND SIFTER,**

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix -5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.

Easily  
Cleaned  
and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



Dust  
Proof  
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Changeable  
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Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Send for circular.

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**"EXCELSIOR"**  
**Soap Cutter & Trimmer.**



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.**

**UNIFORM IN ACTION.**

**PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.**,  
(Patentees.)

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

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mancist, who must always study, pass through a preparatory stage, and obtain a diploma? Apart from the expenses incurred during his studies, he must also disburse sufficient capital to buy or commence a business. Ought not all this to be repaid him? Does it count for nothing that he is obliged to reside continually at his pharmacy, and be awakened suddenly by the night-bell ringing for him to go to the aid of some drunkard or the victim of some nocturnal affray. If he should refuse to do this, people do not hesitate to be grossly abusive; and besides, when he has attended thus in the middle of the night to anybody, the nocturnal visitant is apt to depart without thanking him, and without paying for the medicaments and attentions supplied.

#### POPULAR ESTIMATE OF THE PHARMACIST.

In the pharmacist the public is willing to see only a simple tradesman who takes some pinches of powder from a bottle, weighs them, and sells them for three or four times their intrinsic value. They will not take account of the knowledge which he has been obliged to acquire in order to recognize and manipulate substances which are often dangerous, and without committing an error which might cost the life of his client. This knowledge and skill people do not wish to pay for, but such a position is neither just nor logical. The pharmacist is, above all, a man of science. It is from his shop and laboratory that the principal chemical discoveries of modern times have proceeded. Besides him, how many chemists are there? There are some in the academies and in the faculties, but in the country there is no one except the pharmacist to perform analyses, act as a legal expert, and undertake scientific investigations. Nevertheless, people cling to the opinion that he gains too much on what he sells, especially if the articles be specialties. Let us see, however, if it be true, as is pretended, that he does gain too much on these.

#### THE PROFIT ON SPECIALTIES.

A specialty is a medicinal preparation sold in large quantities, by the aid of advertisements in which the inventor extols its novel and beneficent qualities. The materials of which these specialties are composed cost next to nothing, it is frequently said, and the preparations yield a profit of some sixty per cent. In this, however, we have but gross error and prejudice. Listen to M. Bogelot on this point. He says, "here is a specialty offered at five francs. I am quite willing to admit (what is not always the fact) that it may cost the maker but two francs. Do you imagine that the difference, about three francs, goes into the pocket of the pharmacist who retails it? It should be evident that the maker will not sell at absolute cost price. He has heavy expenses to pay which raise the cost to him from two to three francs, and if he reserves a profit of twenty to twenty-five centimes, he is thus able to sell to the retailer at three francs, twenty-five centimes. Well,

it is exclaimed, there is still a good enough margin of one franc, twenty-five centimes! Yes! if the article is sold at full price; but everyone knows now that upon specialties the deduction to customers is at least twenty per cent., which reduces the actual retail price to four francs and the profit to seventy-five centimes. Then, by way of opposition, there may be a firm which sells at three francs, seventy-five centimes; a neighbor immediately reduces his price to three francs, fifty centimes, and sometimes still lower, so that ultimately the retailer only gains some three or four sous towards his general expenses, loss by breakage, and the risk of bad debts."

#### SCANTY REMUNERATION OF THE PHARMACIST.

See, then, to what the pretended profit of sixty per cent. really amounts. As for the wholesale manufacturer, his profit of four or five sous only becomes of importance if he makes a large number of sales, to do which he must expend large sums for advertising expenses and turn over a capital of several hundred thousand francs. Now, as the pharmacist very rarely has such a capital at his disposal, he is obliged to have recourse to sleeping partners, who take a great part of the profits. To sum up, the pharmacist, though in a sense both scientist and tradesman, does not receive the remuneration of a tradesman, and this is not just. The exorbitant profits imputed to him—the extortionate charges formerly ascribed to the old apothecaries with which he is in turn reproached—do not exist, except in the wildest imagination.

#### EFFECTS OF COMPETITION AND BASELESS PREJUDICE.

We exist during a period of commercial crises, of extreme competition, from which the pharmacist, wholesale or retail, does not know how to escape any more than others. The struggle to obtain a living is a reality for him as well as for all other tradesmen, and reduces him as much as them to a mere pittance. But prejudices against him persist none the less. People never visit him for diversion but only when they are ill and in the worst of tempers. That "it is better to go to the baker's than to the druggist's" is proverbial in all countries. Literature and the drama have made the pharmacist the subject of easy pleasantries, but he continues nevertheless to render considerable service to the public which abuses him, though one truly needs a special inclination nowadays to follow a career so ill remunerated. With regard to all the scandals related concerning it, what has been stated here is the real truth regarding them.

#### Pill-Coating.

The following is M. Faue's method for pill-coating:—The pills are uniformly moistened with a liquid composed of one part of glycerin and two parts of strong alcohol; they are then rolled in a sufficient quantity of impalpable powder, com-

posed of saccharin, 4 p.; gum tragacanth, 2 p., and potato starch, 1 p. Remove the excess of powder by means of a sieve, and repeat the operation. To have the pills white, they are then moistened with glycerin, 1 p.; ether 2 p., and rolled in a powder composed of equal parts of talc and carbonate of calcium. The following are the author's formulas for respectively cacao and gelatin coating: I. Cacao, 2 p.; saccharin, 2 p., and gum tragacanth, 1 p. II. Gelatin, 11 p.; saccharin, 5 p.; distilled water, 24 p.—*Pharm. Weekblad*, through *Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers*.

#### Cathartic Acid.

Gensz points out that the usual results obtained in the extraction of this body from senna leaves are not correct. Kolby's experiments yielded only 2 grammes from 2 kilos. of leaves. But the amorphous substance he obtained was blackish and of uncertain action, and Stockman gives an account of a much yellower preparation. The author gives as his process the following: Two kilos of senna leaves, not powdered, are treated with hot water for 24 hours and pressed. The extract is evaporated in vacuo. The residue is mixed with an equal volume of 95 per cent. alcohol and well shaken occasionally for a day. The soluble portion is taken off, and the treatment repeated with a fresh quantity of alcohol. The filtered solution is now treated with neutral acetate of lead. The precipitate is worked well and mixed to a thin paste with alcohol, and then treated with  $H_2S$ . Excess of  $H_2S$  is driven off by exposure to the atmosphere. After drying the residue, the sulphide of lead is treated with alcohol. The alcoholic solution is filtered off and mixed with ether, which precipitates the acid as a golden yellow powder. After drying this, it is re-dissolved in alcohol, filtered off, and dried once more at  $50^\circ C$ . If further purification is needed, it can be dissolved in 40 per cent. alcohol and precipitated again with ether. Thus obtained, in an apparently pure state, the yield is 12 to 15 grammes from the two kilos. It is an amorphous powder, of a yellow color, soluble with difficulty in cold, but easily in hot water, and easily so in 30 per cent. alcohol. It is insoluble in ether, benzene, chloroform, and petroleum ether. It leaves no ash, and an elementary analysis assigns to it the formula  $C_{30}H_{36}NO_{16}$ . The author puts forward this formula, however, with reserve, and admits the possibility of the body being obtained in the future in a crystalline, and therefore purer state.—*Pharm. Post*.

CLAY AS AN EXCIPIENT FOR TAR PILLS.—The *Semaine Medicale*, of May 13th, gives a process for preparing tar pills containing the maximum quantity of active ingredient. It is due to Ivanoff. He uses clay as the excipient, of which a very small quantity is sufficient to give the pill a proper consistency. Small pilules can be thus obtained containing almost two grains of tar. They are preserved in licorice powder.



## Fiat Capsulæ.

R. ST. JOHN PERRY, LINCOLN, NEB.

In the course of my peregrinations over the surface of the United States, I have had occasion to remark the various interpretations put by numerous pharmacists in the many parts of the country upon the directions, "Ft. caps."

In New York and Pennsylvania I find the pharmacists, as a rule, are unusually careful in the preparation of capsules. They make nice masses, divide them accurately, insert the parts into capsules just large enough to hold them, and dispense the finished article neat and clean. This I do not attribute to any superiority in the education or practical knowledge of the pharmacists, but to the fact that they have more competition, cater to a more exacting public, and get better prices for their products.

In the Central States—Indiana, for example—there is very nearly the same accuracy and care in dispensing capsules, although not near the neatness. The outside of the capsule is often besmeared with the mass, which is sometimes too soft, and works through between the two halves of the container. The midland pharmacists do not give the attention to reducing the mass to the smallest possible bulk that our worthy eastern "pill rollers" do.

But it is in the wild and woolly West that the patient's heart aches, and the physician gets profane, over the capsule question. Often and often have I had patients beg of me not to give them capsules; they would rather take powders and drown their sorrows in a little drink of whisky. Especially is this latter fact true in Iowa and Kansas. It is out on the bounding prairies that one meets with the utmost freedom and abandon in the making up of capsules. Here it is that capsules are purchased, not for the filling of prescriptions, but for the dispensing of quinine, and only two sizes are kept on hand—two and five grains each. Occasionally, in malarial districts, 00 is found kept in stock to accommodate some old resident who likes to take "horse doses." In the larger cities a No. 5 capsule is found only on rare occasions. The almost universal practice in the West is to mix the ingredients without any excipient, and pack into capsules by "guesswork"; that is, the compounding will guess that a certain mass should fill so many capsules of such a number, and then proceed to pack the prescription into the capsules. Sometimes time is taken to divide the mass or powder into the number of equal parts called for by the doctor's prescription, but many times I have found my prescriptions short or "long" two or three capsules. This trick of dispensing capsule prescrip-

tions dry is a most abominable practice. It makes a large capsule; the "caps" are liable to fall apart, and the powders become lost.

In one town in northwestern Missouri, where I sent a prescription calling for capsules, the druggist came to me and asked me what was meant by "ft. caps," and after an explanation he informed me that he had heard of them, but that he didn't believe in all these new-fangled ideas. In this same neighborhood I found a doctor whose latest medical knowledge came from a drug circular sent out by the Richardson Drug Co., when that firm was located in St. Louis. Ye gods! Is it any wonder that itinerants wax rich in this land?

At another place—quite a city, too—I showed a licensed pharmacist how to reduce the bulk of quinine in capsule masses by adding aromatic sulphuric acid q. s.; he had not heard of it before, neither did he know how to use glycerite of starch.

This reminds me it would be a good thing if druggists would keep on hand a variety of excipients, such as syrup, glycerin, mucilage acacia, starch glycerin, etc., etc., instead of using one common excipient for everything.

I remember one prescription clerk who had gained his knowledge in one of the largest hospitals in America, who used his saliva as an almost universal excipient.

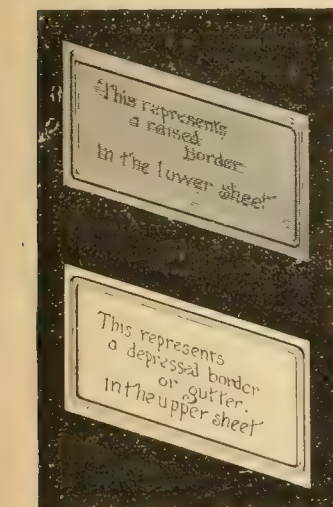
## SPECIAL TO DRUGGISTS.

## Have you seen and examined Davis' Improved Sticky Fly Paper?

We are sending out but 1000 more one doz. Sample Packages (30c.)

We want you to purchase a doz. package, thoroughly examine, then order by Case, 10 dozen \$2.75, DAVIS' STICKY, the newest and best sticky manufactured. The neatest and best to handle. Cannot run over. Holder and paper combined at the price of one. In selling Davis' Sticky, druggists don't have to use 2c. worth of paper to wrap up a 5c. sale. Each 1 doz. sample box contains three envelopes, a 2 doz. box contains 6 envelopes, for holding Sticky; each envelope holds from 1 to 4 sheets.

In ordering specify--DAVIS' STICKY.



Sample Box, 1 doz. double sheets, holder and paper combined and 3 envelopes, 30c.

Regular size Box, 2 doz. double sheets, holder & paper combined & 6 envelopes, 60c.

5 Boxes in wooden case, 2 dozen, \$2.75; 3 Cases, \$7.50.

Manufactured only by the POWELL & DAVIS MANUFACTURING CO., Chatham, Ont.

## ORDER THROUGH:

Evans & Sons, Montreal.  
Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.  
Lyman Son & Co., Montreal.  
Brown & Webb, Halifax, N. S.  
T. B. Barker & Son, St. Johns, N. B.

Hemy Skinner & Co., Kingston.  
Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.  
T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.  
Evans & Sons, Toronto.  
Elliott & Co., Toronto.  
Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg.

Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.  
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.  
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.  
London Drug Co., London.

## LOOK UP YOUR STOCK OF FLY POISON.

Keep a full stock of the popular DAVIS' FLY FELTS, guaranteed sure death to flies.

NOTE. 4 Felts in package. \$2.50 per case. Order through your wholesaler, or from us direct.

FACTORY—Fourth St.  
OFFICE—King St.

POWELL & DAVIS MANUFACTURING CO., Chatham, Ont.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

**DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS**

NEVER FAILS TO DESTROY FLIES AND INSECTS.

**SUPERSEDES FLY PAPER and all other POISONS, Being Convenient and EFFECTIVE**

**DIRECTIONS.**  
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.  
Placez un de ces FELTS au-dessus d'un plat ou assiette; tenez-le humide avec de l'eau. Les insectes sauront assez d'eau pour tempérer le Felt. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, sortiront du Felt et mourront immédiatement.

**CAUTION.**—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Hot Tea, or Iron Rust, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**POWELL & DAVIS CO., CHATHAM, ONT.**



'Thank goodness' he is now in the pickle business.

Many clerks have the habit of rolling the finished capsules between the palms of the hands, or the folds of a towel to cleanse them from adherent particles of the mass. This practice is a delusion, as it simply besmears the particles all the more over the surface. There is only one way to make a presentable capsule which will preserve its good qualities:

First, make a good firm mass with a suitable excipient. A mass too soft soon causes the capsule to become wrinkled, to lose its elasticity and shape, and sometimes to become mouldy. A poor excipient, or a too soft mass, also frequently has a deleterious action on the drugs contained in the mass.

Second, the mass should be evenly divided, as directed, for accuracy of dose, even if you don't care for looks.

Third, a suitably sized capsule should be used. A "wee bit" of a mass enclosed in a large capsule often brings ridicule upon the medicine and all persons connected with it, while a capsule so small that some of the mass exudes from between its parts, is not only a bad looking product to hand to a customer (no evidence of skill), but is liable to come apart when the attempt to swallow it is made, and to bring down upon your head the anathemas of a disgusted patient.

Fourth, the outside of the capsule should be kept perfectly clean and free

from any adherent portions of the mass. To do this, the fingers, especially their tips, must be *clean and dry*, and some good drying or dusting powder, such as lycopodium, starch, boracic acid, etc., be used in case such be needed, if the mass be too soft.

Often when my spirit was grieved and my patience and patients sore taxed by miserably prepared capsules, I have wondered why it was that Lilly, P. D. & Co., Hall & Ruckel, Planten, and other capsule manufacturers did not enclose in every box of capsules a slip which should read thus:

NOTICE. The object in dispensing drugs in capsules is to afford a compact and palatable form of administering nauseous medicine. To aid the physician in his efforts, and as proof of your own skill, see to it that you secure a good "mass," accurately divided, and enclosed in capsules of a suitable size, not too large nor too small. *Be sure that the outside of the capsule is free from portions of the mass, drying powder or excipient.*

If any of the manufacturers have not the nerve to sign the above notice with their names, they are at liberty to use mine. — *Indiana Pharmacist.*

Some commercial anethols are claimed to frequently be nothing more than fractionated anise oil.

Bromelin is a digestive ferment, similar to papain, extracted from the juice of the pineapple, or ananas, a bromeliacea.

—: OUR:—

## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.  
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.  
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.  
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.  
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.  
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.  
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.  
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.  
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.  
GLYCERINE, in tins.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.  
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.  
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

## Holiday Goods for Druggists Only.

*We have given our Holiday Line special attention this season and we are now ready to fill orders.*

*The Line includes Cut and Decorated Bottles in Crystal, Venetian and Japanese Ware, attractively put up in*

FANCY PAPER BOXES,  
SATIN-LINED BOXES,  
HAND PAINTED BOXES.

*The Largest and Handsomest Assortment ever shown in Canada.*

PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDER.

*It being our desire to have the Leading Druggists throughout the Dominion handle our goods, should our representative not call on you regularly, please notify us that we may arrange to do so.*

*Mail business solicited and given the best of attention.*

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

OUR 8 OZ. PACKAGE.

DETROIT, MICH.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMERS.

WINDSOR, ONT.



# INTERESTING, VERY!

It is during the months of August, September and October that house flies are most annoying, and it is in these months that

## WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE.

We propose shortly to send every Canadian Druggist, whose address we can procure, fresh copies of our new show bill "A BUSHEL OF FLIES," and will thank our retail friends to display them conspicuously to our mutual advantage.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,**  
SOLE MAKERS.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....   | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Crocote, Wood, lb.....         | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRENE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, Ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Sparmint, lb.....                | 21   | 25   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | Hops, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16½   | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | GUARANA.....                   | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.....  | 75     | 80     | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | GUM Barados, Cape, lb.....     | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                   | 22   | 25   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Guaiaac, lb.....               | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    |       | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
|                                 |        |        | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 5 00  | 5 25  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50  | 6 75  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



MONTREAL, - TORONTO.  
ST. JOHN.

## ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.

Canadian Agents for

## UNITED ALKALI CO.

Bi-Carb. Soda, Crystal Carb,  
Sulphur, etc.

## E. BRAMWELL & CO.

Purified Epsoms, Hyposulphite  
Soda, Glauber Salts, etc.

## COIGNET & CO.

Phosphorus, Gelatines and Glues.

"LE LION ROUGE" Castile Soap,  
Cream of Tartar Crystals,  
Tartaric Acid, etc.

# UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited.

High Test **Bi-Carb. Soda**, - 98 <sup>100</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.

Recovered **Sulphur**, - 99 <sup>100</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.

"Flowers, Rock and Roll."

## CRYSTAL CARBONATE.

"The purest crystallised Carbonate of Soda made." - 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> times as strong as Sal Soda.

Quotations promptly furnished by

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents,

TORONTO, - MONTREAL, - ST. JOHN.

## DRUG REPORTS.

### Ontario.

Business is fairly active for summer months. No change of any moment to notice. Retail druggists are finding difficulty in collecting accounts, but prospects for the future are bright as crops generally never looked better.

Cantharides are slightly higher.

Ergot still has an upward tendency.

Shellac - still higher prices looked for.

Opium - unchanged at advanced price.

Otto Rose will likely be still higher.

Quinine - unchanged.

Olive Oils - a little easier.

Sperm Oil - firm in price.

Sulfon (Amer.) - higher.

Bachu Leaves - down in price.

Mustard Seed - higher.

### England.

London, July 26th, 1893.

The past month has been very quiet in both Chemicals and Drugs. A fair amount of export business is reported by the export druggists, but the wholesalers generally state that trade is dull. The marked increase recorded last month in the value of green medicinal herbs is maintained, and the extracts are firm at higher rates.

An important advance has also this week taken place in Jaborandi Leaves and its alcohol. Picropicric.

Damiana Leaves are also dearer.

Citric Acid is quotably higher, but without much demand.

Fillisters are obtained for both Ergot and Ipecacuanha.

Mitcham Oil of Peppermint and Lavender are quoted higher in prospect of a poor crop, but nothing definite will be known until next month.

Decline is again noticeable with Cubebs, and Balsam of Peru is resuming its old price again.

Chlorate of Potash is also easier.

Oil of Cloves is quoted lower.

Complete absence of demand for Sulphate of Copper has caused a rapid fall in value, whilst Bleaching Powder and Cream of Tartar are dull and quiet, tending lower.

### The Microscope in Pharmacy.

It has been but a comparatively few years since the microscope was considered not much more than an expensive luxury or a mere toy. A few scientists who were peering into the invisible things of nature (whose work few could comprehend) were using it intelligently, but, outside of this range of scientific workers, few understood its value. What a debt we owe to the men of science who study it for its own sake, regardless of its practical applications! The microscope is an outgrowth of the scientific study of nature, and when we apply it in practice we are constantly reminded of the debt we owe the men of pure science for its existence.

We read a great deal to-day in current medical and pharmaceutical literature of the microscope in pharmacy, and this, however limited, is a sphere of usefulness and of much importance to the public. The pharmacist, if he be well informed as to all the recent methods of investigation, of the means of protection to himself and the public against adulterations, must know the value of this physical instrument. A branch of microscope research especially interesting to pharmacists is the examination of powders. Many drugs when reduced to a fine state of division lose all their physical characteristics and become unrecognizable to the ordinary vision. The microscope here proves a valuable assistant in the detection of the true nature of the object under investigation.

As an example of this, the cases of

senna and digitalis might be mentioned. These two drugs in the powdered state resemble each other so closely that an ordinary examination reveals no appreciable difference in their appearance. Serious results have occurred from accidental substitution of one for the other. But if they be subjected to microscopical examination, elements of difference may be easily discovered. Perhaps the best point of distinction is the hairs occurring upon the leaves. If a sample of powdered digitalis be appropriately mounted on a slide and examined under a one-fifth objective, numerous fragments of hairs will be found mixed with the debris. These, it will be noticed, are *multicellular*. Under the same conditions senna, on the contrary, exhibits *unicellular* hairs. Here, then, we have a ready, convenient, and accurate method for establishing the identity of these powders.

This is but one example of numerous cases wherein the microscope would prove a valuable assistant to the pharmacist in his daily work, and he who has not the aid of a good microscope stands seriously in his own light.—Prof. L. E. Sayre, in *New England Druggist*.

### Preparations of Hypnal.

Hypnal (monochloral antipyrin) seems to be rapidly coming to the front as a hypnotic, pure and simple. Filhene gives, in the *Becher Klinische Wochenschrift*, the following formulæ for its administration:

Hypnal . . . . . 40 gm.  
Distilled water . . . . . 100 gm.

Mix and dissolve. The dose is 1 table-spoonful at bed time. In case sleep is not produced in half an hour, give a dessert-spoonful.

Instead of 100 gm. of water, 80 gm. of the latter and 20 gm. of any desirable syrup may be used.

Hypnal may be given in substance if desirable. The dose is 1 to 2 gm., which should be administered in capsules or cachets.

|  |                 |       |  |                  |                 |                                    |                 |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                 | 38               | 40              | Subcarbonate, lb.                  | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. true.                 | 20               | 25              | Subnitrate, lb.                    | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| “ Aene Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                          | 40               | 45              | BORAX, lb.                         | 9               | 10   |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                               | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                             | 15               | 18              | Powdered, lb.                      | 10              | 11   |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                   | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                               | 2 25             | 2 50            | BROMINE, oz.                       | 8               | 13   |
| LUPULIN, oz.   | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                 | 3 00             | 3 25            | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.              | 20              | 25   |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | Iodide, oz.                        | 45              | 50   |
| MACE, lb.  | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.            | 13               | 15              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.        | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| MANNA, lb.   | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                    | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                        | 95              | 1 00 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                 | 30               | 35              | Phosphate, precip., lb.            | 35              | 38   |
| Irish, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                     | 6                | 7               | Sulphide, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                 | 10               | 13              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.               | 10              | 12   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.  | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                                | 1 25             | 1 50            | CHINIDINE, oz.                     | 15              | 18   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Celery                                       | 30               | 35              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.              | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| NUTMEGS, lb.   | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                    | 75               | 80              | Croton, lb.                        | 75              | 80   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                               | 10               | 12              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                    | 65              | 2 00 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                   | 15               | 20              | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.          | 25              | 30   |
| OAKUM, lb.   | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                  | 15               | 17              | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.          | 15              | 20   |
| ONITMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70              | 75    | Fennugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                 | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| Citrine, lb.   | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                           | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.   | 7               | 8    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                  | 4                | 5               | Iodide, oz.                        | 65              | 70   |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                    | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPERAS, lb.                      | 1               | 3    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                          | 11               | 12              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                 | 75              | 80   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                                | 15               | 20              | Sulphuric, lb.                     | 40              | 50   |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin, lb.                                 | 25               | 30              | EXALGINE, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash                          | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                  | 65               | 70              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Adhesive, yd.  | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                    | 8                | 9               | IODINE, lb.                        | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                            | 50               | 55              | IODOFORM, lb.                      | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                  | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                    | 22               | 25              | IODOL, oz.                         | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| Lead, lb.  | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                        | 25               | 30              | IRON, by Hydrogen                  | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.            | 10               | 12              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.            | 15              | 16   |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Cont's, lb.                           | 15               | 16              | Sacch., lb.                        | 35              | 40   |
| White, lb.   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                                | 25               | 35              | Chloride, lb.                      | 45              | 55   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                    | 12               | 25              | Sol., lb.                          | 13              | 16   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACEIN, lb.                              | 50               | 55              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.             | 90              | 1 00 |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                       | 75               | 80              | And Ammon., lb.                    | 75              | 80   |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                  | 10               | 12              | And Quinine, lb.                   | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                              | 50               | 75              | Quin. and Stry., oz.               | 18              | 30   |
| Blood, lb.   | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                       | 40               | 45              | And Strychnine, oz.                | 13              | 15   |
| Bitter, lb.  | 27              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped                         | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.            | 50              | 55   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                           | 10               | 12              | Ferrocyanide, lb.                  | 55              | 60   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                    | 5                | 6               | Hypophosphites, oz.                | 20              | 25   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                          | 5                | 6               | Iodide, oz.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | <b>CHEMICALS.</b>                            |                  |                 | Syrup, lb.                         | 40              | 45   |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | Acid, Acetic, lb.                            | 12               | 13              | Lactate, oz.                       | 5               | 6    |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                 | 45               | 50              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.          | 15              | 16   |
| Columbo, lb.   | 20              | 22    | Benzole, English, oz.                        | 20               | 25              | Phosphate scales, lb.              | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                  | 10               | 12              | Sulphate, pure, lb.                | 7               | 9    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                 | 20               | 25              | Exsiccated, lb.                    | 8               | 10   |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                       | 30               | 38              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.          | 80              | 85   |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                         | 2 10             | 2 15            | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.           | 85              | 90   |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                   | 1 35             | 1 40            | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.          | 13              | 15   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                  | 65               | 70              | Carbonate, lb.                     | 7               | 8    |
| Galangal, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                  | 10               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                        | 35              | 40   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                    | 30               | 35              | Red, lb.                           | 7               | 9    |
| Genitan, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-               |                  |                 | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.       | 4               | 5    |
| Ground, lb.  | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                     | 1 50             | 1 60            | In packages, lb.                   | 6               | 7    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                    | 22               | 25              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.              | 40              | 45   |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                                | 3                | 5               | Carbonate, oz.                     | 30              | 35   |
| Po., lb.   | 20              | 22    | Chem. pure, lb.                              | 18               | 20              | Citrate, oz.                       | 25              | 30   |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | Iodide, oz.                        | 50              | 55   |
| Po., lb.   | 30              | 35    | Chem. pure, lb.                              | 25               | 30              | Salicylate, oz.                    | 35              | 40   |
| Ginseng, lb.   | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                         | 75               | 80              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.              | 55              | 60   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                  | 12               | 13              | Carbonate, lb.                     | 18              | 20   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                     | 1 00             | 1 10            | Citrate, gran., lb.                | 40              | 45   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                  | 13               | 17              | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.           | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3    |
| Indian Hemp  | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                              | 35               | 38              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.        | 5               | 7    |
| Ipecac, lb.  | 2 90            | 3 00  | Salicylic, white, lb.                        | 1 80             | 2 00            | MENTHOL, oz.                       | 30              | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 3 10            | 3 20  | Sulphuric, carb., lb.                        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | MERCURY, lb.                       | 90              | 95   |
| Jalap, lb.   | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                 | 5                | 6               | Ammon (White Precip.),             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 60              | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                              | 18               | 20              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.           | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                  | 90               | 1 10            | Calomel, lb.                       | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Licorice, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | With Chalk, lb.                    | 60              | 65   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                              | 90               | 1 00            | Iodide, Proto, oz.                 | 35              | 40   |
| Mandrake, lb.  | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain                             | 4                | 5               | Bin., oz.                          | 25              | 30   |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                            | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 3               | Oxide, Red, lb.                    | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                                | 3                | 4               | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.              | 70              | 75   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. .880                    | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.          | 50              | 55   |
| Parvira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                       | 65               | 75              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.             | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Pink, lb.  | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                               | 12               | 13              | Muriate, oz.                       | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Parsley, lb.   | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                  | 35               | 40              | Sulphate, oz.                      | 2 25            | 2 30 |
| Pleurisy, lb.  | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                       | 40               | 45              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.           | 35              | 40   |
| Poke, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Muriate, lb.                                 | 12               | 16              | PHENACETINE, oz.                   | 45              | 50   |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                             | 55               | 60              | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.       | 5               | 6    |
| Rhatany, lb.   | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                           | 16               | 18              | PIPERIN, oz.                       | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Rhubarb, lb.   | 75              | 2 50  | ANTIPYRIN oz.                                | 1 00             | 1 10            | PHOSPHORS, lb.                     | 90              | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                                 | 2 00             | 2 25            | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.       | 55              | 60   |
| Cut, lb.   | 50              | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                 | 25               | 30              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.            | 35              | 40   |
| Senega, lb.  | 55              | 65    | Fowler's sol., lb.                           | 13               | 15              | Bicarbonate, lb.                   | 15              | 17   |
| Squill, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Iodide, oz.                                  | 35               | 40              | Bichromate, lb.                    | 11              | 15   |
| Stillingin, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | White, lb.                                   | 6                | 7               | Biteat (Cream Tart.), lb.          | 25              | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | ATROFINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bromide, lb.                       | 45              | 50   |
|  |                 |       | Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz.,               | 40               | 45              | Carbonate, lb.                     | 14              | 16   |



|                                |      |      |                                |      |       |                         |      |      |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng. lb.             | 28   | 30   | VERATINE, oz.                  | 2 00 | 2 10  | Lemongrass, lb.         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Powdered, lb.                  | 30   | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb.             | 70   | 75    | Mustard, Essential, oz. | 60   | 65   |
| Citrate, lb.                   | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.                 | 25   | 30    | Neroli, oz.             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.            | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.        | 13   | 15    | Orange, lb.             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.            | 10   | 12   | Iodide, oz.                    | 60   | 65    | Sweet, lb.              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Iodide, lb.                    | 3 60 | 3 75 | Oxide, lb.                     | 13   | 60    | Origanum, lb.           | 65   | 70   |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.            | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.                  | 9    | 11    | Patchouli, oz.          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Potassiumate, lb.              | 50   | 55   | Valerianate, oz.               | 25   | 30    | Pennyroyal, lb.         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.            | 50   | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>         |      |       | Peppermint, lb.         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb.                    | 32   | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.       | 75   | 80    | Pimento, lb.            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.         | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.                     | 50   | 60    | Rhodium, oz.            | 80   | 85   |
| Sulphuret, lb.                 | 25   | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.              | 40   | 45    | Rose, oz.               | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.               | 35   | 40   | Rec't, lb.                     | 65   | 70    | Rosemary, lb.           | 70   | 75   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk          | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.                     | 2 75 | 3 00  | Rue, oz.                | 25   | 30   |
| Qs., oz.                       | 32   | 38   | Bay, oz.                       | 50   | 60    | Sandalwood, lb.         | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, QZS., oz. | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.                  | 5 00 | 5 25  | Sassafras, lb.          | 75   | 80   |
| SALICIN, lb.                   | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.                      | 90   | 1 00  | Savin, lb.              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz.                  | 20   | 22   | Cajuput, lb.                   | 1 80 | 1 90  | Spearmint, lb.          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.   | 90   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.                  | 60   | 65    | Spruce, lb.             | 65   | 70   |
| Fused, oz.                     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.                   | 3 50 | 3 75  | Tansy, lb.              | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 60  | Thyme, white, lb.       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.         | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.          | 1 50 | 1 60  | Wintergreen, lb.        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb.                   | 63   | 65   | Citronelle, lb.                | 70   | 75    | Wormseed, lb.           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.                 | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.                     | 1 60 | 1 65  | Wormwood, lb.           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz.             | 10   | 12   | Copaiba, lb.                   | 1 60 | 1 75  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>      |      |      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.              | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | Castor, lb.             | 9    | 11   |
| Iodide, oz.                    | 40   | 45   | Cubeba, lb.                    | 9 50 | 10 00 | Cod Liver, N. E., gal.  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Salicylate, lb.                | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.                     | 5 50 | 6 00  | Norwegian, gal.         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Sulphate, lb.                  | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.                  | 20   | 25    | COTTONSEED, gal.        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphite, lb.                  | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.                | 1 50 | 1 75  | LARD, gal.              | 90   | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb.              | 30   | 60   | Fennel, lb.                    | 1 60 | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.   | 65   | 67   |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.        | 18   | 20   | Geranium, oz.                  | 1 75 | 1 80  | Raw, gal.               | 63   | 65   |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.      | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb.                      | 3 20 | 3 50  | NATSEFOOT, gal.         | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SELENIUM, oz.                  | 32   | 34   | Juniper berries (English), lb. | 4 50 | 5 00  | OLIVE, gal.             | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.       | 2    | 4    | Wood, lb.                      | 70   | 75    | Salad, gal.             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.         | 13   | 20   | Lavender, Chris. Fleu., lb.    | 3 00 | 3 50  | PALM, lb.               | 12   | 13   |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb.             | 50   | 55   | Garden, lb.                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | SERUM, gal.             | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.     | 55   | 60   | Lemon, lb.                     | 2 75 | 3 00  | TERPENTINE, gal.        | 65   | 68   |

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. 9.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Truelock Road, Tottenham,

LONDON, N.

### British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The third annual meeting of this Association convened in the Board of Trade rooms, New Westminster, B. C., at 8.30 p.m., and was called to order by President Shotbolt, who warmly welcomed the members.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary read the

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the Association, I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Council for the year ending June 8th, 1893.

The first meeting of the Council was held after the adjournment of the annual meeting in the City Hall, Vancouver.

The Secretary reported the result of the election for three members to the Council at the annual meeting to be as follows:—T. M. Henderson, Victoria; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver.

The Council then proceeded to nominate and ballot for the officers, with the result that Mr. Shotbolt and Mr. McDowell were elected President and Vice-President respectively for the ensuing year.

The Council re-appointed Mr. Blanchard Sec.-Treas.-Registrar, and Messrs. Henderson, Watson and Nelson, examiners for the Certificate as Licentiate of Pharmacy.

They also appointed the Principals of

the various High Schools of the Province as Examiners for the Preliminary Certificate as Apprentice in Pharmacy when necessary.

The next meeting of the Council was held at New Westminster on Sept. 7th, 1892.

On motion, the President, Secretary and Mr. Henderson, were appointed a committee to wait on the Attorney-General and try to have the Act relating to the Provincial Coat of Arms amended so that this Association could use it on their official papers.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send out a circular letter to all the drug firms in the Province affected by the Act, calling on those who were violating Sec. 12 to desist.

The third meeting of the Council was held at Nanaimo on December 8th, 1892.

The Special Committee reported that they had interviewed the Attorney-General, and he gave them no encouragement regarding the Act being changed so as to allow the Provincial Coat of Arms to be used by this Association, and consequently they had chosen several designs to replace it. On motion, a design having the head and neck of a deer over the Crown, surrounded by a wreath, was adopted, and the Secretary directed to have the impression seal changed accordingly, and, also, to procure tenders for printing Diplomas on the above design.

The next meeting was held at Victoria on March 9th, 1893.

On motion, the tender of the *Colonist* Printing and Lithographing Co. for printing the Diplomas was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to procure them.

The Secretary was also instructed to call in all the Diplomas now out, and to replace them with new ones as soon as they were ready.

The last meeting of the Council was held at New Westminster on the afternoon of Thursday, June 8th.

The Secretary reported that the Diplomas had been handed him by the printer, but he had not accepted them, as they were not according to contract. The Secretary was ordered to have the sample correct before he accepted them.

There was a long discussion on the by-laws and several suggestions made, which, however, were laid over for the incoming Council.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had examined the Certificates of J.

K. Sutherland, and requested the Registrar to register him as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, as also those of Jos. R. Seymour and Mr. Mallory, which took the same course.

Mr. Robinson, Principal of the Vancouver High School, on request, examined Mr. E. G. Miller, and reported that he had passed successfully.

Mr. E. B. Paul, Principal of the Victoria High School, having examined Mr. Chas. Adams and Mr. W. C. Jackson, reported that they had been successful.

The Registrar, therefore, on the request of the President, issued them Certificates as Apprentices.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had held an examination on April 5th and 6th, at which one apprentice presented himself, but had been unsuccessful in making the requisite number of marks.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

#### REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present a statement of my work as Registrar for the year as follows :

The total number of Licentiates on the register for the year ending April 30th, 1893, was 69. Of these 46 were registered as in business on their own account, and 23 were registered as clerks. These were divided as follows :

|                  |    |                 |        |
|------------------|----|-----------------|--------|
| Victoria.....    | 17 | in business, 13 | clerks |
| Vancouver .....  | 14 | "               | 9 "    |
| New Westminster  | 6  | "               | 1 "    |
| Nanaimo .....    | 4  | "               | 0 "    |
| Chilliwack ..... | 1  | "               | 0 "    |
| Kamloops .....   | 1  | "               | 0 "    |
| Ainsworth .....  | 1  | "               | 0 "    |
| Vernon .....     | 1  | "               | 0 "    |
| Esquimalt.....   | 1  | "               | 0 "    |
|                  | 46 |                 | 23     |

The executors of the late Mr. Geo. Morrison, having complied with the law, are also registered as carrying on business.

There were 17 apprentices in Pharmacy, located as follows :

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Victoria.....   | 6  |
| Vancouver ..... | 5  |
| New Westminster | 2  |
| Nanaimo .....   | 4  |
|                 | 17 |

The registration year ending on April 30th, 1893, I then opened a new register on May 1st, since which date I have registered 59 Licentiates of Pharmacy and 13 apprentices, who are located as follows :

| In business. Clerks. Apprentices |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Victoria.....                    | 17 | 11 | 4  |
| Vancouver .....                  | 11 | 8  | 4  |
| New Westminster                  | 5  | 1  | 1  |
| Nanaimo .....                    | 4  | 0  | 4  |
| Chilliwack .....                 | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Esquimalt.....                   | 1  | 0  | 0  |
|                                  | 39 | 20 | 13 |



I have the honor to beg, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant.

M. G. BLANCHARD, Registrar.

# TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Of Cash Received and Disbursed for the Year  
Ending April 30th, 1893.

## CASH RECEIVED

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance as per last statement | \$133 45       |
| Registration fees             | 598 00         |
| Discount on cheques           | 25             |
| Examination fees              | 24 00          |
| Fines                         | 5 00           |
|                               | <hr/> \$780 70 |

## CASH DISBURSED

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Stationery, postage, P. O. orders, &c.              | \$ 17 65       |
| Printing  | 43 00          |
| Returned fees                                       | 15 00          |
| Solator's fees                                      | 30 00          |
| Expense of Council Meetings                         | 124 75         |
| Secretary's salary from Feb. 27, 92, to April 9, 93 | 153 60         |
| Examiners' fees                                     | 20 00          |
| Examiners' expenses                                 | 17 75          |
| Advertising   | 50 25          |
|   | <hr/> \$872 00 |

Balance on hand May 1st \$308 70

M. G. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

J. N. HENDERSON.

These reports were then adopted with that of the auditor, after which the President, Mr. Shotbolt, read his annual address, which was as follows:

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:

"How good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity?" If I were about to impose a sermon upon you this evening instead of a simple Chairman's speech, such a text as I have quoted would be very fitting to the occasion. We meet here on our third anniversary as a Pharmaceutical Association, and are able to look back over the year with pleasurable emotion, knowing as we do that there has been nothing to disturb the unity of feeling we all so much love. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be addressing you for a third time as a pharmaceutical body, and personally, I can say that my connection with you has been most enjoyable.

Druggists are not generally the most mirthful of humanity, but we are not the saddest. We have to deal with all classes, and there is a saddening influence often experienced as we meet with sin and degradation in its many hideous forms. This should rather elevate our moral status than otherwise, and make us the nobler and stronger to resist the evils of which we know so well the result. This may savor of an apology for our matter-of-factness; take it so, if you will, for such is the spirit in which it is given.

Well, gentlemen, we have met to review and close up another year of the history of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, and then we will move take up the burdens and responsibilities of another twelve months with operators strong with the determination of making good, clean records right along. As an association, we are flourishing; the Pharmacy Act has proved itself a *magnum bonum* indeed, and it is with unmingled satisfaction that we say there has not been one well-grounded complaint since

our incorporation. No one can say, with truthfulness, that the officers of this association have been either severe or lenient with its members. We have endeavored always to give an unbiased interpretation of the law, and if we have erred at all (and that is possible), we may have done so in neglecting to exercise all the power given to us as an association.

There is always more or less difficulty in getting things into running shape with every society while in its incipency. The machinery is new, and it is liable to get out of order; but, with well-directed skill, things are soon set right, and run along merrily.

Our infant society is safely through the teething stage of its existence, and has long since been taking strong meats. We are growing numerically, too. As cities and towns are incorporated, we step gallantly forward and take the "struggling druggists" under our protecting care, *in loco parentis*, for a consideration, and as these towns are growing up apace throughout this extensive Province, we shall soon be in a position to take equal standing with any sister association.

Regular meetings of the Council have been held at the appointed places, but these call for no special mention from me, as our Registrar-Treasurer will give you a report of the whole business transacted. A change in our seal was rendered necessary by the law forbidding the use of the Provincial seal, and we have made an alteration which, in my opinion, is an improvement on the Provincial. Those of you who have religiously paid your annual fee will have seen it, and those who have not remain in well-merited ignorance. So much for the work since last June.

As each year in the history of this association has found us further advanced, so we must continue to profit by experience and let progression be our motto, for we cannot, and will not, go back.

At the recent Council meeting, I pointed out the necessity of devising some means to prevent young hopefuls evading our examinations. Why should we be such ogres in the eyes of aspirants to pharmacy, I am at a loss to say, but it seems that the Examining Boards of neighboring States have charms irresistible to young British Columbians.

This has got to stop, gentlemen. It is unfair for a young man who has served an apprenticeship here to slip over and take an examination in a foreign country and expect the association to register him on the certificate thus obtained. A by-law such as I intend to move will leave, I think, the desired result and be perfectly in sympathy with the Pharmacy Act.

I also think you will agree with me, that our Examining Board should have power given them to reject any certificate of examination which does not furnish evidence of the aspirant having passed in all subjects and of equal standing to that set by our own by-laws. There is nothing on the part of our Association to prevent the use of a certificate from another jurisdiction, but I would

use every means in my power to assist him, but it is desirable that he should enter the profession with at least some assurance of ultimate success. We desire to raise the standard each successive year, and to keep our profession among the first ranks of skilled labor. I wish that this meeting were more representative, so that all druggists of the Province could take part in the discussion I would like to hear on this subject. I trust, however, something will be done to remedy these defects as I see them.

I need not tell you that business is dull throughout the country, and that we druggists feel the strain with the rest. It is an encouraging fact, that so far, we have all managed to keep above water, and no assignment in the drug trade is likely to be made in British Columbia. Attention to business and careful cutting of the cloth—not prices—will tide us over the depression, and the future may yet bring us prosperity.

I cannot conclude without a good word for our Registrar, who has worked well during the year, and has been my valuable ally on many occasions. I trust he will see his way clear to continue in office and help along the cause of Pharmacy. I wish you all success and health to enjoy it, and I hope that when we meet again we shall have cause to congratulate each other upon the improved condition of affairs.

Mr. Nelson moved, and Mr. Watson seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered President Shotbolt for his kind and able address. Carried unanimously.

The next order of business being the election of three members to fill the vacancies on the Council from the retirement of Messrs. Shotbolt, McDowell and Pimbury, whose time expired.

The President appointed Messrs. Hill and Seymour as scrutineers, who having counted the ballots, announced that Messrs. Shotbolt, Cochrane and McDowell had been elected.

The President declared them elected, and, on being called on, thanked the members for their confidence in re-electing him.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring councillors.

Messrs. McPherson, Watson, Nelson, Henderson, Seymour and others spoke on the ways and means to get more members to use their vote and show a greater interest in the welfare of the Association.

Mr. Watson moved, and Mr. Reed seconded, that the Registrar, in sending out the ballots for the next election, insert a slip asking all to vote, and also to send a stamped envelope marked "ballot" and addressed to the Secretary. Carried.

## OFFICERS, COUNCIL AND EXAMINERS.

The following are the Officers and Council of the Association for 1893-94: President, H. McDowell, Vancouver; Vice Pres., J. M. Henderson, Victoria; Sec.-Trans.-Registrar, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver. Council—Thos. Shotbolt, T. M. Henderson, J. Cochrane of Victoria; H. McDowell, J. F. Adams of Vancouver; D. S. Cochrane, N. W. Cochrane of Victoria; T. M. Henderson, Victoria; Chas. Nelson, H. H. Watson of Vancouver.

# Seasonable Goods.

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S

**Lemonade**  
**Orangeade** } **Tabloids**  
**Gingerade**

Are all put up in glass tubes of 12 Tabloids.

12 Tubes in a display box, - \$ 85  
36 Tubes in a display box, - 2 50

If you want the latest and best, try

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S

## = GINGER POP =

Makes 5 gallons old fashioned GINGER BEER, the best Summer and Winter Drink.

Per Dozen, - \$ 2 00.

**F. C. & Co.'s "Crushed Violets" and "Orange Phosphate"**  
for the Soda Fountain.

F. C. & Co.'s Turkish Mints, Chlorate of Potash, Soda Mints, Bronchial, Charcoal, Murio Ammonia, and Sun Cholera Tablets, all handsomely put up, in telescope boxes.

30 cents per Dozen, or \$9.00 per Gross.

**TERMS:** Under \$10.00, net 30 days or 4 per cent. Cash in 10 days.  
Over \$10.00, 30 days less 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. Cash in 10 days.

### THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St. East, - - - TORONTO, ONT.  
DOMINION AGENTS.

# DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

We have just completed extensive alterations and improvements in our premises, 28 King St. W. (MANNING'S ARCADE) and have re-opened with a much larger and better assorted stock of **Druggists' Rubber Sundries** and **General Rubber Goods** than we have ever had before.

We invite inspection of our stock which will be found most complete in all lines.

Correspondence solicited.

Catalogues on application.

## THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., Ltd.

28 King St. W., TORONTO.

STEARNS'

# Wine of Cod Liver Oil

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON

Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

*Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, \$8.00 per doz.*

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct from

## FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, - WINDSOR, Ont. - DETROIT, Mich. - NEW YORK CITY.





## J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.  
ENGLAND.

### DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

## THE J. R. H. BRAND IS THE FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,

TROMSØ, NORWAY.

Sole Maker and Exporter.  
Cable address: "Rye"

Protect your Eyes from Dust and other Flying Particles, and from Cold Winds and Snow in the Winter Season.

## The Lamb "Eye Shield"

PATENTED APRIL 11, 1891

FLEXIBLE, WATERPROOF & NON-HEAT-CONDUCTING.

The Cheapest, Lightest and Most Durable Eye Protector ever presented to the public.

The LAMB "EYE SHIELD" fits closely to the face, around the eyes, a soft, perforated felt rim on the face side rendering it impossible for dust or any other substance to enter between it and the skin. Small perforation in the felt rim admit sufficient air for the eyes to retain their normal moisture. The lenses are formed of the clearest mica and are perfectly transparent. There is consequently less liability of injury to the eyes, with this Shield, in case of accident, than with other similar devices in which glass lenses are used.

Horsemen, Bicyclists, Street-car Drivers, Motor Men, Trainmen, Stone Cutters, Blacksmiths, Iron Workers, Roofers, Metal Polishers and Grinders will find the "Eye Shield" invaluable. Chemists, whose eyes are exposed to poisonous vapors and liquids, need no longer fear for their vision. All Winter Sportsmen, Skaters, and persons sleighing or tobogganing will recognize the safety and comfort to be derived from using the Lamb "Eye Shield."

Each shield is neatly packed in a box convenient for being carried in the pocket.

Shields furnished with LEAD or SMOKE frames, and with CLEAR, BLUE or SMOKE lenses, as desired.

FOR SALE BY

## The London Drug Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - London, Ont.

## J. Palmer & Son

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

### MONTREAL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

### Dupont's Tooth Brushes,

*A job line, extra value.*

### Bertrand's Mai Lilly,

*And other New Odors.*

### Sponges, a full line,

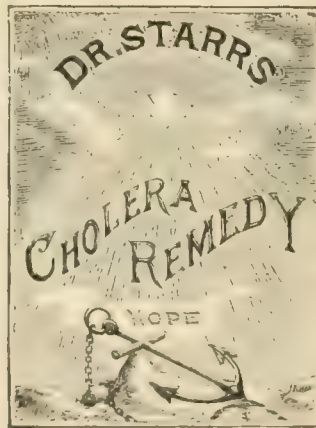
*Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.*

*The finest Sheeps Wool and Carribean in 10 lb. bales.*

*Turkey Cup, Velvet, Grass and Silky Honduras.*

### Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,

*The best 25c. Article in the market.*



## Recommended by Physicians AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of CHOLERA SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

## WALLACE DAWSON & CO.

MONTREAL.

## The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

## CHLOROFORM

PURE, Lyman's S. G. 149.

—AND—

## ETHER SULPHURIC

PURE, Lyman's S. G. 725.

FOR ANÆSTHETICAL PURPOSES.

(The above have been manufactured by our firm for over forty years, and are being used by leading Surgeons and Physicians in Canada.)

The late Dr. J. H. McCallum says of our Chloroform, "that during the nearly five years that I held the position of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, the Chloroform manufactured by The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., was administered to about one thousand annually, and in no case had we fatality from it. I have also used it for thirteen years in private practice."

Dr. T. G. Johnston, Samia, says: "For the last six or seven years I have used no other Chloroform than that manufactured by The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., both in surgical and obstetrical practice, and have had, and still have, every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with it."

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES :

1. Its Comparative Cheapness.
2. The Stage of excitement is not nearly as great as with other makes.
3. The after effects are not so pronounced.
4. No offensive odor during administration.

Dr. C. O'Reilly, Medical Superintendent of Toronto General Hospital, says of our ETHER SULPHURIC: "During the last several years the Ether manufactured by The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., has been extensively used for anæsthetic purposes in Toronto General Hospital, and no accident has taken place from its administration."

Dr. James F. W. Ross says: "I have overcome my former prejudice against Ether, but The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., are now supplying an article put up in 4 and 1 lb. tins equal to any in the market. I have used it frequently, and have seen it used by others during the last twelve months for operations of all degrees of severity. The after effects are no greater than after Squibb's or any other pure Ether."

We claim for this Absolute Purity and Comparative Cheapness.

When Ordering, specify LYMAN BROS.

## THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.



## TRADE NOTES.

Edmonson, druggist, of Bradford, Ont., died Sept. 6th.

Arkell & Co. are opening a new drug store at Wawanesa, Manitoba.

A. L. Hamilton, of Wingham, Ont., has sold his drug business to Mr. Gordon, of Toronto.

Latham & McCulloch, patent medicines and sundries, Halifax, N. S., have been burned out.

I. Wildern, druggist, of London South, Ont., was married Aug. 23rd to Miss Reade, of Kincardine.

The Toronto Glass Co., with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each, has been incorporated.

The Ale and Beef Co., formerly of Dayton, O., but lately of New York city, has been attached and closed up by the sheriff.

The drug store of A. Dowsley & Co., Cardinal, Ont., was entered by burglars early on the morning of Sept. 8th, and a gold watch, several articles and \$3 in silver stolen.

A much needed want is being supplied the residents of North Toronto by the establishment of a branch Post Office and P. O. Savings Bank in the drug store of W. V. Cook, cor. Yonge St. and Birch Ave., Toronto.

A Kingston paper says: "To day a consignment of chemicals and apparatus arrived from Germany for use in the laboratory of Queen's College. Preparations are being made for the opening of Queen's about October 1st." This is the way Canadian jobbers are patronized!

The drug business of H. Elborne, King St. E., Toronto, Ont., was sold by auction on Aug. 8th, as noticed in our last issue. It has since been bought by Mr. R. O. Snider, of the Market Drug Store, of that city, who has restocked it and will carry it on under the name of the Leader Lane Pharmacy.

If the burglars who broke into the drug store of W. J. Davidson, cor. Queen and Church St., Toronto, had had any idea of that gentleman's ability as a crack rifle shot they would have had a few "second thoughts" before they made their attempt, a short time ago, on so dangerous a ground. Mr. Davidson has won second place in the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa during the last month, and has a fine lot of prizes to show for his successes.

### A Night Clerk's Adventure.

Harry Warner, night Clerk in the drug store of E. A. Holiday, 18th street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, had a terrible struggle for his life early on the morning of the 10th inst. with two robbers. He was shot in the mouth and then beaten on the head with billies until the thieves left him, as they supposed, dead. The cash register in the store was rifled and an attempt

made to rob the safe. From Warner the thieves took \$20.

### British Columbia Notes.

Why don't druggists take more interest in things going on around them, especially when their own interests are concerned? Now, here is a very timely discussion between half a dozen live men in the last month on a proposed Canadian Pharmacopoeia and also an attempt to form a Dominion Association. All druggists are concerned, and yet how few comparatively will move a finger in the matter.

A Canadian Pharmacopoeia is an excellent idea, but it won't be published unless there is more enthusiasm than at present. Every druggist knows from experience the disadvantages of the B. P. It is the standard he has to recognize, or rather, he thinks he must, being in British territory. But who hasn't had his patience strained to the utmost limit while endeavoring to get a beautiful result by the instruction of some of the preparations of that same B. P? A change would be a relief and would make life a little less wearisome. Out here on the coast we get American prescriptions daily and we compound them conscientiously. We would decide unhesitatingly for the U. S. P. if we had the choice.

A Dominion Association! A union of druggists! Is it possible that such a *magnam bonum* is within our reach? A union of druggists—not a druggists' union, the latter would seem more possible than the former. It is quite cheering to notice that steps are actually being taken to bring this about, for it is an excellent scheme. Druggists throughout the Dominion could, if united, accomplish much while if every Province keeps to its own little business no extensive reforms can possibly be brought about. Let us have uniformity in pharmaceutical education and examination; a druggist if he is competent to dispense in Halifax can surely do the same in British Columbia, Ontario or Manitoba?

A few months ago I proudly called attention to the fact that cutting prices were unknown on the Canadian western coast. The drug trade has profited by the experience of the eastern towns and intend keeping to reasonable prices. There is a temptation when new stores open up to cut a little, but the druggist cuts his own throat who does this sort of thing. The coming winter will be a severe trial to the druggists of B. C., but we hope they won't "cut."

Since our last writing we have received a copy of the proceedings of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association Meeting. The editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST may deem it of sufficient importance to print in this issue. We notice that the retiring Registrar, M. G. Blanchard, did not get much of a send-off. This was quite an oversight, for he worked well for the Association and is a real nice little fellow, too. Ex-Presi-

dent Shotbolt's speech appears verbatim. He always looks on the bright side of things, though he gets a little riled over the examination business. It's all serene brother Shotbolt, if you don't like the boys taking the American examination, introduce a by-law to control them. We are with you. Mr. White is a graduate of the O. C. P., and is a very nice boy. We were disappointed with his paper though. It ought to have been more scientific. Do better next time.

The semi-annual examinations for registration as Licentiate of Pharmacy, are advertised to be held on the 3rd and 4th October. Registrar Nelson has either made a mistake or has some scheme on hand, as the usual date, by by-law, would make it the 4th and 5th.

Dean & Cryderman have got on the corner at last and now occupy a brand new stand on the junction of Broad and Yates Sts., Victoria. The new store is neatly fitted up and reflects credit on the young men. We suggest new stock bottles to perfect the arrangement.

The B. C. Pharmacy opened up about the 1st September on Fort St., Victoria. It is a branch of Wm. Jackson's, of Douglas St., and is under the management of M. G. Blanchard, ex-Registrar of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association. The store is fitted with W. T. square recess labelled glass, and the furniture is of dark mahogany. Another young hopeful, Apprentice Garland, is testing the stern realities of the drug business at this new store.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

Aubrey V. Rand, the popular young druggist of Wolfville, was married a few days ago to Miss Barnaby, and left, via. Yarmouth, for a trip through New England.

Mr. Boreham, who has been with C. W. Walden, of Antigonish, has returned to his old employers, Buckley Bros., of Halifax.

A. J. McCallum, of Yarmouth, is at present away on a vacation.

G. Brenton Sutherland, of New Glasgow, is enjoying a holiday among the beautiful suburban towns about Boston.

Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax, arrived home on Saturday. Mr. Simson has been making his annual visit to the English and continental drug markets, and is looking well after his trip.

J. A. Shaw, who has been for the last few years in England, is back to his old home in Windsor.

T. M. Power, of Halifax, is contemplating a visit to the World's Fair. He does, as all good druggists should do, takes Mrs. Power with him.

A. W. Drydale, of Richmond, Halifax, is about starting a branch store in Cunard St. in the same city.

Geo. McDougall, formerly in charge of the business of the C. F. Cochran Estate,



at Kentville, is taking a well earned rest in Boston. W. A. Simson is now in charge of that drug business.

## Notes From England.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The holiday season is now in full swing in England and most of the principal pharmacists are out of town. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society proceeds to Chicago next week and has been commissioned by the Council to convey the Hanbury Medal to Professor Maisch, of Philadelphia. This award is made triennially to a distinguished pharmacognosist, and Professor Maisch will find himself in good company, when I mention that previous recipients include Dragendorff, Howard, Hesse, Hanchon and others.

Referring again to the holiday season I was somewhat surprised to be told by a leading druggist at one of the popular sea side resorts, that the tourist trade was very little good to the craft. It is a very different thing to the invalid winter residents, who are the most important sources of revenue to druggists at these places. Holiday folk appear to enjoy the sea breezes with unfailling good health, and even the lady visitors frequently despise those toilet adjuncts, such as milk of roses, etc., which used to prove profitable to the chemist and indispensable to the sun-burnt visitors. I have also asserted that it would pay at least one chemist in each of the principal sea-side holiday resorts to fix up a soda water counter and dispense the iced drinks which are so much in request during the hot weather. The idea has been taken up in one or two instances and has proved an unqualified success, but few have attempted it in the in which our American cousins work the soda trade. I can quite understand that French and German pharmacists would consider it eminently unprofessional, but then they do not sell perfumes, brushes, etc., which in many an English business are responsible for more of the profits than the dispensing department.

The occupation of analytical chemist is being played rather low in England lately, where some of the cult actually tout for analytical work. We have become accustomed to the sight of keen competition for business in this department by the gradual reduction of fees and the number of applicants for even minor posts. The latest departure, however, deserves to be pilloried. It is in the form of a circular which is addressed to manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, etc., in which the analyst assures the firm that it would be materially to their advantage to submit their preparations to him for analysis. In addition to the advantage of having their preparations scientifically examined, the analyst guarantees a certain amount of publicity to his report and encloses samples of his eminently laudatory "pulls." The Royal

Society has recently issued a caution to its Fellows, pointing out that the lavish praise which too often mars an analytical report savours of a commercial interest in the matter, beyond that of a professional and unbiased opinion. As long as the title of analytical and consulting chemist is open to any one who cares to assume it, the professional spirit will be swamped by the commercialism of the age.

Accidents in pharmacy are comparatively rare considering the number and nature of the dangerous substances to be found in every chemist's shop. It has often occurred to me that a very useful chapter might be made of those that have occurred, which would prove as a guide and warning to all. The type of pharmaceutical explosives—torpedoes, they have humorously been called—such as alcohol, glycerine, etc., with chromic acid, permanganate of potash powdered with organic substances, chlorates with strong acids, etc., would form one section. The dangers attached to the handling and using of alcohol—so important an article in pharmacy—would certainly form another. Several accidents, to my personal knowledge, have happened from the foolish practice of warming alcoholic preparations so as to hasten solution. Not long ago a firm of druggists had a conflagration owing to a man heating alcohol and coal tar in a pan not very far from a naked light! In a large methylating establishment, where 5,000 gallons of strong spirit are mixed off at a time, I have seen the men smoking or carrying open lights! A serious accident lately occurred whilst a workman was repairing a recently-emptied spirit tank. It appears that he put his red-hot soldering iron through the tap-hole when a violent explosion took place. The man was badly injured and the tank completely destroyed.

The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which has just taken place at Nottingham, was highly successful, although no startling discoveries were announced. The papers were hardly up to the average, but the discussions were more instructive. Liquid belladonna plaster, or collodion belladonna, received double attention from Wright and Naylor. Conroy gave, as the result of extended examination of samples of sandal wood oil, the specific gravity of .872 as a minimum. Parry and Estcourt announced that much of the bees' wax in pharmacy was adulterated, but the discussion did not confirm this opinion. Easton's syrup is a perennial subject for investigation and Wright's suggestions to reduce the amount of acid and sugar were not novel. Effervescent caffeine preparations are not all they seem, according to Ough. White described at length several preparations of thyroid gland, but medical men generally are quite uninterested in the subject, as about 99 per cent. have never seen a case of myxœdema outside the hospitals. A useful paper on ipecacuanha deprived of emetine by percolation with ammoniated chloroform, was given by Bird. The

botanical origin of ipecacuanha was also treated by E. M. Holmes. Dott gave the formula of lithium nitrate as  $\text{Li NO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and in another paper on the diastasic action on starch described methods for the determination by means of the old iodine test. African copaiba was compared by Umney with the South American article to the advantage of the latter. The next meeting will take place at Oxford under the presidency of Mr. N. H. Martin, of Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

### NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 17th, 1893, at 9.00 a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 7th of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full examination fee.

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days' notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be accepted after the 7th day of October.

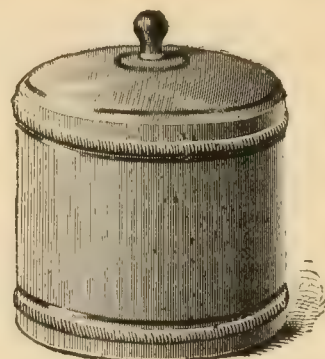
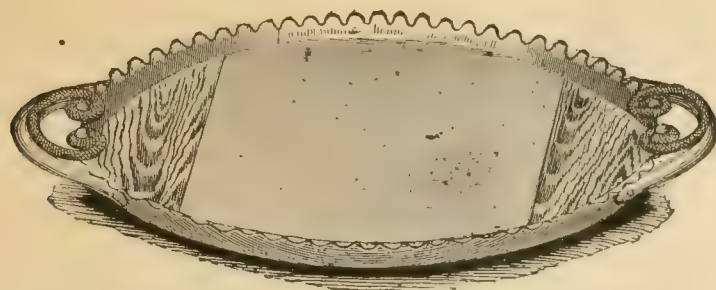
E. MUIR, Secy.-Registrar,  
595 LaGauchetiere Street.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1893.

## Pumice Stone.

A mine of pumice stone exists on the Tenerife Peak, of which the working was only started in 1888. The stone is found in that part of the peak called "Canadas," at about 2,000 feet above sea-level, which has an area of some 6,000 hectares, out of the middle of which rises the highest part of the peak. The Russian consul at St. Croix bought the property of the Spanish Government in consideration of an annual payment for the pumice stone working. The Russian consul has associated himself with a Belgian, and they, under the firm styled Aguilar and Valeke, commenced operations in 1888, but it was only last year that exportation was really started. At the Paris exhibition, the Consul-General states, this stone obtained a silver medal, and in view of the requirements of England, France and America, he believes it will develop a trade of great importance before many years. So far the Lipari Islands have practically furnished the world's supply of this product, exporting about 100,000 tons per annum. The Tenerife stone being recognized as of excellent quality, and its extraction being of a much more simple matter than in the Lipari Islands, it follows that the price is much less.

# ALLUMINUM NOVELTIES.



HAVING just completed arrangements with the only Manufacturers of Alluminum Goods in America, to represent them in Canada as Sole Agents, we take this opportunity of asking the trade to limit their orders for other **Xmas Novelties** so as to be able to put in a stock of **Alluminum Goods** for the Fall Trade.

## ALLUMINUM IS CERTAINLY THE 1893 NOVELTY.

Our Travellers will be on the road with Samples in a few days.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

## THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.

## We Pay Express Charges

TO THE RETAIL TRADE OF CANADA.

## Price List of T. A. Slocum & Co.'s Remedies.

Having found in the past that some retailers have been unable to procure small supplies of all our remedies from their Wholesaler, we offer to supply such cases in future direct, and to **prepay charges** on all **cash** orders of \$3.00 and over. Goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist or direct. **Terms, Cash; 5 per cent. Discount.**

|  | DOZEN.  | SOLD AT. |
|--|---------|----------|
| Dr. Slocum's Psychine, large, - - -            | \$28 00 | \$3 00   |
| Dr. Slocum's Psychine, small, - - -            | 14 00   | 1 50     |
| Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, large, - - - | 7 50    | 1 00     |
| Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, small, - - - | 3 00    | 35       |
| Dr. Slocum's Coltsfoot Expectorant, - - -      | 7 50    | 50       |
| Dr. Slocum's Celery and Quinine Bitters, - - - | 4 00    | 50       |
| Dr. Slocum's Regulative Pills, - - -           | 4 00    | 2 00     |
| Dr. Slocum's Magnetic Plasters, - - -          | 2 00    | 25       |
| Dr. Slocum's Iron Blood Pills, - - -           | 2 00    | 25       |

|   | DOZEN. | SOLD AT. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea, - - - | 2 00   | 25       |
| Dr. Slocum's Worm Wafers, - - -             | 2 00   | 25       |
| Dr. Clark's Catarrh Cure, - - -             | 4 00   | 50       |
| Dr. Clark's Pile Ointment, - - -            | 7 50   | 1 00     |
| Dr. Clark's Regulative Pills, - - -         | 4 00   | 50       |
| Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment, - - -       | 2 00   | 25       |
| Peach Bloom Skin Food, - - -                | 7 50   | 1 00     |
| Dr. Janes' Horehound Expectorant, - - -     | 2 00   | 25       |
| Abrusine Corn Solvent, - - -                | 2 00   | 25       |

All orders receive prompt attention. Remit by Post Office Order, Express Order or Registered Letter. Postage stamps taken for amounts less than \$1.00. *Address all monies and letters to*

## T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

186 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, CANADA.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

### Patenting a Medicine.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Could you please inform me through your valuable paper the steps to take to get a medicine patented or registered and what would be the probable cost, that is, for Canada and the U. S. A. I suppose one could get the label and name protected so as to be free from imitation, &c. An early acknowledgment will greatly oblige,

Yours &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to this Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Patent Solicitor, of London, Ont., writes as follows:

In a case where no drawings are required the cost of patenting or registering a medicine is \$40, the same for Canada as the United States; in the U. S., however, there is an additional tax of \$20, payable to the U. S. Government, on each U. S. patent within six months after the patent is allowed or granted. If you wish to get a patent on the medicine send a list of the ingredients and their proportions, or, if you wish to keep the ingredients private, send the name of the medicine. All that you are required to do to procure a patent or registration is to send either of these particulars, together with the amount stated.

### The Pharmaceutical Exhibits at Chicago.

We take pleasure in inserting the accompanying letter which will be of interest to all pharmacists visiting the World's Fair at Chicago. The exhibits mentioned are well worthy the inspection of all and will amply repay the visitor for any extra exertion necessary to reach them. All interested in pharmacy will appreciate the thoughtfulness of Mr. Stearns in directing their attention to this matter:

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I think it but proper to call your attention to a matter in which you can be of great assistance to the manufacturing pharmacists of this country, who are exhibiting at the World's Fair. You may not be aware that these concerns, including ourselves, were relegated to positions in the gallery of the liberal arts building, where not one visitor in a hundred to the building is likely to go. The reasons being that they are either too exhausted to climb the stairs, or ignorant of there being fine exhibits in the gallery. By making a note of this in your columns and writing something up about it, stating that all the manufacturing chemists and

pharmacists are located in the gallery, and that their exhibits are well worth a visit from all those interested in medicine or pharmacy, it would do much to help the good cause. As it is now, unless one especially hunts up where the pharmaceutical displays are made, he is not likely to ever see them.

Very truly yours,

F. K. STEARNS.

### Toronto's Greatest Attraction.

The new Cyclorama—Jerusalem on the Day of Crucifixion—is drawing large numbers of visitors daily, who all express themselves as greatly pleased with the magnificent and instructive view. Everybody going to Toronto should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing "Jerusalem" at the Cyclorama. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Prices of admission: Adults, 25 cents; children (under 15 years), 15 cents. Next south west corner Front and York Sts.

### Death of Wm. Brydon.

There died suddenly at Q'Appelle, N. W. T., on the 7th inst., Mr. Wm. Brydon, who was a well-known citizen of Toronto fifteen years ago. Mr. Brydon was a prominent druggist in the city and in his store at 13 King street east, he dispensed for a decade or more, and among the pharmacists was a leading authority, having been also an examiner in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and for a period presided over Rehoboth Lodge of that city.

### Fifty Health Hints.

H. M. WHELFLEY, PH. C., M. D.

1. Imperfect eyes cause much headache.
2. It is not how long but how well we sleep.
3. Sleep is as much a food as is pork and beans.
4. Many antidotes are as dangerous as the poison.
5. Poor drinking water is as harmful as cheap whiskey.
6. Cream and fresh butter are the most digestible of fats.
7. Most sickness is the result of causes which can be avoided.
8. Good food taken with sunshine and fresh air is the best tonic.
9. Good health is the best foundation on which to erect happiness.
10. During an epidemic fright kills more victims than die of disease.
11. A one-minute run may catch a street car and lose years of health.
12. Man is the only animal foolish enough to voluntarily go to bed hungry.
13. Christian science may cure a headache but cannot mend a broken leg.

14. The fate of the next generation depends on the health of the present.

15. Tea and coffee are a necessity only for the weak, like crutches for the lame.

16. It is not safe to carry needles or pins in the mouth. You may lose them.

17. Dry earth (road dust) is one of the best deodorizers for privy vaults (closets).

18. Sunlight is desirable in almost every sick room. Do not shut out the cheerful rays.

19. Never let milk stand in the sick room, for it readily absorbs many disease germs.

20. Strive to render the sick cheerful. The shadow of gloom hastens the growth of disease.

21. Ripe and sound fruit eaten at meal-time does not increase the danger of having the cholera.

22. It is a positive injury as well as a waste of material to eat when the stomach will not digest food.

23. It is a universal law of statue beauty that a body should possess feet equal to the task of support.

24. "Tobacco hearts" cause the rejection of a large per cent. of the candidates for military schools.

25. It is seldom best to darken the sick room. Shutting out the light often lets in the angel of death.

26. Remaining in bed one day a month while well will prevent the loss of many days in bed from sickness.

27. The sick are far better off among strangers in a good hospital than with friends in the average home.

28. Soups are nutritious in proportion to the amount of vegetables, grain, fruit and solid meat they contain.

29. It is not sufficient to know merely the names of antidotes. Learn exactly just how to administer them.

30. Washing the feet at night not only promotes cleanliness but favors sleep and increases general comfort.

31. Alcoholic solutions of medicines are more readily absorbed than those dissolved in water, glycerin or milk.

32. House drains become closed by grease. This can be removed with a twenty per cent. solution of caustic soda.

33. It will be time enough to catch the cholera when it comes, but you are more likely to have it if you fear it now.

34. Never dig out your ear with instruments of torture. When necessary have a physician clean them with syringe and water.

35. Always expectorate into proper receptacles. Many diseases are communicated by sputum expectorated in improper places.

36. Sweet oil and other vegetable oils are unfit for pain in the ear. They decompose and become favorable soil for disease germs.

37. System is commendable but do not

# ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

**Wholesale Chemists & Druggists,**

**HAMILTON.**



## **Offer :**

A full stock of Crude Drugs, purchased in the primary markets.  
All Chemicals in demand, manufactured by the best makers of  
Europe and America.

## **Sponges.**

Our present stock is much larger than ever before, and prices  
lower.

**WE ARE BY FAR THE LARGEST CANADIAN DEALERS.**

## **Artaud's Perfumes.**

In bottles containing 20 to 21 fluid ounces.

The firm of Jean Artaud is the oldest in Grasse, manufacturing  
Bulk Perfumes.

As wholesale Canadian Agents we have been most successful in  
introducing their Floral Extracts, our first year's output be-  
ing more than double that we undertook to place annually.

## **Sole Agents** in Canada for :

ANGLO-FRENCH BRUSH CO., French Hair Brushes (solid backs.)

THOMAS FRERES, French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

F. MILLOT, Paris, French Perfumes and Soaps.

W. R. TILBURY & Co.'s English Tooth Brushes.

WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S English Perfumes and Soaps.

CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS' English Confectionery.

---

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW PRICE BOOK ?

---

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Hamilton, Ont.**



discard your winter clothes at a certain date. Conform to the whims of the weather clerk.

38. While honey catches more flies than vinegar, a sweet disposition drives away more disease germs than a malevolent nature.

39. Some people are strong and healthy in spite of their disregard for the rules of hygiene but no one on account of such unobservance.

40. Doctors would seldom be sick if they followed all their own advice. But druggists need not take all their own medicine to keep well.

41. Those who are seldom sick take but little medicine and it is equally true that persons are seldom sick if they take but little medicine.

42. To insure a long and healthy life, join the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. The members are never sick and seldom die.

43. Pharmacists should eat plenty of well cooked, nutritious food to assist them in withstanding the trials and tribulations of their professional life.

44. Ventilation is regulated by the difference between the temperature outdoors and inside as much as by the size of the opening in windows, etc.

45. It is as much a sin to have teeth drawn as it is pain to let them ache. Visit your dentist every six months and have your mouth examined.

46. It may be more delectable but it is certainly more dangerous to breathe through the mouth than through the nose when we encounter a foul odor. The nose filters the air.

47. Fashion does not often travel the road of health but it is better to be perturbed by the finger of ridicule while alive than deaf to the lugubrious voice of our friends when we are dead.

48. Druggists should marry such good cooks that they will never miss a meal at the proper hour. Their wives should be so handsome that the husband never feels content to eat behind the prescription case.

49. Some people employ a homoeopath when they are but little sick and send for a doctor as soon as frightened by the severity of the disease. Such persons remind me of those who scoff at religion until caught by death's grasp, and they as often wait too long.

50. Churchill says :

The safest way to health, say what you will,  
Is never to suppose we shall be ill ;  
Most of the ills that we poor mortals know  
From doctors and imagination flow.

Ononid is a glycoside isolated by E. Hoffmann from the root of *ononis spinosa*. It appears to be identical with glycyrrhizin.

Coriandrol constitutes about 90 per cent. of the oil of coriander. It is dextrogyre, and has a specific gravity of 0.8679 at 15° C.

## The Art of Prescribing.

What we like about Dr. X. is his flattering reliance upon the pharmacist's knowledge of posology, and even of therapeutics. The doctor is interested in cases ; he executes a diagnosis with accuracy and dispatch, but writing prescriptions makes him feel tired. What generally happens is a rapid dash-up of his carriage to the pharmaceutical doorway. "O, I say," come the words of medical wisdom, "just give old Mrs. P. something to cool her down, will you ? Liquor ammon. acet., you know, and spirit of nitre and oh, yes, four minims of ipecac—every four hours. Good morning. Guse-dub Line." This last to the coachman, who drives off, leaving the pharmacist to collect the *disjecta membra* into a compoundable whole. Very frequently Dr. X., revolving many matters in his noble mind, drives past, forgetting all about the fact that he has told his patient to send to Mr. Pestle for the medicine, which he will order as he passes. Comes the patient, but the physic is not, neither knowledge of it in the mind pharmaceutical. Next day the doctor is so sorry, my dear boy, and full of promises of future amendment ; but the pharmacist groans in spirit, knowing that it is his fate to live in an atmosphere of abject apology, surrounded by gloomy, fierce and suspicious patients, clamorous for physic or the gore of him who produceth it not. The airy manner in which our doctor slings about the most leprous distillments of the Pharmacopœia is provocative of respectful admiration.

"What ? Oh, that old chap ! O, yes, let me see. You just give him some iron and nux—and tinct strophanthus—t. d." The carriage drives off. Out comes a shiny-hatted head from the window with a Parthian shot. "Oh, I say. Just put in a little arsenic too, will you ?" This delicious. One cannot help loving Dr. X.

Then there is Dr. Q. He always writes prescriptions himself in a hand which cannot be described, but which sometimes may be read—in the sweat of the pharmacist's brow. Whether legible or not it matters little. Dr. Q. is as firm a believer in simple prescribing as the "laudamy and calamy" avenger of Flodden in the Scottish legend. A few days' study of his methods will render the pharmacist independent of the hieroglyphic puzzles produced for his inspection. Dr. Q. smites all diseases with the same fascies, and is as successful as most. His infinite variety lies not in the medicine he orders, but in the materials on which his prescriptions are written. He carries no paper, and, as he goes into many houses of the very poor, writing materials are to seek. Blithely the doctor snatches at anything handy—the margin of a stray newspaper, the lid of a cardboard box, the paper cover of a jam pot, the back of a grocer's butter-paper, or the interior of a sugar-bag. Peradventure an engraving from an illustrated paper is pinned upon

the wall. It is smoky, chewed at the corners, generations of the domestic fly have treated it unkindly. Natheless, 'twill serve. We have a prescription written on the reverse of the portrait of an undeservedly popular novelist, and another written across the pictured brow of the present leader of Her Majesty's Government. Inspection as to whether the other side of the picture would not have been better, revealed thereon a comic drawing, and Dr. Q., not writing a prescription *pour rire*, but, indeed, for an aged person of grave countenance, most appropriately chose the solemn visage of the Right Honorable. Once by some means the doctor came into possession of a half-sheet of white demy, and, rejoicing in the unwonted freedom, covered the whole expanse in letters two inches long.

Dr. R., again, is thrifty of words. Not his that infinitude of directions, going twice round the bottle and over the cork, or into half an inch square, according to the penmanship and common-sense of the compounder. His *signetur* is mostly verbal, addressed to the patient or friend, being wholly occupied during the interview detailing symptoms with relish, is in a condition of bland ignorance as to the usage of the remedy and expects full directions from the distressed chemist. Of such was the young lady who brought a prescription for suppositories. The *signetur* was, "As directed." Queried the messenger, "What size of a bowl were we to give these in ?" The doctor had explained as to the mode of administration *per rectum*. The one word "bowl" was all that the friend had caught, and that incorrectly. We had to expound to this innocent young person. It was an embarrassing moment.

Nevertheless it is desirable to direct very clearly concerning suppositories, lest it occur as it did to one patient, who swallowed in simple faith two strong ones of belladonna and morphia, and did not swallow more only because the doctor prevented her. She did not die. This was not flattering to the activity of our medicaments, and lowered our professional pride.

Those whose elegant pharmacies are situate in pleasant places among an educated people will perceive that we who make our moan are "down in a village of La Mancha, the name of which there is no occasion to remember." They are a stiff-necked generation. We have wasted lavishly the gray matter of our brain, giving various worthy reasons why a teaspoonful of an inhalation should not be swallowed in a pint of boiling water. And who shall state the mental attitude of that old wife, lean and poor, told to take two tablespoonfuls of a mixture, and who made answer that she had only one tablespoon in the house, but would borrow another from a neighbor ?—W. MacE. in *Chemist and Druggist*.

If you would establish credit, first create a confidence in your honesty and ability with your creditor.



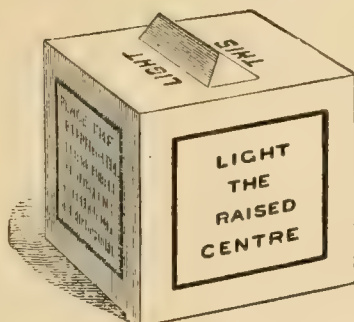
# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

4 Fumigators in a Fire proof Box.



One or more  
can  
Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.



## —THE— LADIES' SILVER CACHOUS (Rose Flavour)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the  
Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

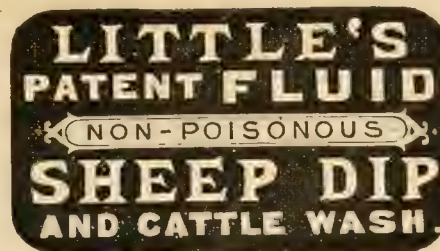
IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS  
ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

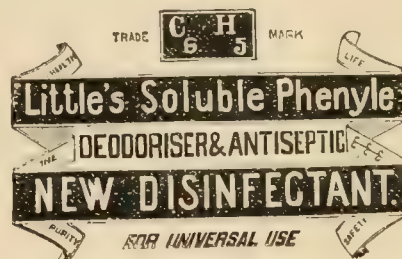
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American  
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-  
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.  
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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



## Business on Business Principles

It is with considerable trepidation that I write this article on the proper manner of conducting a drug business, for a body of men, many of whom are so much better informed on that subject than I. But as the wisest and most experienced men often gather valuable lessons from the sayings of the simple and most inexperienced, I have chosen this subject to offer a few suggestions to the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. I wish to offer advice to my brethren upon the subject of how to manage a business properly and successfully, so as to gain the respect and confidence of the community in which they do business, and to reach the goal of financial success.

I shall endeavor to place what I consider the necessary rules for success in the drug business in as concise a form as I think the importance of the subject permits.

It is the maxim of my employer that a man cannot sell goods unless he has goods to sell. Always strive to keep a full stock, a little of everything. Always have everything a customer calls for. There are some druggists who lose 20 per cent. of their trade by not having what people call for. A dime lost here and a quarter lost there, by not being able to supply the demand, amounts to dollars in the course of a year. To keep a small quantity of all things can be done at a small outlay. Since these days of rapid transit, you need only to keep a small quantity, and when sold, the markets are so convenient that the deficiency may be supplied in a short while.

Keep a stock book constantly on hand, and ready for use, and when you see an article growing low, order it. I know of nothing so injurious to a drug store as an imperfectly kept stock book. I know of nothing that gives the public such a good opinion of a place as to be able to get anything at a store that they may want. Let the impression become common that you have a good stock, and your trade is established. A man will reason in this way: I want to buy something—I will not go to A, because I may have to go somewhere else. He may not have it, and I might have to go to three or four places to get what I wish. I will go to B, because I know that I will find what I want there—I will not be obliged to hunt for it.

Keep the stock clean and well preserved. There are a great many things in all drug stores which are classed as old stock, that if proper care had been taken of them, would have been fresh looking and salable. Keep your porter cleaning all the time that he is not otherwise engaged, and do so yourself when you have nothing more important to do. Keep your stock in proper containers. A small outlay for drawers, cans, salt-mouthed jars and other containers will save you many times more than the cost in the long run. Don't contract the habit of

leaving your goods in the paper wrappers that come from the wholesale house. They become dusty and torn and exposed to the influences of air, moisture and dust. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. The therapeutic value of a preparation will be doubled by a proper care of the crude drug before use. So much about stock, and now about work.

Man must live by the sweat of his brow. Don't suppose that the drug business is an exception to the rule. There is no calling that requires more constant and persistent effort than that of pharmacy. Work! Work!! Work!!! Make your pharmaceutical preparations at odd times. Always have everything prepared, so that a customer will not have to wait to have his prescription filled until you make an ingredient to be used in compounding his prescription. Keep everything prepared that is consistent with freshness and not subject to deterioration from old age.

Keep your heavy goods, such as sulphur, salts, etc., and preparations of castor oil, turpentine, laudanum, etc., bottled and labeled, so that you have only to hand them out when wanted. It impresses a customer very favorably to be waited on rapidly.

Keep your store neat at odd moments—your counters and showcases dusted, and your goods arranged so as to make a good display. Have your show-windows properly dressed so as to attract passers-by. Follow the example of the enterprising dry goods merchant, and have your windows so beautiful that people will wish to pass by to see how beautiful the windows and store are arranged. Have it said that you have the most stylish drug store in the town. It is not always the man that has the costliest fixtures who makes the best display. All of this takes work. But it is necessary to success. The constant use of idle moments will cause you not to have many such moments to use. Insist that all your clerks and yourself be doing something all the time.

Now as to appearance and bearing in the store. Let your bearing in the store be dignified. Remember your calling is a profession, not a trade. Deport yourself then as a professional gentleman. Discourage loafers. They act as a two-fold disadvantage: they talk to the clerks, thereby consuming valuable time that might have been used to advantage; the clerks cannot, without discourtesy, refuse to listen to them; they detract from the dignity of the store. Dr. Remington says some of the customers have left loved ones at home very sick, and their sorrows can ill brook the laughter and fun of a crowd of idle boys. Besides, you lose ladies' trade by having a crowd of idle men hanging round. Any modest lady will pass by a store in which she sees a crowd of men about the front door. A lady once told me that the reason she did not trade at a certain store was because of the number of men she had to force her way through when she went in there.

Another important step is to justly enjoy the reputation for reliability and honesty, both with our kindred profession—the medical one—and the laity. Let the doctors believe that they can get good, fresh, genuine goods from you, and they will recommend your store. When they prescribe Fairchild's pepsin, give them Fairchild's pepsin. You will gain by it in the long run. Doctors can do more to make or break a drug store than anyone else. If they believe you honest, capable and reliable, they can conscientiously recommend you to their patients. Let your aim be to keep the best goods and not the cheapest. Few people want cheap drugs. When their loved ones are sick, they want the best that can be procured to alleviate their pains, and not that which is cheapest. I would rather have the reputation of keeping the highest-priced drug store in town than the cheapest. Remember that you have the right to charge not merely for the intrinsic value of the drugs, but for the knowledge and skill of preparing them.

My next suggestion is to keep up with the times. Read your drug paper, whatever journal you may take, and take plenty of them. This is a progressive age, and a man who fails to keep in line with its advanced thoughts will soon be lost in the bogs and away from the camp fires, out in the cold and frozen to death. We will find much useful information in the current periodicals, but don't limit your reading to them. A review of Remington will do you a vast amount of good. You will be astonished at the amount you have forgotten since you were at school. If you do business, do it in the latest improved manner. Keep all the improvements that will materially aid you in your profession. Don't fail to buy this or that improvement if by so doing you can make better or more beautiful preparations.

Now the last and most important comes—attention to customers. There are four things to be observed in attendance upon customers. They are shy, and we have to exercise considerable tact to lure them into our establishment. We must be polite—it costs nothing to be so. Politeness and affability are great accomplishments. Treat all courteously. Don't laugh when a countryman asks for "caster ile" and "boil beans." Respect the notions and whims of your friends, provided you sacrifice no principle in doing so. Learn to work with rapidity. Nothing pleases a customer so well as to be waited on rapidly. It impresses him with the idea that you know your business. It is moreover a great advantage to him. Keep a customer waiting an hour for a prescription, and the next time he wants one filled he will go somewhere else to get it. For this reason, as I mentioned before, keep all available substances weighed and wrapped, or bottled and labeled. If you do so, one man can wait on as many customers as two men can if they have to put up the things that are called for. Always be on time.

Learn to be neat—tie your packages

Labels and Boxes.

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Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

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Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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Clarence St., LONDON.

## An Awful Discovery!

That Somerville's **Mexican Fruit and Pepsin Chewing Gums** have the largest sales of any Chewing Gums in Canada.

Reason—QUALITY.

# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict  
for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarrh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT.



neatly. Put the labels on the bottle straight. Always relabel your bottles when refilled and the label is soiled. Remember the medicine goes to a sick room—frequently to a delicate lady, and she will notice any deficiency in that line. Be neat about your mortars and graduates. Have them thoroughly cleansed and dried after each time they are used. Have the spatulas scoured regularly—all should be kept scrupulously clean. At last, be correct. Let all your aims be toward perfect accuracy. Do not allow stinginess to prevent you from having the best scales. Keep them well regulated—use them correctly. While you are filling prescriptions, allow no one to converse with you. For the purpose, it is best to have the prescription department partitioned off separate from the rest of the store. Allow no one to come in. Let that place be the sanctum sanctorum, and the prescription clerk the high priest. By so doing he can concentrate his thoughts upon his business. Don't try to do two things at once, or you might get them mixed. One false step might cause, nay would cause, the loss of your reputation, which had cost you the labor of twenty years to secure. Follow your formula exactly. Don't improvise. The habit of improvising grows. You will soon become so that you will use anything that has the same therapeutic effect, as you think, as that which the doctor prescribed. You might do this without detection for awhile, but the doctor might recollect that the medicine does not taste or appear correct, and then raise a great fuss about it. Read your prescription carefully, and see that the dose of each ingredient is correct. You are equally responsible with the doctor for mistakes in prescriptions. Be certain to look at the bottle when you take it down and also when you put it up, to be sure you are using the proper medicine. Never fill a prescription from memory. It is not much trouble to look the prescription up, and the patient may have had another of the same size from the same doctor filled that you did not know about. To be correct requires a cool head, a concentrated mind, and careful attention to details.

Now, to sum up, I will embody my remarks into a set of rules, which, if closely followed, will lead to ultimate success:

#### I. CAREFUL ATTENTION TO STOCK.

- (a) Keeping full line.
- (b) Taking care of the stock you have.

#### II. USE OF IDLE MOMENTS.

- (a) Pharmaceutical work.
- (b) Wrapping packages and filling bottles.
- (c) Neat store and proper display.

#### III. APPEARANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF STORE.

- (a) Gentlemanly bearing.
- (b) Dignified bearing.
- (c) Discourage loafers.

#### IV. RELIABILITY AND HONESTY.

- (a) No substitution.
- (b) Fresh goods.

(c) The best, not the cheapest.

#### V. KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

- (a) Current pharmaceutical literature.
- (b) Reading Remington.
- (c) Text-books.

#### VI. ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS.

- (a) Politeness.
- (b) Rapidity.
- (c) Neatness.
- (d) Correctness.

Wm. B. Parker, in proceedings of Alabama Ph. Association.

### Manufacture of Antiseptic Dressings.

By SEWARD W. WILLIAMS, PH. C., F. C. S.,  
Manager of the Seabury Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Orange, N. J.

The ideal surgical dressing is one which, while not interfering with the natural healing processes, possesses germicidal power to disinfect discharges and fairly lasting antiseptic power to inhibit germ-development and prevent infection from without, thus maintaining aseptic conditions regardless of environment. It is regarded by some that the best conditions for healing are ensured if we apply dressings which are aseptic or sterilised. This is true of many operations, but, unfortunately, it happens always that it is exceedingly difficult to sterilise dressings and keep them aseptic. Hence antiseptic dressings will always be resorted to, and, no matter how theory may change, antiseptic dressings will be wanted.

*Salicylated Gauze.* To illustrate the principles involved in preparing a representative surgical dressing let us start with ordinary unbleached gauze and end with a salicylated dressing containing 5 per cent. salicylic acid based upon the weight of finished product. First we boil the unbleached gauze in a 2-per-cent. solution of sodium hydrate for several hours to saponify the natural oil in the fibre, remove wood-gum and other impurities. The operation is repeated in a weaker solution, the gauze washed well, passed through a bath of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, washed again, and immersed in a solution of chlorinated lime (about 1° Twaddle) and bleached perfectly white. Again wash and pass through the acid bath; wash once more, extract as much water as possible with wringer or centrifugal extractor and dry.

The strength of the medicating solution depends upon the degree of pressure which it is practicable to give the gauze after treatment, and the weight of material which will remain in the gauze after drying. With good calendars we can press so that 100 parts of gauze will weigh 210 parts immediately after.

Prepare a solution by the following formula:—

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Salicylic acid.....                          | 5.6 parts  |
| Glycerine.....                               | 15.0 parts |
| Rectified spirit.....                        | 50.0 parts |
| Distilled water to make 100 parts by weight. |            |
| Pass the gauze (conveniently from a          |            |

large roll made to turn on a spindle), full width and in single layer, under a roller in the bottom of a tank containing the solution, and up over a rubber-covered drain-board between a pair of 40-inch rubber calendars, having previously adjusted them so that 100 parts of gauze carries through 110 parts of liquid. Throw the driving-belt on to the tight pulley of the machine and, as the gauze passes from the calendars, lead it back and forwards over rollers in a drying-chamber, through which purified warm air is forced by a blower or drawn by an exhaust-fan.

As it passes from the desiccating-chamber the gauze may be folded longitudinally by suitable apparatus, measured as it passes over a long glass-top table, and rolled up or folded up by machines previously made aseptic. The finished gauze is to be packed in containers freshly lined with melted paraffin, sterilised by heat. Gauze prepared by this method is permanently moist with glycerine. If it is desired to have a wet gauze, commonly called "moist," use more spirit, and "dry" so as to leave most of the water. One way to make moist salicylated gauze is to throw the ready-bleached gauze of the market from the bale or case into a vat containing a boiling water solution of salicylic acid, and extract in a centrifugal extractor, returning the excess of solution to the vat. This method is objectionable for many reasons, especially because the use of a boiling solution results in the first gauze drawn through the solution getting an unduly large proportion of the medication, and the last pieces being of low percentage.

The pharmacist working in the small way may start with plain absorbent gauze and wring out with rubber gloves or small wringer the excess of solution used, or he may make a certain weight of gauze take up all the solution, the quantity of material and liquid being properly graduated. The product cannot be uniform in either way, as the folds cause unequal expression, and the result is variation in percentage strength. In the case of salicylic acid, contact with iron should be avoided, as otherwise purple stains will result.

*Carbolised Gauze.*—The mixture originally employed by Dr. Lister in preparing carbolised gauze was carbolic acid 1 part, resin 5 parts, and paraffin 7 parts. The formula was afterwards changed to crystallised carbolic acid 1 part, common resin 4 parts, and paraffin 4 parts. The resin and paraffin should be melted, and, when the temperature is reduced to about 60° C., the carbolic acid is incorporated. The gauze is saturated and pressed between warm plates. The following modification of the formula works well in the large way:—Paraffin 40 parts, resin 26 parts, and petrolatum 14 parts, are melted and strained through cloth. When the temperature is reduced sufficiently, 10 parts of melted carbolic acid are incorporated (some allowance being made for volatilisation of the phenol). Through this melted mixture the gauze is passed full width and in single layer, into 40-inch



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## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 34 mss. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable Blood purifier.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

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In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong and Melting in Faint Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

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FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale here at home and abroad, and being so very pleasant and efficacious, are becoming more and more popular.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

As per T. H. Pharmacopœia

40 Lozenges are sent out in 2-1/2 and 4-1/2 Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



iron calenders, kept warm by steam passing through them. The product is beautifully uniform and much less stiff than when no petrolatum is used. This gauze has the advantage of retaining the acid very well at ordinary temperatures, while at the temperature of the body it is slowly given up, causing an antiseptic vapor to envelop the wound.

The objection to dressings prepared with resin, wax, or oil is that they are non-absorbent. The demand is now mainly for absorbent carbolised gauze, in which the medication is combined with glycerine, and distilled water or alcohol. Carbolic acid is much less active in oil, wax, or resin combination than when combined with alcohol, glycerine, and water.

**Iodoform Gauze.**—The formula given by the National Formulary is probably the best adapted to the use of the pharmacist. It also works very well in the large way. Benzoin tends to somewhat impair absorbency. Ready-bleached gauze is apt to contain traces of starch, and if in the process a little iodine is liberated the gauze may assume a greenish tint owing to the combined blue color of iodide of starch and the yellow of the iodoform. Should this occur, the gauze may be hung in a chamber over the floor of which a little water of ammonia has been sprinkled. The ammonia-vapor breaks up the iodide of starch :—

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Iodoform                     | 10 parts              |
| Stronger ether (s.g. 725)    | 40 parts              |
| Alcohol (s.g. 820)           | 40 parts              |
| Tincture of benzoin (1 in 5) | 5 parts               |
| Glycerine                    | 5 parts               |
| Gauze muslin                 | a sufficient quantity |

Dissolve the iodoform in the stronger ether, then add the alcohol, tincture of benzoin, and glycerine. Immerse in a weighed quantity of this solution, contained in a suitable vessel, the exact amount of gauze muslin required to absorb the whole of it to produce a product of a prescribed percentage of iodoform: work it about with a pestle so as to impregnate it uniformly, then take it out and hang it up to dry in a horizontal position and in a dark place. Lastly, wrap it in paraffin paper and preserve it in air-tight receptacles.

Bisulphide of carbon being a powerful solvent of iodoform, naturally suggests itself for the preparation of this dressing, but its disagreeable odor and extremely combustible nature make its use undesirable. In the writer's experience, alcohol and ether as solvents act very well in preparing iodoform dressings of all kinds.

**Corrosive-sublimate Gauze.**—The following is the formula used by the medical department of the German army :

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Mercuric chloride | 50 parts    |
| Rectified spirit  | 5,000 parts |
| Distilled water   | 7,500 parts |
| Glycerine         | 2,500 parts |
| Euchin            | 5 parts     |

The gauze is saturated in this solution, passed through a wringer, and dried. The object of tinting is to make the sublimated readily distinguishable from plain and other gauzes. The strength of gauze prepared by this formula, if the greatest expression is used, will be about 1 to 300, with ordinary wringing out nearer 1 to 250 or 200.

It is well to keep the following precau-

tions in mind when making this gauze :—

Water used in preparing sublimate solutions should always be distilled.

Organic principles, wood-gum, &c., present in common gauze have a marked reducing action on sublimate, particularly in the presence of moisture.

Mercuric chloride forms an insoluble albuminate of mercury in contact with the albuminous matter of wounds. To prevent this Dr. Laplace, as far back as 1887, advised the use of tartaric acid in combination with corrosive sublimate. Drs. Lubbert and Schneider, however, found that the acid caused irritation, and that an alkaline chloride accomplished the desired result better. The formula recommended by them is :—

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Mercuric bichloride | 3 parts   |
| Sodium chloride     | 100 parts |
| Distilled water     | 600 parts |
| Glycerine           | 100 parts |
| Rectified spirit    | 200 parts |

Dissolve the sodium chloride in water; filter, add the sublimate, and when dissolved, the glycerine and spirit.

Dressings will commonly hold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times their own weight of this solution.

The sal-alambroth gauze accords with the above statement regarding the use of alkaline chlorides. Sal alambroth, or ammonio-mercuric chloride, is prepared (*vide* "Extra Pharmacopœia") by mixing solutions of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride in molecular proportions—271 of the former to 107 of the latter. A gauze is prepared by treating in the usual way with a 1-per-cent. solution of sal-alambroth containing some glycerine, and tinting with aniline blue.

When it is considered that the 1-per-cent. gauze recommended by this authority represents practically two-thirds of 1 per cent. corrosive sublimate in its most active form, we are led to wonder why such low strengths as 1 to 2,000 or 1 to 4,000 are sometimes called for. From the experiments of Drs. Link and Voswinkel it would appear that a strength of less than 1 to 400 is liable to be reduced largely or entirely in the presence of moisture. The writer is therefore inclined to discourage moist sublimated gauzes of lower strength than this. While 1 to 4,000 or 1 to 2,000 gives satisfaction as irrigating solutions, which must of necessity be very weak, this is no reason why a 1 to 2,000 gauze should be of value. Granting that the sublimate is not all reduced by the cotton fibre, it may be diluted so many times in contact with the fluids of the wound as to be practically of little or no use. In the writer's judgment from 1 to 400 to 1 to 200 is a proper range of strength for sublimated gauzes.

**Double Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc Gauze.** Sir Joseph Lister's latest directions for the preparation of this gauze have been mentioned in this journal (see the *Chemist and Druggist*, March 4, page 324), and need not be further referred to here.

**Hydonaphthol Gauze.** The idea of medicating dressings with an antiseptic having such a solubility as to yield itself

fast enough for thorough antiseptics, but so slowly that it will require a long time for it to be washed entirely from the dressing, is evidently a most excellent one. Hydonaphthol possesses this great advantage, being soluble at ordinary temperatures to the extent of about 1 part to 1,000, and is reliably antiseptic in this proportion; 5-per-cent. hydonaphthol gauze may be prepared in the same manner as salicylated gauzes, merely substituting hydonaphthol for the salicylic acid in the formula before given. Dressings impregnated with hydonaphthol are naturally very lasting, as compared with carbolic and similar dressings, and its compatibility with albuminous fluids gives it preference over corrosive sublimate.

**Bismuth Subiodide and Hydonaphthol Gauze.**—The writer has submitted to local surgeons a gauze containing 10 per cent. bismuth subiodide and 1 per cent. hydonaphthol, and has received very favorable reports from its use. The subiodide may be held in suspension by agitation in process of preparing the gauze.

**Benzoated Gauze.** Prepared by substituting benzoic acid 5 per cent. for salicylic acid in the formula given for salicylated gauze.

**Borated Gauze.** Ten per cent. gauze may be prepared after the manner of salicylated gauze, slightly warming the solution.

**Thymol and Eucalyptol Gauzes.** Five-per-cent. thymol or eucalyptol gauze may be prepared in the same way as the salicylated.

**Containers for Surgical Dressings.**—For gauzes the writer prefers a light container prepared from pure wood pulp in the manufacture of which hydonaphthol is used. This container, immediately before use, should be lined with melted paraffin sterilised by heat, and, after packing, hermetically sealed. There is with this container no possibility of corrosion as with tin, and no liability of breakage as with glass. Lacquered after sealing, the package is perfectly air-tight. Instead of the sterilised paraffin lining, the inner surface of the container may be coated with celluloid varnish, rendered antiseptic with hydonaphthol, time being allowed for thorough drying.

### A Few Suggestions on How to Study.

Twenty Minutes' Talk by Dr. H. M. WHEELER before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The success of a true friend stimulates the sense of gratification in the average human breast. The student is always considered to be a friend of the teacher, and thus it is that we experience fruition in direct proportion to the success of our students. The teacher who watches a young man from the time he enters an institution of learning and carefully notes his progress day by day, week by week and month by month, feels a correspond-



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If you are a **Retail Druggist** and have never sold our Plasters, never had samples, if you will send us your *card or label*, we will send you two sample plasters free. Sell them for **50c.** Don't give them away.

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Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.17, Net.

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ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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REFERENCES GIVEN.

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ing sense of pleasure as he realizes the success of his friend—the student.

During several years of experience as a teacher I have been brought in close contact with students whose success varied greatly in degree. This caused me to carefully consider the problem of why it is that some people succeed in learning so much more than others who are apparently studying under the same conditions. I have come to the conclusion that success as a student does not depend so much on the possession of quantity of brains as it does on the exercise of this organ of mentation. A dull-appearing, stupid-looking and uncouth acting student may be the laughing stock of his class when college opens, but before the term closes he may stand at the head of his class and cause bright-looking, smart-appearing and attractive students to blush for their own ignorance on subjects of lectures to which both have listened. The first student has carefully ascended the incline of the road to knowledge by hard study, close application, and systematic training of mental faculties. The second young man felt that he was intellectually endowed and depended upon his mental ability to take care of itself, with the result just noted.

But many of you before me to-day have never attended a college of pharmacy and perhaps never will have an opportunity of profiting by the systematic course of instruction given in such an institution. However you are anxious to improve your professional ability and take advantage of the opportunities for study presented in the ordinary routine of the average druggist's life. I shall not advise you to take up one of the dispensaries, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, or any other text-book and read a certain number of pages per day. This you could accomplish without adding materially to your pharmaceutical knowledge or practical value as a pharmacist. What we learn of practical value is not dependent so much on how much we read, or the number of pages turned over in the text-book, as it is on how well we read and comprehend the text.

There is the same difference in intensity and quantity of reading as there is in intensity and quantity of observation. Who has not walked along the street with a lady who would pass numerous friends and strangers without being able to describe their costumes, but would suddenly meet some person who was considered a rival and through a momentary glance observe every fault in the article of dress and could tell for a month afterwards how the hat was trimmed, how the dress was made over, and what year such colored gloves were in fashion. Thus the student should read when he picks up a text-book. Not with the idea of letting his eye glance over the pages, but with the determination of absorbing in detail and being able to profit by the information given.

The earnest drug-store student should immediately procure a good dictionary, such as Gould's Medical Dictionary or

Thomas' Medical Dictionary, and in it look up the meaning of every word that he stumbles over when he is reading. Words are added to our speaking vocabulary through a process of evolution, so the student should not be discouraged when he looks up a word and fails to remember its meaning when the same combination of letters appears before him the next day. When we refer to the dictionary for the meaning of a new word it is probable that both the word and the definition will fall into oblivion unless we find it in subsequent reading. Perhaps the next time we look it up a feeling of chagrin is experienced at our forgetfulness. Then the word has passed to our select vocabulary. The word may convey rather a vague meaning when we observe them but through frequent recurrence possibly occasional reference to the dictionary the word no longer troubles us in our text-books but seems to occur with singular frequency. It is now a part of our reading vocabulary. The next step in the process of evolution is our attempt to make use of the word in a hesitating, half hearted manner, but after awhile we assume that boldness, born of experience, and adopt the word in our regular speaking vocabulary. Constant use and continual familiarity causes us to lose reverence for its special pharmaceutical appropriateness and we apply it metaphorically in conversation no way connected with pharmacy. The word triturate may have been entirely foreign to our vocabulary a few months ago except as used in connection with that pharmaceutical manipulation, but after awhile we find ourselves using the word triturate in its broader sense and possibly threatening to triturate the customer who refuses to pay his bills, or possibly praying that some great calamity may befall the cutter and triturate him as fine as Dover's Powder. To aid in remembering words it is advisable to make a list of them as they are looked up in the dictionary and follow the practice of glancing over the list at least daily.

Now for practical directions in regard to studying drugs, chemicals and preparations. While I fully appreciate the value of a thorough pharmaceutical education and a systematic professional course of study, I no longer advise the average drug clerk to attempt to lay out for himself a complete course of study embracing botany, materia medica, chemistry, practical pharmacy, microscopy and the various branches. My advice is to study Bastin's College Botany and Maisch's Organic Materia Medica, and as a work of reference one of the dispensaries. Do not open the dispensary at that old and familiar landmark of *Absinthium* and follow it to the last mile-stone *Zingiber*, where you will arrive tired and worn out in both body and mind; but let your subjects for study be selected in accordance with the nature of everyday trade. Start in by picking out some drug which you frequently sell, study this thoroughly, then pass on to another in the list of

those which are in general demand. There will be time to learn about these medicines after you have become acquainted with what to you are the more important ones.

We will take licorice as an example of a drug that is frequently sold, and see how it should be studied. Turning to the index in Maisch's Organic Materia Medica we find that licorice is described on page —. We first note that it is under the classification of roots, a subject which we should read in Bastin's College Botany. We then learn that the pharmaceutical or main name of licorice is *Glycyrrhiza*. That the origin of the plant furnishing this medicinal root is *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, while the habitat or home of the drug is southern Europe or western Asia; also that the drug is cultivated as well as gathered wild. These points should be fixed in our memory. Then procure a fair sample of licorice from the supply in stock and compare it with the description. The first thing the eye observes is that the drug comes in long pieces. Closer scrutiny shows that they are round or cylindrical in shape, varying from one-fifth to one inch in thickness. We find that they are longitudinally wrinkled, and by reference the work on botany we discover the cause of the wrinkles and gain considerable information of importance in identifying the drug. Licorice is found to be grayish-brown externally, and its warty appearance should not escape our notice. We next turn our attention to the internal structure, which is more of a tawny yellow color. The drug is found to be pliable in an attempt to break it and we learn that it is fibrous after it is once fractured. All this has been observed by aid of our sight and sensation of touch. We next make use of our olfactory nerves and observe that licorice is nearly odorless. This, however, is of as much importance in identifying the drug as would be a strong odor. Lastly we taste the drug and are impressed with its sweetness, which becomes somewhat acid. We next observe the discoloration of the saliva produced by the drug. We may also study a little about the constituents of the drug and make mental note of its medicinal properties, and thus the meaning of the words demulcent and expectorant, mentioned under its properties, should be learned from the dictionary, as should any other unfamiliar word appearing in the text.

After having become thus casually acquainted with the drugs that are sold frequently and having formed a habit of studying daily we will be in a position to take up the subject of licorice again and study it more in extenso as the description appears in the Dispensary. Here we learn more about the botanical appearance of the plant, the general properties of the drug and the distinction between the various varieties appearing under different trade names. We pay more attention to the microscopical structure of the drug, for by this time we are more familiar with vegetable histology. Then



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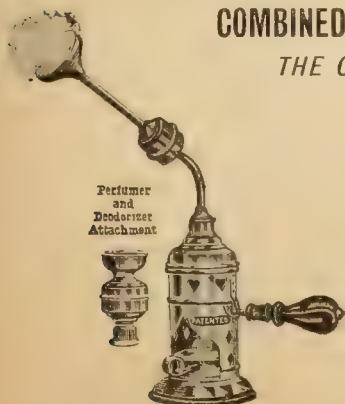
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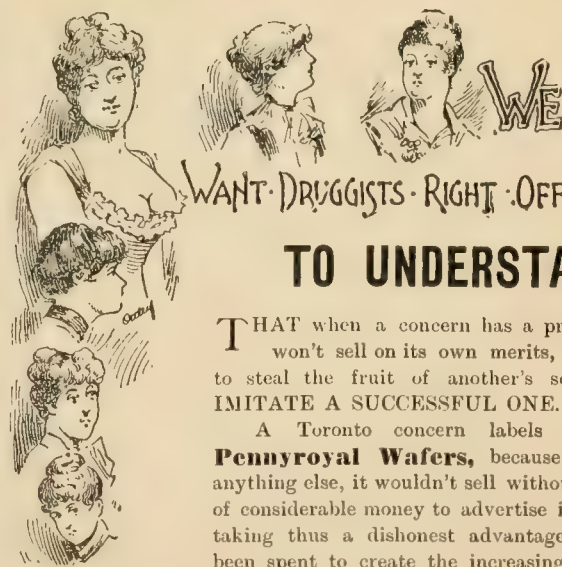
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we naturally desire to know about the preparation of licorice and find the list in the Dispensary of those that are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and we look around the store and examine the various preparations in stock which are made wholly or in part from licorice.

### Ontario Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

The second annual meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario was held in the lecture theatre of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 13th, 1893. President William Murchison, Toronto, was in the chair, and there was a very small attendance of members, which was the more to be regretted owing to the value of the papers which had been prepared for consideration and the important business which it was intended to bring before the meeting.

Having called the members to order, the President at once proceeded to deliver his annual address which was in the following terms:—

*Fellow Members of the Ontario Pharmaceutical Association.*

In attempting to perform the duties assigned me as President, that of addressing you upon matters of interest to us as a body, I find many subjects come before my mind which, while deserving of liberal attention, can only receive passing notice owing to the limited time at our disposal for the practical treatment of questions vital to our interests as pharmacists.

As an organization, this body has been constituted to promote the following objects:

To unite the Ontario drug trade commercially as it now is legally and educationally.

To foster such a relationship between druggists, physicians and members of other professions as will strengthen our position while leading to the promotion of the public welfare.

To encourage an investigation of the natural products of our country of interest to the pharmacists.

To generate a Canadian pharmaceutical system which shall give us the prestige we should properly enjoy as educated pharmacists.

To cultivate pharmaceutical literature from native talent, and to encourage original chemical research by members or graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

To establish a code of ethics which will serve to maintain a correct relationship between our members, and to support the Council of our College in all matters pertaining to the educational training of our apprentices, and to advise with them on legal measures sought to be secured.

Possibly my presentment of these objects is not as attractively put as it might be, but I have no doubt but all are desirous of their attainment and are equally

willing to put forth the effort to secure the ends aimed at. To secure even the least of these we must have a united body, a strong membership, an adequate fee, and an active executive. We are either here to work and to organize for extended work or here to indulge in platitudes and take a holiday. I trust the former, and have mapped out some of the ideas evolved from a consideration of the objects I have just mentioned.

1st. To unite the drug trade commercially as it now is legally and educationally. Perhaps no object in the list is of the same importance to each member of the trade as this one. The financial side of our business is one which we cannot afford to ignore however much we may desire to cultivate its professional or scientific aspect. The necessity for a commercial existence compels us to adopt and defend lines of trade which, while worthy of proper cultivation, are not, and are not likely to become, exclusive to the business of the pharmacist. The inroads recently made upon portions of our business which we had come to look upon as belonging exclusively to us, have taught us that we can only keep what we can defend. Naturally we desire to defend all we can, and a consideration as to how this can be best accomplished is at once opportune. Acting as individuals, our power to do so is limited to the possession of a knowledge of the properties and character of drugs not possessed by others, who would encroach upon this field also if they dared. As a means of defence this power is rightfully and deservedly ours, but the volume of trade protected by it has now become so limited that more potent means of self-preservation must be cultivated. I do not suggest or advocate that this body become an organized commercial institution, but that we endorse the independent existence of the company now incorporated for the purpose of controlling, by our combined and interested support, a volume of trade which was speedily becoming lost to us. Even for the time during which a limited support has been accorded this enterprise the success attained has been such as to assure us of the permanency of its character and the practical benefit which can be derived from its co-operative maintenance. In my opinion the aim and operation of the company will most effectively bring about the co-operative union desired, and at the same time maintain the status of the trade we are engaged in.

2nd. To foster such a relationship between druggists, physicians and members of other professions as will strengthen our position while tending to the promotion of the public welfare. The desirability of a cordial relationship between the doctors and druggist is evident. The allied character of their work and the supplementary aid which must be rendered by the pharmacist calls for an educational training and knowledge on his part which will inspire the fullest confidence on the part of the physician. The reputation of the one is so dependent upon the aptitude of

the other, and the public welfare is so dependent upon both that any failure to do justice to either profession in honest effort and intent, at least, is deserving of the severest censure. In aspiring to link ourselves with professions of a more definite standing we do ourselves honor if we can worthily take rank with them. As we are, or become, what we make ourselves, our efforts for advancement are deserving and will receive deserved recognition. It is frequently stated that pharmacy is not properly a profession, or the pharmacist a professional man. It is quite true that the commercial part of our business is not professional, and as equally true that the mechanical part of any professional pursuit is not professional, but when we come to consider that the acquirement of any professional appellation is due to the training received while fulfilling legal requirements as to length of service and educational standing, we see that in this sense our right is as good as those who fulfil similar requirements for other purposes. To cultivate a cordial relationship with any professional body we must strive to maintain such a position of prominence that our company will be sought and appreciated. We have no reason to feel ashamed of the position we have already attained. The rapid advance in educational requirements of sister Colleges has been steadily met by a like advance in our own, until to-day we occupy a position which secures us a ready recognition from professional bodies everywhere throughout our Province.

3rd. To encourage an investigation of the natural products of our country of interest to the pharmacist. I think we are all free to admit that this is an open field as yet, and that the provisions of nature in furnishing valuable medicinal products has yet to be taken advantage of by the Canadian botanist. While ignorant of the natural resources of Canada in this respect as my average confrere, I am aware that Canada does produce in quantity and quality very many of the most valuable plants of the materia medica, and I am convinced that the herbalist who chooses to collect here will find the field a varied and profitable one. Any country which can exhibit a cultivated flora which will take a prominent position in a world's competition need not fear but her natural flora will furnish ample evidence of later matured plant excellence. How to encourage investigation in this subject is a problem which I have not been able to solve satisfactorily, but it has occurred to me that the offering of one or more valuable treatises upon this subject as prizes for essays on the native medicinal plants of Canada might bring out the results of research not dreamed of by us. The essays to become the property of the Association and to be in the hands of the committee appointed to make the awards at least three months before the annual meeting. Papers thus furnished would be interesting and instructive, and if of real merit would form a nucleus for additional work and stimulate an enquiry





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which, if properly followed, would be sure to redound to the credit of Canadian pharmacy.

4th. To generate a Canadian pharmaceutical system which will give us the prestige we should properly enjoy as educated pharmacists. Canadian pharmacy, even when we make the best of it, is but fragmentary. Each Province controls its own educational system and as no attempt has yet been made to unify these, we are not in a position to assert a standing which would secure us the prominence we would be pleased to enjoy. As Canadians we can reap the advantage of starting well up the ladder. While our country is but young we possess, in common with every other sphere of labor, the use of knowledge gained by the world's masters in every domain of life. We are free to act, not upon national tradition, but upon the most progressive stage of human experience. Our opportunity to achieve a place of distinction for Canadian pharmacy is as good as we could well desire as the fabric upon which we may build has already been furnished by our co-laborers of other nationalities. Our selection of the course to be selected is the object of greatest importance to us, as upon this must largely depend the results we will arrive at. While not in any sense finding fault with systems adopted to suit the exigencies of provincial territories, I am satisfied that a system which is largely based upon such a reason must ultimately fail to elevate our standing in the eyes of the pharmaceutical world. Clever as are our brethren to the south of us, and much as we admire the use they have made of the abundant resources nature has provided for them, we cannot help feeling that the weak point in their pharmaceutical system is the lack of a uniform basis for an educational and professional standing which would enable her graduates to state in all parts of the world we are American pharmacists, and can worthily maintain our share of the national reputation of our country. The American system has always been so liberal that any attempt to change now would be sure to be abortive, but with us the case is different as our several provincial systems are so nearly alike that we should have but slight difficulty in meeting upon common terms. The interest recently manifested in the question as to the desirability of having a uniform standard for the preparation of medicinal compounds has clearly shown how much we feel the need of mutual co-operation. We cannot fail to see upon what a frail basis our system is built when the independent actions of a few who feel free to override the laws of usage, because no stronger law governs them, creates a general feeling of insecurity in the strength of official preparations which the druggist who sells is presumably responsible for. The prompt action of our Quebec confreres in drawing attention to the matter is deserving of the warmest approval, and the desire they have avowed to confer with us upon this and other matters, bearing upon our mutual interests,

should be met so heartily that the good resulting from a temporary conference would lead to a more permanent relationship between us. This is a matter of very great importance. The action taken cannot afford to be a hasty one. Under the most favorable circumstances the changes desired can only be consummated after prolonged, united and persistent effort. That all the provinces are now ripe for evolution of this character is very much a matter of conjecture. If only a limited change is now found practicable it will be well for our Quebec friends to make such changes as are necessary for their own government and leave unchanged for the time being the condition of the other provinces; but if, on the other hand, it is found that each of the provincial pharmacy boards are willing to cast in their lot with the others to promote a Canadian pharmaceutical system, we as a factor in such an arrangement, should, and I believe would, lend our aid individually and collectively to accomplish so desirable an object.

5th. To cultivate pharmaceutical literature from native talent and to encourage original chemical research by members or graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Having been trained to adopt as text books the works of English and American authors it has seemingly never occurred to any of our graduates to attempt to emulate the example they have set. We are apparently willing to continue to absorb the work of others rather than to earn a reputation for ourselves. I am confident we would be unwilling to acknowledge our inability to produce works of merit, and yet our failure to do so leaves us open to such an imputation. It is, perhaps doubtful if any country can be found to-day where an equal educational standing is required which has not surpassed it in this respect. I am not at all sanguine that the need for works of such a character is sufficiently great to warrant the special effort of any one to secure their production, nor do I think that their sale would afford an adequate return to their author, but, outside of these considerations, I feel assured that the development of native talent for such a purpose and for original chemical research would assist very much in securing for Canadian pharmacists a more exalted position in pharmacy history.

6th. To establish a code of ethics which will serve to maintain a correct relationship between our members. The reciprocal relationship existing between the druggists of this Province is as a rule of so sociable a character and so fully illustrates the fellow-feeling that the necessity for a definite code of ethics is not so readily apparent. Trained as we have all been in the same school and practising in the same field in life, we have thus engendered a feeling that what is good for one is good for all, and we do not hesitate to confide in one another when our mutual interests are at stake. The condition thus brought about has created a natural code of ethics which in many ways is

superior to an artificial or arbitrary one, but, while such is our present state, and is one which we are most pleased to have existing, we can't guarantee that it will continue after our members largely increase and the present evolutionary stage of the drug trade becomes a thing of the past. Under any circumstances a more definite statement of what treatment we should accord one another will, I think, best suit all of us. While the golden rule of life is ample in itself we fail at times to remember to put into operation the portion of it referring to others. The temptation to let circumstances govern our conduct is frequently so strong that that we are apt to fail to maintain a strict regard for the principles of justice. I am not free to say that I think the adoption of a code would make us any better than we are, but it would emphasize the fact that we as a body consider it necessary that some degree of professional etiquette should be maintained.

7th. To support the Council of our College in all matters pertaining to the educational training of our apprentices, and to advise with them upon legal measures sought to be secured. The two points embodied in this object cover the most important duties of our representatives on the Council board; the first, properly maintained, determining the standing which the pharmacists of Ontario will ultimately attain to, and the second securing such privileges as an incorporated body with a professional status is entitled to enjoy. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say, what we are all cognizant of, that the educational advancement of our College has been very rapid and has more than kept pace with the commercial advancement of those engaged in this pursuit. It is just possible, looking at this matter from a commercial standpoint, that the educational success of our College is likely to prove a source of commercial weakness by creating an overcrowding of an already far from profitable business. If we were to figure out an estimate of the percentage of those who graduate annually who could profitably open new places of business we would find the accommodation very inadequate indeed. This is undoubtedly the true position of affairs, and from a superficial survey would seem to create a very perplexing problem. Such a condition has, however, existed for a considerable number of years, and meanwhile we have continued to practice pharmacy and to enjoy elsewhere an increased reputation. Our reputation and the trained capacity of our graduates is the true solution of the matter. As individual pharmacists it is our duty to accept as apprentices only those whose preliminary educational standing is a sufficient guarantee that they will be capable of serving an intelligent apprenticeship and ultimately become creditable graduates. If we do this and encourage the young men entrusted to our training to pursue the course laid out for home instruction in the College Announcement we may reasonably hope that this, coupled



with the practical knowledge gained in our laboratories, will enable them to pass a satisfactory examination after completing their College course, and to receive the reward for their services, either here or elsewhere, which commercial, professional, or scientific talent can always command. The better qualified our young men become the more certain we are to send our surplus talent to a larger field where it will receive a better reward. This has ever been the policy of our Council. Educational advancement has been the watchword, and any departure from it would be derogatory to us and an act of injustice to those who will in future take our place and carry out our policy. The aim has always been a high one, but knowledge is a steep which all may climb and any effort which is being put forth to render the way easy should receive our undivided support.

The second point in this object, that of advisement upon legal measures sought to be secured, opens a vista of thought and a range of opinions, which it is hard to harmonize. An ideal Pharmacy Act will never exist, because none can be framed which will meet all purposes, but if we can secure a measure which will meet the requirements of the greatest number, we will have gained all we can reasonably expect. The principle of law is "ruling power," and is as fitly applied to the framing of a constitution for an incorporated body as it is to the government of a country. The absolute necessity for measures such as ours is the cause for their existence. Protection and privilege may be said to be the essence of all of them. In our case, protection to the public and privilege to us. We do not object to the public enjoying every protection which can be offered. Our body has in every instance been the promoter of protective clauses, and, I am satisfied, will ever continue to be so. The Act we now possess cannot be said to be an exclusive one in any sense, and as an emanation from an interested body is remarkable for its liberality. In being generous to the public, however, we ought to be just to ourselves. If an Act of our own framing is intended to be of any benefit to us we want to be able to use it when necessary. If we can't use it, it confers no privileges. Assuming what is certainly reasonable, that our compliance with legal requirements entitles us to the enjoyment of privileges, our justification for attempting to secure them is complete. The difficulty has always been what it is now, failure on our part to give a loyal support to those who are expected to frame our Act and secure its passage. Those who were here a year ago will remember that the draft then read differed only from its predecessors in being more definite as to the powers we should have under the Act. We were practically a unit in believing that we were entitled to all the benefits which would be likely to accrue from a passage of the changes sought, and our endorsement of them on that occasion very naturally created the impression that

for that time at least we would make our influence felt. As a body we did not do so, the support given from the seven hundred druggists of the province was of a very different character. Our activity was as conspicuous by its absence as was the activity of our opponents by its presence. If those within our own ranks who favored the measure had labored one-half as assiduously as those who opposed it, the justice of our claims would have received more tangible recognition, yet notwithstanding the enormous sum of money spent by the Patent Medicine Association to defeat the measure, the justice of our plea enabled our lay representatives to practically rout the arguments of the eminent legal counsel who appeared to urge their cause before the Legislative Committee of the House. Our cause was good, but our support was lacking, and nothing is more certain than that if we ever expect to better our condition by legislative enactment we will have to cast aside differences of opinion, petty jealousies, and labor unitedly for the good of a common cause. If we are unwilling to do so we had better make no attempt, as a measure which fails to get proper support from without is unlikely to secure a talented advocate to espouse its cause within the House.

I am far from believing that we cannot successfully pass a satisfactory measure. It is a matter which rests entirely with ourselves. The opposition scheme operated last time cannot well be used again, as every member of the Legislature is fully cognizant of the artifices practised, and I do not hesitate to express my conviction that the attempt to deceive the members into the belief that the opposition apparently urged against it was spontaneous will serve in the future as a boomerang to recoil on their own heads. Deceit never pays in the end. If their cause had been a proper one they could have honestly taken a stand on the merits of their case and have received all they were entitled to. The members of the House cannot be fooled as easily as their constituents. Their duty is discernment and nothing could have demonstrated more readily the futility of attempting to deceive them than the readiness with which they turned to ridicule the arguments speciously used by those who appeared as our opponents in the committee room.

Our ground is still under our feet; we can again make an honest effort to win, and if we only prove true to ourselves and to those who are in future to reap the benefit of our efforts, we are almost certain to reap the reward we are justly entitled to. In conclusion, let me say that our first duty, our last duty, and our whole duty is the putting forth of every honest effort to better our condition. I do not fear but our efforts will be honest ones, but my anxiety is that they be earnest ones. The scope I have outlined will afford us all work. Do not leave it to be performed by the few whom we may select to represent us, but let us all give them our hearty support to win a position of honor for the profession and practice of pharmacy in the Province of Ontario.

At the conclusion of the address Vice-President L. W. Youmans moved a very cordial vote of thanks to the president for his able effort, speaking in the highest terms of the remarks made therein. Referring to some of the points of the address, Mr. Youmans said he was particularly impressed with what the president had said regarding the investigation of the natural products of the country of interest to the pharmacist. Personally he had given much attention to that subject, and he could assure the association that he had derived both pleasure and profit from his researches. One other thing he would like to say was that he had been greatly pleased when attending the Congress of Pharmacists at the World's Fair to notice the high position the Phar-

macy Act of this Province took among the laws of the world. The only country which had any legislation approaching ours in efficiency was new South Wales, and the Act there had one feature which he considered an improvement which was a provision for the progressive examinations of apprentices. They were examined each year instead of at the end of their four years' course, and he thought it would be well if this plank could be adopted in this Province. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in moving the resolution of thanks to the president.

The resolution was formally seconded, carried unanimously, and tendered by Secretary McCann, and the president appropriately acknowledged the vote.

Upon the motion of Messrs. R. S. Muir, Walkerton, and H. Sherris, Toronto, the minutes of the previous annual meeting were taken as read and approved.

The Secretary then presented the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. This was taken up clause by clause and finally adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. R. S. Muir was next called upon to read a paper upon "Druggists as Opticians," which he did in the following terms:

#### DRUGGISTS AS OPTICIANS.

In a paper read at the organization of this association the closing sentence was as follows: "New avenues of trade are being constantly opened up, and with the wondrous and continuous changes occurring in the social, political, economic, and commercial worlds, the drug trade must accommodate itself to new conditions, having due regard to special privileges the result of special training." During the past year the above remarks have acquired an additional force. The drug trade has not made much progress towards maintaining its exclusive right to engage in the handling of drugs, whether in the crude, manufactured or compounded state. The necessity to secure new branches of trade is more imperative than ever. The drug trade has warmed the patent medicine monster into life and now is threatened with destruction by the monster's greed. The vehement outcry against recently proposed legislation is evidence that the trade cannot expect to retain a branch which has passed beyond control and endangers the professional standing of druggists. In an endeavor to place within the reach of the trade a better method of developing a branch of trade closely allied to drugs, as being in a certain sense of curative value, I submit the following paper upon optical work, hoping that the hints given may be found useful as well as a source of profit.

To the Victorian era belongs the honor of witnessing the most marvellous developments in science, and the application thereof to the relief of misery and the attainment of happiness. Perhaps in no part of medical science has more advancement been made than in relation to the treatment of the eye. The prevalence of



the various forms of defective sight, seemingly accompanying increasing civilization, has attracted the attention of scientists from time immemorial. Crude methods of treatment and diagnosis were in vogue until the present century. In the year 1801 Helmholtz invented the ophthalmoscope, and since then has the name of optician become truly scientific. This invention apparently simple, has relegated to the past crude methods of fitting spectacles practised until recently even in large centres, and unfortunately still pursued in many rural districts. The necessity of applying accurate and skilful knowledge to the fitting of spectacles is so apparent that no person can hope to secure a good trade without being possessed of the requisite knowledge which is now easily secured through standard works upon the subject or by attendance upon a series of lectures illustrated by practical work.

At present the sale of spectacles is engaged in by almost all classes of tradesmen, and nearly all working according to the blind rule of trying one pair after another until suited, or as nearly so as the crude method will permit. The greater portion of the trade is carried on by druggists and jewelers, and each securing their customers for a different reason. The former because an alleviation of all ills of a common and apparently uncomplicated kind is sought for at the "druggists"; the jeweller secures his trade by reason of the necessity for repairs. But as with many articles kept by druggists that seem to have become their special province owing to an unaccountable alliance between drugs and those articles of having curative or alleviative effect, the spectacle trade seems naturally to gravitate to the druggist, who should lose no opportunity to secure instructions upon this important branch which the drug trade seems to be specially adapted to assimilate so as to be regarded as exclusively within its province. The only thing lacking for this to be an accomplished fact is a thorough course of instruction given during the term at the O. C. P., or a course taken at one of the numerous "schools" where a fee so exorbitant is charged as to be almost prohibitive. In view of the prospect of the revenues of the drug trade being greatly reduced by the apparent trend of trade, it may be well for our Council to consider the advisability of including a course of lectures on the fitting of spectacles in the curriculum of the course.

The course of instruction given over a period of a few days, or a week, is a truly remarkable thing. Persons of ordinary intelligent, hold most unaccountably strange and false notions of the eye, and of the construction of spectacles. It is a very common error to suppose that spectacles are purely corrective, and incidentally curative of various forms of defective vision, and

only the symptoms of the trouble. Again, many cases of eye trouble are the symptoms of constitutional or organic derangement, for which symptoms those afflicted apply constantly to the spectacle dealer who, after vainly trying to find the pair of glasses to suit the customer, gives up the attempt, much to his own despair and loss of reputation and the disgust of the customer, who goes to another dealer equally unskilful, only to meet with a like result, and ultimately falls into the hands of a door-to-door pedlar who gives a pair suited to last the length of his visit, knowing, as he does, that the accommodation of the eye will be able to make the glasses endurable while the sale is effected. The imagination of the customer being an important factor in the deal. Another popular error is concerning the material out of which the glasses are made. The public has seized upon the word "pebbles," and has found in it the magician's wand for the "cure" of errors of sight. It is almost as much as one's reputation is worth to venture the assertion that there is no special merit in glasses made of this material. But in this, as in other matters, unflinching honesty demands that the skilful dealer shall not hesitate to disabuse the public mind, as far as possible, of error and remove ignorance, and so protect the public from the unscrupulous. Frequently the optician is asked "is not A's glasses better than any other?" or the customer may attribute special qualities to a certain manufacturer's products. Here again the duty of the optician is to explain thoroughly the principles upon which spectacles are made and to point out that all good material possesses the same qualities. Those who have dealt in spectacles for any length of time will recall many incidents illustrative of the popular misconceptions in regard to spectacles and spectacle fitting. It cannot be too strongly enforced that the duty of all opticians and especially druggists is to educate the people by removing false ideas. This can only be done by the painstaking and studious. It being as requisite to thoroughly understand the eye and the laws of light, reflection and refraction in order to gain success in this department as to be successful in the principal work of the druggist requires accurate knowledge.

The following are some hints as to the practical work of fitting spectacles. The important thing to remember is that without a proper knowledge the attempt to fit successfully will be futile. If it is not convenient to attend a school there are some valuable text books that can be used. In fact, a careful study of these, with assistance from a medical man in learning the physical construction of the eye, will assure the student success. Careful attention being paid to the tests given in the text books for the more simple defects of sight, as upon these depends, to a large extent, the determination of the more complex defects. The next step is to procure a range of reliable test cases, getting standard and cylindrical lenses,

marked according to the dioptric, as well as inch system. The cases of nearly all makers are marked. A third necessity is to have test cards of the latest scientific kind, both for distance and near work. Shun those sent out having advertisements as the reading type, they are usually poorly printed and upon poor paper, besides lacking in scientific construction. Having acquired the apparatus, a very essential thing is to have a good light reflecting on the test cards, with the patient's back to the light. Nearly all drug stores are so situated that such a light can be produced. Having secured these conditions, all that remains is to apply the knowledge gained at the course of instruction, adapting the tests to the nature of the case, displaying tact and judgment in securing proper answers from the patient from whom, according to the extent of the defective sight, will it be easy or difficult to elicit satisfactory answers to questions. Not a little of the success of the dealer will depend upon this feature. The optician need not be discouraged if he is unable to fit all cases. There are defects of sight which it is impossible to correct. The eye is as liable to malformation as any other part of the body, and as certain external deformities are incapable of cure, so are some of the inaccessible deformities. Especially will it be found difficult to correct satisfactorily many cases of slight defect, more so in the case of females who are liable to many ailments of which indistinct or painful vision is but a symptom. This fact is but an incentive to the energetic optician to study the medical aspect of the subject and thus aid more closely to bind the interest of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The mutual assistance derived from such a course ought to do much to restore proper relations between these branches of the healing art. If the optician possess a knowledge of the trouble of which errors of vision are a symptom, much suffering may be avoided by referring to the care of a physician, who in turn will recommend the use of glasses when found necessary.

There is an aid to the test types and lenses which the ambitious optician may resort to, and which, if employed successfully will result in an increased reputation. This aid is the use of the ophthalmoscope. Full instructions will be found in any of the text books as to the use of this instrument which saves a great deal of time. A few days spent with a medical man, who understands the use of the instrument, will be of much service in acquiring facility to use it. For its constant use a dark room is required and as this is not at all times convenient, the use of the ophthalmoscope will not become general among opticians.

A few words as to the method of keeping spectacles. Having decided to make a special feature of glasses it becomes a question as to the kind to keep. It is truly lamentable to see the stock kept by many dealers. All sizes of lenses and frames, with the result that should a frame or lens be broken the customer is



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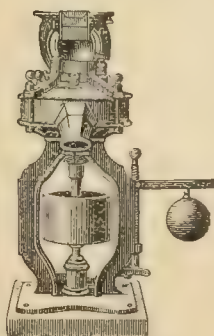
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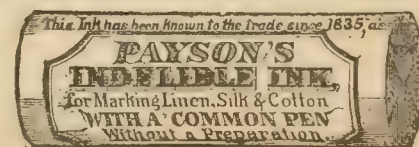
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thought to be useless and too soon finds its way among the dead stock, if not a worse fate. The most suitable method of keeping a stock is to have only one size of lense and frame which thus will easily interchange as is frequently required. The sight of each eye being unlike necessitates different strength of lenses. Besides the remaining parts can be used as repairs which are a very profitable source of revenue. In buying, order frames and lenses separately as a considerably saving in price is effected. When special sizes are wished they can be ordered. Above all things avoid an assortment from a variety of makers, who insist upon having special shapes. Such a stock is exceedingly difficult to handle as many numbers require to be restocked and in the event of changing houses a large loss is incurred.

The optician is not free from responsibility and duty. Trusting to his knowledge, the customer confides in him to supply and aid to relieve the inevitable decree of nature that all things deteriorate with age, or to supply a defect of nature. The comfort, intelligence and happiness of the sufferer is entrusted to the optician, and uneasy must be the head that wilfully overlooks this responsibility for the sake of a few paltry dollars. The optician's duty is not less serious. With increasing civilization errors of eyesight are increasing. The failure to live under proper hygienic conditions, the false ideas and superstitions in relation to eyesight and the lack of proper training of children, both at home and in the school room, demand that the optician shall inculcate the the general public with whom he comes in contact, whether in private or public relations, with the proper methods of training the young, so that as far as as possible the hereditary defects of sight shall be minimized, if not eliminated. There are no callings in life which have not some duties, and the higher the grade of the calling the more serious become the duties. Let all who undertake to supply a present need in our advanced culture shirk no responsibility nor duty.

Mr. Muir illustrated his excellent essay with the aid of diagrams and a case of optical instruments, and at the conclusion of his remarks a warm recognition of the merit of his address was tendered him in the form of an unanimous vote of thanks.

Upon the motion of Vice President Youmans and Mr. A. E. Petrie, Guelph, a resolution was adopted affirming the necessity of securing a uniform standard throughout the Dominion in the preparation of medicinal compounds, and endorsing the action of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in arranging to meet the Quebec Association in reference to this matter.

The President was appointed to represent the association at the proposed conference to be held in Montreal at a date to be announced.

The Treasurer Sherrin presented his financial statement showing a balance to the good of \$14. The report was received, audited and adopted.

The newly adopted constitution provides that the Executive Committee shall nominate the officers at each annual meeting, which nomination may be approved or otherwise by a ballot at the meeting. Owing to the numerous sentences at this meeting, however, it was deemed expedient to hold an election and the pres-

ent management was consequently re-elected unanimously upon the motion of Messrs. Wilson (Cobourg), and Petrie (Guelph). They will continue in office until the adjourned meeting subsequently decided upon.

Some discussion took place upon the advisability of continuing the sessions of the meeting that evening and the following day as originally arranged and advertised, but it was finally agreed to terminate the proceedings and adjourn until February next, when the Association will be called together during the week of the semi-annual meeting of the Council of the College of Pharmacy.

The meeting then adjourned.

### International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress was convened in Chicago, August 21st. The attendance was large and thoroughly representative, delegates being present from all parts of Europe, Australia and Canada, together with a large representation from the various State Pharmaceutical Associations and Colleges of Pharmacy of the United States. The following accredited delegates were present:

Belgium—Dr. M. E. Ramlot, of Brussels, representing the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Brussels and the Pharmaceutical Society of Antwerp. Austria—Karl Fischer, representing the Deutsche Apotheker Association. Great Britain—Michael Carteighe, Wm. Martindale and N. H. Martin, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Sweden—Morten Neygaard, Swedish Apothecaries' Association of Christiana. Canada—L. W. Youmans and J. J. Hall, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ontario. E. Muir, S. Lachance and J. E. Morrison, of the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Australia—Thos. Ingham, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Visitors from foreign countries, not accredited delegates: Dr. Leo Egger, Vienna, Austria; M. Danielson, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. M. E. Ramlot, Brussels.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the discussion and the desirability of the preparation of an international Pharmacopœia for potent remedies, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution which was submitted by Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Massachusetts.

*"Resolved,* that a commission be employed by this Congress to compile and publish an international pharmacopœia, that this committee should consist of one representative from each of the various countries represented in this Congress and from such other countries as may hereafter be determined.

*"Resolved,* that a committee of five of whom the president of the Congress shall be chairman, now chosen, and that said committee shall decide what other countries besides those here represented shall be invited to join in the work. The committee shall also determine how the members of the committee shall be appointed. *Resolved,* that this Congress accept the offer of the American Pharmaceutical Association of the sum of one thousand dollars to help defray the expense of compil-

ing, publishing and distributing an international pharmacopœia."

The Hanbury Gold Medal awarded under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Prof. J. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, was presented to Prof. Remington for transmission to Prof. Maisch, who was prevented by severe illness from being present. The following were elected as officers of the Congress:

President, Jos. P. Remington, of Philadelphia. Vice-presidents: Austria, Karl Fischer; Belgium, M. E. Ramlot; Canada, L. W. Youmans; Great Britain, Michael Carteighe, N. H. Martin and Wm Martindale; Sweden, Norway, Morten Neygaard; Australia, Thomas Ingham; A. E. Ebert, Chicago; Dr. Rice, New York; L. E. Sayre, Kansas; S. A. D. Sheppard, Massachusetts; W. S. Thompson, of the District of Columbia; E. L. Patch, of Massachusetts; secretary, Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; vice-secretaries, S. Lachance, of Canada; T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati; M. E. Breslin, of Louisiana.

The committee's report was accepted.

### American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-first annual meeting of this Association was held in Chicago, commencing Aug. 14th, with an attendance of between 300 and 400 members. On account of the serious illness of the permanent secretary, Prof. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Delegates were present from Austria, Germany, Sweden, Canada and Great Britain, the latter country being represented by Prof. Carteighe, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Messrs. Martindale, Preston and Martin, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The next meeting will be held in September, 1894 at Asheville, N. C. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. L. Patch, Boston; first vice-president, Leo Eliel, South Bend, Indiana; second vice-president, Prof. Caspari, Baltimore; third vice-president, Dr. Rogers, Louisville, Kentucky; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; secretary, John M. Maisch, Philadelphia; recorder progress of Pharmacy, Dr. Kramer, of Brooklyn, New York; members of Council, Prof. C. Lewis Deihl, Louisville, Kentucky; Charles M. Ford, Denver, Colorado; M. Alpers, Bayonne, New Jersey.

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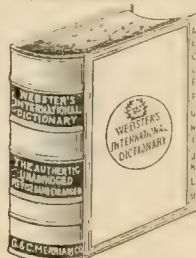
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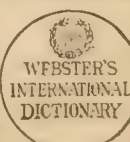
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The two most general methods in use, putting the papers on a long file and pasting them in a book, have their obvious faults, yet remain prominent and always uppermost in the mind of the pharmacist who starts in business for the first time as well as with the one who has spent a lifetime behind the counter. The long file, consisting simply of a straight heavy wire fastened to a block of wood, soon affords the opportunity of wearing off the corners and tearing prescriptions more or less, when flung on the counter, or hastily thrown aside, or hung up on one of a row of nails or hooks as the case may be and allowed to jostle into place the best way possible. Then in the case of those prescriptions which are pasted in books, another serious obstacle presents itself in the fact that memoranda are frequently written on the back of a prescription which are of importance in regard to the compounding or contents and which would thus be obliterated and require the expenditure of additional time in copying. Besides these there are other vital points which call for an improved system of caring for this very important department in every pharmacy.

The difficulty cannot be overcome without some expense, of course, but a minimum of this can be attained as well as a maximum, and this must be left to the choice of the pharmacist.

The idea which the writer would suggest as combining neatness and compactness is as follows:

A cabinet consisting of two parts, both of which might form part of the prescription counter. The upper part of cabinet is to be divided into twelve equal spaces, one for each month in the year, and the name of the month represented to be printed on front of dividing piece. In this way the prescriptions of each month will be filed separately and can be readily referred to by removing the file, which would be made to fit space easily and after the pattern of a Shannon bill file. The prescriptions would thus be held firmly and with less likelihood of tearing than when fastened on a single file. Access may be had to this portion of cabinet through either sliding or swinging glass doors.

The lower portion will, of course, be of the same width as the upper, allowing six inches square to each space. The base of the cabinet may consist of any number of drawers six inches square from twelve up; each drawer having a file rod through the center running lengthwise, and arranged so as to be permanently fastened with nut and thread after the prescriptions for the year have been filed, these being transferred from the monthly file at the end of a year. If necessary two drawers may be

used for one year, in which case the date of year would, of course, be the same on the front of each drawer.

The advantage to be derived from this manner of taking care of prescriptions is very plain to be seen, for instance, in renewing a prescription of some years back, say ten or twelve, the drawer-file would present the prescription as clean and almost as fresh looking as when first put up; always having been protected from dust and dirt, and not having been battered and torn while hanging around a dirty cellar among a lot of other files whose fate has been one of partial destruction and almost total obliteration in many cases.

When practicable the prescription cabinet is always the surest way of taking care of prescriptions, of keeping them, in short, and that is the object of our query, to find a plan which can be adopted by the pharmacist without adding too many items to his already weighty expense account.

Trusting that the ideas herein contained may not be altogether without value and may possibly meet the approval of brother pharmacists who well know how often this subject becomes a matter of serious conjecture and discussion, I will close by inviting a free discussion as to the merits of the various plans proposed.

*Am. Druggist*

## The Relation of Specific Gravity to Atomic Weight.

A. N. DOERSCHUK.

Read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association:

Since the study of Chemistry by beginners and amateurs is so often hampered by apparently logical theories and conclusions which seem perfectly correct to the undeveloped eye, which has not been associated with the fundamental truths and underlying principles of this acute science, and, since views obtained from these theories and conclusions often cost much labor, time and many ungrounded misgivings, we ask your most worthy attention for a few moments while we explain one of these theories which so often worry the beginner in chemistry, and for which very few if any satisfactory explanations are given.

The problem generally presents itself in this shape:

"Why is the sp. gr. of Iron (7.84), to the sp. gr. of aluminium (2.56) not proportionate to the atomic weight of iron (55.9) to the atomic weight of aluminium (27)?" Or "Why is the sp. gr. of iron to the sp. gr. of aluminium not proportionate to the molecular weight of iron to the molecular weight of aluminium?" Or why is it that the sp. gr. of a body, in a proportion to the sp. gr. of water, or (1), is not the same as the proportion formed by the molecular weight of that body, and the molecular weight of water or (18)? To get a clear idea of this matter, we must first know that the sp. gr. of a body is a purely nominal

value" and is "the relative weight of equal bulks of different bodies." From observation we know that a material difference exists in the "bulk or volume" of the same weights of different bodies, while the molecular weights of these bodies are nearly the same; therefore density is as great a factor in determining the sp. gr. of a body, as is the intrinsic value of the element or elements contained in that body compared to a standard of weight. Physical research has taught that molecules are never in absolute contact; in fact, the density of a substance is entirely dependent upon molecular affinity and the pressure and heat to which it is subjected. Let us take, for instance, a body the sp. gr. of which is .5, sp. volume 2, and its bulk twice as great as that of an equal weight of water. Now, if in the space between the molecules of this body we would place the same number of molecules of the same construction as are in the body, then its sp. gr. would be increased to 1, and its sp. volume reduced to 1; and if from the same body we would take one half of the molecules and leave the remaining half to fill the same space as was occupied by the original body, then its sp. gr. would be reduced to .25 and its sp. volume would be increased to 4. So we see that specific gravity is purely a mutable signification, entirely dependent upon the intrinsic value of matter compared to a standard of weight, and upon density which is regulated by molecular affinity, gravity, atmospheric pressure and heat.

It is clear that a proportion of the atomic weights of two different bodies could not be in ratio with the sp. gravities of these bodies, because atoms of different numbers to form molecules, and the atomic weights of different elements are taken at different temperatures, while sp. gr. is always taken at the same temperature.

The impossibility of the molecular proportion is due to the fact that molecular weight is a constant quantity, being derived with all the elements from the same basis and under similar conditions, while specific gravity is a variable quantity, being derived with all the elements under different conditions, upon the same basis, and, as the same thing, differently treated, does not yield the same result, so the specific gravity and molecular or atomic weight of the same substance, differently derived, cannot be expected to be proportionate in any way.

## Carbolate of Camphor.

BY M. B. COCHRAN, M. D.

In the December number of the Gazette for 1887 I called attention to a mixture of Japan or laurel camphor and crystals of carbolic acid, under the above name, and gave some account of the therapeutic uses to which I had applied it. Dr. Th. Schaefer called attention to this preparation in 1885 under the name of "phenol camphor," and used it as a local anesthetic in plantalgia, introducing it, on cotton, in

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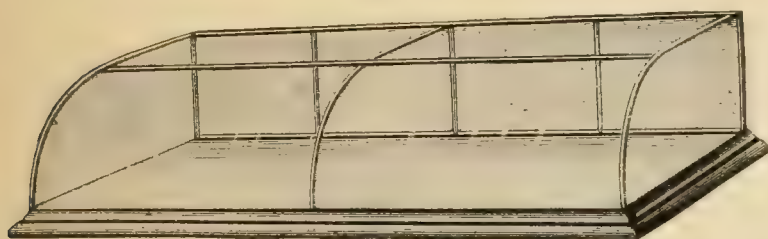
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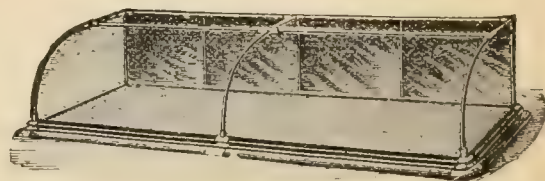
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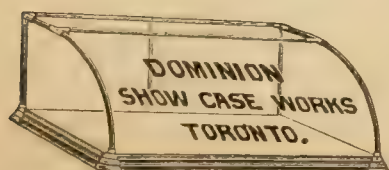
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the cavity of a carious tooth; also as an anæsthetic in ingrowing toe nails. He also used it in certain cutaneous eruptions due to cryptogamic causes.

The above is the only notice of it, so far as I am aware, until my article appeared in 1887, and at that time I had not seen the article of Dr. Schaefer. Since that time, however, I have seen various notices of it in different medical journals, and accounts given of the uses to which it has been applied.

I prepare it by adding 1 part, by weight, of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor, setting it aside for twenty-four hours, and straining through gauze. It is a permanent liquid, having a specific gravity of 0.990. It is thoroughly antiseptic and possesses unsurpassed germicidal powers. I dipped a piece of fresh meat (beef muscle), a square weighing about 2 ounces, in the carbolate, and then placed it in a bottle, closing the mouth with cotton; then placing the bottle in an east window, so that it was exposed to the sun's rays from the 1st of June until August, or until it was dry. No odor or indication of putrefaction was at any time perceptible. I impregnated gauze and cotton with it, and used it as a dressing for wounds after operations. It prevented suppuration in every instance when it could be well applied; but I found that, if applied to the skin for several days without dilution, it gave rise to an eruption of the surface, and that it was necessary to mix it with oil for continued external use.

I have injected it with a hypodermic syringe into acute abscesses or boils, with the effect of aborting them if suppuration had not begun, and of relieving the pain of them in every instance. When a few drops are injected under the skin it produces complete anæsthesia in the immediate parts which lasts for several hours. Some soreness of the surrounding parts follows, but no abscess. A sharp smarting is felt at first, which only lasts a moment. A little ether or alcohol (pure) should be added to it for hypodermic use, so that it will readily flow through the needle. It combines readily with alcohol, ether, fixed and essential oils, and petroleum derivatives, but not with aqueous solutions or glycerin.

It readily dissolves menthol, cocaine, salicylic acid, iodoform, chloral hydrate, and mercuric chloride. When given internally in capsules, in doses of from 5 to 10 drops, it produces a sensation of warmth of the stomach not disagreeable, and gives rise to camphoric eructations which continue from one to three hours. When applied to inflamed or ulcerated mucous surfaces, such as the tonsils, pharynx, or cervix uteri, it causes smarting for a moment, and then relieves existing pain and acts as an antiseptic stimulant.

When rubbed upon the skin it produces an agreeable warmth of the surface that continues for a considerable time.

When mixed with an equal quantity of cotton-seed oil it forms one of the most agreeable antiseptics to incised, lacerated,

or contused wounds that I have ever used, preventing suppuration always.

When properly applied upon gauze or absorbent cotton, and kept in contact with the wounded tissues, and when suppuration has set in, it changes the character of the discharges completely, destroying all fætor if well applied, and relieving pain and soreness sooner than anything that I have ever used.—*Therap. Gazette*. (Condensed).

### The Advances Made in Chemical Industries.

The address delivered by the new president, Sir John Evans, F. R. S., before the members of the Society of Chemical Industry on the occasion of their annual meeting at Liverpool on July 12, embodied an interesting history of the progress that has taken place in chemical industry and science during the last half-century. After referring to the enormous impetus given to the iron trade by the introduction of the Bessemer furnace, he drew the attention of his hearers, as if by contrast, to the interesting experiments of Professor Dewar under conditions of extreme cold. Most substances when subjected to these conditions are, so to speak, dead and their ordinary affinities are in abeyance. Thus, sodium of potassium actually floated on liquid oxygen without evincing the least disposition to combine. "Glacial chemistry" will probably compel us to modify our views as to the properties of matter. The future for gas derived from coal, the president thought, was a source of power rather than as a direct illuminant; as for electricity, the field for its application appeared to be as broad now as ever it was. Its economical production was one of the most pressing problems of the day. Reviewing the extraordinary progress that had been made in organic chemistry, he instanced the discovery of mauve by Perkin, which was so quickly followed by an abundant harvest of artificial colors. Not only coloring matters, but flavors and scents have been produced in the chemical laboratory, though art, the president remarked, if superseding nature for a time, must eventually acknowledge her inferiority, even in "pear-drops." The production of sugar was another illustration of the progress in chemical industry. Owing to the improvements in the methods of growing the beet and the process of manufacture, nearly twice the weight of sugar is produced from the root than was the case fifty years ago. Sugar naturally led to the subject of fermentation, and it was the study of fermentation, more particularly the action of yeast on sugar, that led to the elaboration of another and vitally important field of science—bacteriology. The deterrent influence of light on the growth and life of organisms, as illustrated in Prof. Marshall Ward's experiments, was mentioned in this connection. From organisms he brought his hearers face to face with a problem which the chemist has failed sat-

isfactorily to solve—not the disposal but the utilization of sewage. Though many chemists had designed processes which were effectual in decently and economically disposing of sewage, yet the utilization of sewage as a fertilizer has not been brought to a successful or satisfactory issue.—*Lancet*.

### Women Drummers.

About a year ago the *Sun* printed a story about a woman who was a commercial traveller. She was a success in her work. Her name was Adele M. Graef, and she was "in drugs" as they say on the road.

The other day Mrs. Graef called at the *Sun* office and asked to see the reporter who had interviewed her last year. What she had to say is of interest because it shows the alacrity with which some women take advantage of every opportunity to go into new branches of work, and also the readiness of business men to employ women in competition with men.

"Since that article appeared in the *Sun*," said Mrs. Graef, "I have traveled all over this country, and everywhere I have found evidence that the story of my work has been read. I couldn't tell you how many women have applied to my own firm. They all said they never thought of that way of earning money until they read the article in the *Sun*. The firms themselves took up the idea. One that I know right here in New York engaged five women on trial, and some of them are still at work. Another firm in this city sent out a woman who has proved very successful. On the road I met two women travelling for St. Louis firms. Both secured their places as a direct result of the influence of that article.

"These women, you must remember, are all travelling for the same line of goods that I carry, druggists' specialties. There are others in other lines. There is no reason why women should not find commercial travelling a source of good income, but very few of them understand that it is extremely hard work and that a woman who would succeed at it must have a good constitution, a stout heart, and a clear head. Given these requirements, there is no reason why women should not compete with men in this profession, as they have in others, and come off with a good share of the profits and the honors."—*N. Y. Sun*.

BACTERIA AND LIGHT.—Buchner and Zink have just published some results on the action of light on micro-organisms in water. They have experimented on the bacilli of typhoid and cholera, and have come to the conclusion that the action of light is detrimental to the life of bacteria. They state, however, that the rays of sunlight have less effect than diffuse daylight, which is certainly not in agreement with the results recently published by Frankland and Ward.



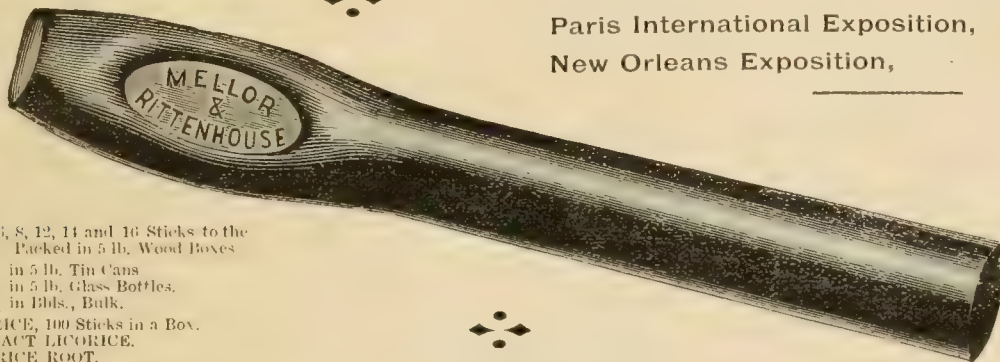


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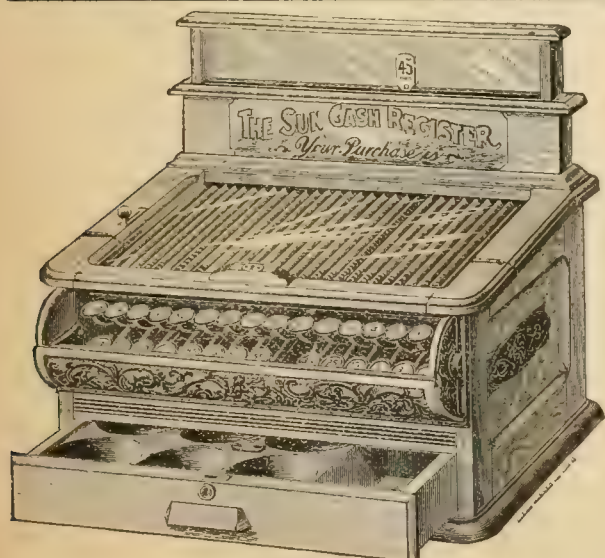
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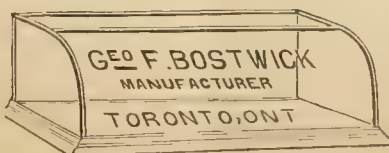
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## FORMULARY.

## AROMATIC DISINFECTANTS.

F. Lasgari, in the *Pharm. Record* says, in view of the fact that disinfectants of pleasant appearance and odor are asked for in pharmacy, I submit formulas which I have found to give uniform satisfaction in such cases. In dispensing these preparations directions are given for their proper application, providing, among other things, for dilution with water.

## ACETUM CARBOLICUM.

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Acid carbolic      | 10   |
| Alcohol            | 10   |
| Acid acetic dilut. | 18.0 |

## ATMOSPHERIC DISINFECTANT -

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Menthol        | 5i  |
| Oil lavender   | 5ii |
| Oil citron     | 5ii |
| Oil eucalyptus | 5i  |
| Tinct. benzoin | 5ss |
| Alcohol        | Oil |

## AROMATIC DISINFECTANT

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Oil eucalyptus | 5ii  |
| Oil bergamot   | 5iii |
| Acetic ether   | 5ii  |
| Glycerin       | 5ss  |
| Alcohol        | Oil  |

## ARMENIAN PAPER.

This paper, which is being largely used now, is best prepared, according to the *Revue Industrielle*, in the following manner. Paper free from size, filter paper for example, is immersed in a cold saturated solution of saltpetre. It is then dried by hanging it on strings. Having thus been converted into touch paper, it is aromatised by plunging it into an alcoholic solution of resin and balsams, varying according to taste. The following formula yields the most satisfactory results:—

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Alcohol        | 200 |
| Gum benzoin    | 80  |
| Balsam of tolu | 20  |
| Storax         | 20  |
| Sandal wood    | 20  |
| Myrrh          | 10  |
| Cassia         | 20  |
| Musk           | 1   |

*Therapeutic Review.*

## SEPIESOL.

This is a new antiseptic paint for ulcers, eczema, &c. It is prepared according to the following formula:

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Gum lac soluble in alcohol | 270 grammes |
| Gum benzoin                | 10 grammes  |
| Balsam of tolu             | 10 grammes  |
| Phenol pure                | 100 grammes |
| Essence of cinnamon        | 6 grammes   |
| Saccharine                 | 6 grammes   |
| Alcohol                    | 1 litre     |

*Union Pharm.*

## IODINE COLLOIDION AS A DEPILATORY.

Batte, in *Monatsschr. für Prakt. Dermatologie*, recommends the use of the following preparation for the removal of superfluous hair:

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Spirit            | 12.00 grammes |
| Pure iodine       | 0.75 gramme   |
| Colloidion        | 35.00 grammes |
| Oil of turpentine | 1.50 grammes  |
| Caster oil        | 2.00 grammes  |

This is applied once or twice daily for three or four successive days to the parts from which the hair is to be removed, increasing from day to day the thickness of the layer.

## CHLOROL.

This is a new disinfectant, the basis of which is mercuric chloride. Its novelty is merely the fact that the solution contains cupric sulphate, to act as an emetic in case it should be swallowed by mistake. Its formula is:

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Mercuric chloride  | 1    |
| Sodium chloride    | 1    |
| Hydrochloric acid  | 1    |
| Sulphate of copper | 3    |
| Water              | 1000 |

*Journal de Pharmacie.*

## SALICYLATED SULPHUR SOAP IN POWDER.

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| R Salicylic acid | parts v  |
| Purified sulphur | parts v  |
| Powdered soap    | parts 90 |

*Le Progrès Médical.*

## SOAP FOR SCABIES.

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| R Marseilles soap | parts 100 |
| Petroleum         | parts 100 |
| Alcohol, 90       | parts 50  |
| Wax               | parts 4   |

M. — *Med. Bulletin.*

## COMPOUND SPIRIT OF THYMOL.

C. D. Lippincott proposes under this name a preparation as a substitute for listerine. His formula, as submitted in a note read before the Denver Pharmaceutical Association, is as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Benzoic acid                                 | 512 grains  |
| Sodium bicarbonate                           | 512 grains  |
| Boric acid                                   | 1024 grains |
| Thymol                                       | 160 grains  |
| Eucalyptol                                   | 40 drops    |
| Oil of wintergreen                           | 40 drops    |
| Oil of peppermint                            | 24 drops    |
| Oil of white thyme                           | 8 drops     |
| Alcohol (91 per cent.)                       | 24 ounces   |
| Caramel                                      | 10 drops    |
| Distilled water sufficient to make 1 gallon. |             |

Dissolve the salts by the aid of heat in 48 ounces of the water; dissolve the thymol, eucalyptol and oils in the alcohol; mix the solutions; add the caramel, and water enough to bring to the required measure.

Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and finally pass through a wetted double filter.

## ANTI-FIRE.

A patent has been taken out for a solution to be used for impregnating cloth so as to prevent it taking fire. The solution is made up as follows:

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Boric acid         | 40  |
| Aluminium sulphate | 30  |
| Gumtragacanth      | 17  |
| Potassium silicate | 9   |
| Water              | 450 |

The ingredients are dissolved with the aid of heat, and the solution is made up as follows:

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Sodium nitrate     | 30  |
| Ammonium borate    | 7   |
| Ammonium phosphate | 17  |
| Water              | 100 |

The two solutions are mixed, allowed to settle, and decanted.—*Union Pharmaceutique.*

## BEDRUG POWDER.

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Alum, powdered | 100 parts |
| Lampblack      | 2 parts   |
| Oil of sage    | 1 part    |

This can be used either as a powder or mixed with water into a paste and then

put into the crevices of the walls and woodwork. It is said to be very effective. —E. SOXHLET in the *Droguisten Zeitung*.

## GRASSHOPPER DESTROYERS.

The Dresden *Landwirthschaftliche Versuchsstation* (Experimental Agricultural Station) recommends the following as a "destroyer" for the clouds of locusts that are at present inflicting themselves upon portions of Saxony:

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Water of ammonia | 500 parts |
| Soft soap           | 10 parts  |
| Water               | 500 parts |

Mix.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 2. Kainite          | 10 parts  |
| Soft soap           | 10 parts  |
| Crude carbolic acid | 1 part    |
| Water               | 100 parts |

Mix.

Kainite is the impure stassfurt double sulphate of potassium and magnesium. Two litres of either mixture will suffice for each square meter of soil. The soil should subsequently be plowed, in order to destroy the eggs of the locusts.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## BOOT POLISH, BROWN LEATHER.

The following, which contains no gamboge, does not give so dark a tint as other formulae:

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| R Liquid Annatto | 5ij   |
| Boiling water    | 5viij |
| Castile soap     | 5iv   |
| Beeswax          | 5ij   |
| Turpentine       | 5v    |

Melt the wax in the turps; dissolve the soap in the water with the annatto, then pour gradually into the melted turps and wax, stirring until quite cold. —*British and Colonial Druggist.*

## SYRUP OF TEA.

The following method of preparation of this mixture is given: One part of black tea is heated to boiling with five parts of water, and then allowed to macerate for some hours at the ordinary temperature. It is then filtered, and three parts of sugar added, and the whole heated until it is dissolved. This is filtered again, and forms a bright brownish syrup.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

## FUMIGATING PAPER.

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Tinct. benzoin (1 to 4) | 5ii |
| Balsam Peru             | 5i  |
| Camphor                 | 5i  |
| Carbolic acid           | 5ss |
| Oil cinnamon            | 5ss |
| Alcohol, enough to make | 5iv |

Squares of unsized paper, 4 x 4, are immersed in this liquid and allowed to dry. For use the papers are suspended at a sufficient height above the lamp chimney or gas flame to heat without igniting.

Silver fluoride may be readily prepared according to M. Moissan, by the action of hydrofluoric acid upon silver carbonate free oxide. The solution is to be quickly evaporated in the dark chamber.

Dr. Stiller, in *Centralbl. f. Klin. Med.*, recommends pilocarpin for hicough of nervous origin, administered in ten drop doses of a 1 per cent. solution, three or four times a day.





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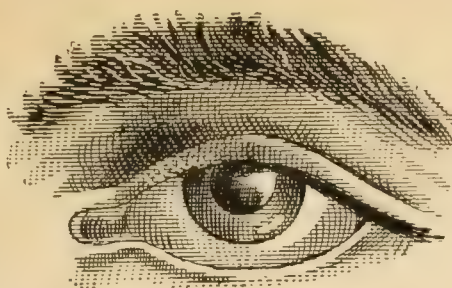
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the courses takes two weeks, and is essen-  
tially practical.

As the number of students will be  
limited, early application is requested.

Terms on application.

Reference to former students if desired.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION.**

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an  
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent  
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.



## ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-  
eases of the Liver;  
a Special Stomach  
Medicine advertis-  
ed only for the dis-  
orders which it will  
undoubtedly cure.

REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in  
compound, a gentle Laxative Tonic Bit-  
ters. Its action on the organs that pur-  
ify the blood and system is varied, pow-  
erful, and perfect in effect; a positive and  
speedy CURE for **DYSPEPSIA**  
and its kindred  
diseases, disorders from which over sev-  
enty-five per cent. of the people are  
suffering in some form, and enumerate  
among their subjects the most miserable  
beings in the world.

REMEDYNE **AND** com-  
plete  
is a highly concentrated course of medicine within itself. From  
one to three bottles will cure **ANY**  
CASE of Dyspepsia or

## LIVER COMPLAINT

THE DOSE is so small that each bottle  
contains from one hundred to two hun-  
dred doses, varying according to the age,  
condition, and strength of those requir-  
ing medicine.

Take no substitute; every druggist keeps  
REMEDYNE, or we will send it direct  
by express at

\$1.00 per bottle.  
Three bottles, \$2.75  
Six bottles, \$5.00

**REMEDYNE MFG. CO.,** BRANTFORD, CANADA.

FRASER &amp; STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Send for sample order.

## CIGARS.

## Patti, 10c.

—AND—

## Druggist Favorite, 5c.

Every Druggist should handle



## PHARMACY ABROAD.

DRUGGISTS in Spain receive from 50 to 80 cents per day for wages, apothecaries from 10 to 50 cents, and in addition three meals daily, the average cost of which is about 10 cents.

"PROTECTED" AS "FREE" PHARMACIES IN HUNGARY. It is said that the pharmaceutical concession system which now exists in Hungary is to be abolished in favor of the common sense plan of allowing qualified men to open business wherever they please.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN SWITZERLAND. The Council of the Swiss canton of Bale City has ordered that from July 11 the Bale pharmacies are to be closed by turns every second Sunday from midday until 9 p.m. This question of Sunday closing has perturbed the Bale chemists periodically in the past.

THE NUMBER OF CHEMISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN. According to Kelly's Directory of Chemists and Druggists, a new edition of which has just been published, the number of chemists and druggists actually in business in Great Britain is about 9,000. This leaves over 5,000 registered chemists not in business independently. They may be partners, assistants, or retired from business. Some have gone abroad, and others have gone into other occupations. The evidence of our own carefully-corrected registers, supported by Kelly, satisfies us that the number of legitimate chemists and druggists' shops in the United Kingdom is within 10,000 say, one to every 3,800 possible customers. But to this must be added the doctors, grocers, stores, and jacks-of-all-trades who sell drugs. The serious extent of this competition may be gathered from the fact that the number of persons licensed to sell patent medicines, according to the last return, was 28,716. *Chemist and Druggist*.

PHARMACY IN PORT SAID. Describing a "chemist's shop" in Port Said, Dr. R. J. Blackham, in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, says: There was a rickety pair of scales, three measure glasses in different stages of disrepair, and a few dispensing bottles and pill and ointment pots sadly the worse for wear. The bench itself was coated with lumps of pill mass and ointments, and littered all over with dirty spatulas, bits of paper, empty bottles and several pieces of an ointment slab. I wanted to get some dill water, or essence, but my friend the chemist had evidently never heard of it, so I had to be content with some very dilute spirit of aniseed. I also wanted some cocaine, but I found there was none nearer than Alexandria. He, however, was able to supply me with some other commoner drugs, such as iodoform, liniment of belladonna and belladonna

at very reasonable rates. I wanted to get some perfume for one of the lady passengers, but found that there was only one kind kept in this wonderful pharmacy, namely, Florida water, the establishment in this one particular resembling French pharmacies, as the French chemist considers the sale of perfumes, pomades and toilet requisites quite derogatory to his professional dignity, and relegates all the fancy trade to the *coiffeur* or *parfumeur*. As a result, some of the most palatial and attractive "shows" in Marseilles, Toulon, and Paris are the perfumery shops. I managed to give the Grecian Galen so good an order, notwithstanding the difficulties that I had to labor under, that he invited us to have *quelque chose a boire* in the cafe next door. We consented, and adjourned to the cafe, leaving the shop to take care of itself, which, as there was very little in it worth stealing, I dare say it was well able to do. Just *en passant* I may mention the pet drink of Port Saidians. It is blazing hot Turkish coffee, with a *soupeon* of cognac drunk along with *iced* water. The coffee is delicious, as it has a delicate aroma, which hovers round one like a memory, but the barbarous system of drinking it boiling hot along with ice is sufficient to destroy the digestion of even a Turk. It is very pleasant while you are drinking it, and as we sipped it in thorough French style, out on the street under an awning, with the merciless Egyptian sun beating down on us, and the pitiless scorching wind blowing straight from the Egyptian and Arabian deserts upon us, I asked him for some details of pharmacy in Egypt. I found that prices for dispensing were very fair, running somewhat as follows: Mixtures, 6 ounces, 1 franc 50 centimes; ditto, 8 ounces, 2 francs; ditto, 2 ounces, 1 franc; pills, 1 dozen, 1 franc; ointments, per ounce, 40 centimes; powders, per dozen, 1 franc; lotions, per ounce, 20 centimes; liniments, per ounce, 40 to 60 centimes. But the local doctors usually do their own dispensing, so that with the exception of the passengers from ships in port the chemist has few dispensing customers. His chief source of revenue was the sale of patent medicines, for which he received full price and usually a little more; for instance, he sold Beecham's Pills for 1 franc 50 centimes, and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s sixpenny boxes of tabloids for 1 franc 20 centimes. "Cutting," as well as that detestable innovation, the "profitable extra," is altogether unknown in the land of the Pharaohs, as well as in Greece, Italy and Syria, in all of which my Port Said friend had practised "the art and mystery of an apothecary." Assistants, he told me, are not hard to get and are abominably badly paid, salaries ranging from 30 to 40 or 60 francs a month, outdoor. He told me he got all his drugs from Marseilles, the freight not being so high as one would suppose, the chief cause of the high freight of goods going to the East being the canal dues, which amount to something like 6 or 8 francs a ton.


## The Largest Pharmacy in the World.

Some years ago we gave a few brief particulars of Mr. K. J. Ferrein's pharmacy in Moscow, which is believed to dispense more prescriptions daily than any other pharmacy on the face of the earth, and we are now glad to supplement those notes by some further particulars of this remarkable establishment, taken from our excellent Viennese contemporary the *Pharmaceutische Post*. Ferrein's pharmacy, with which is connected a large wholesale druggists' and manufacturing chemists' business, is situated in a comparatively narrow, but exceedingly busy, thoroughfare, known as the Nikolskai, leading off the Krassnaia Ploshchtschad, or Red Square. The business was founded by the late Mr. Karl Ivanovitch Ferrein, a native of Arnswalde, in Prussia, where he was born on November 19, 1802. At the age of 14 young Ferrein came to St. Petersburg, and was there apprenticed to a pharmacist. After passing his first examination in the Russian capital, Ferrein transferred his services to a Moscow pharmacy, and in due time took the degree of a pharmacist of the first class. In 1832 he purchased the shop which formed the nucleus of the gigantic business of to-day, to which he gave the name of "Staronikolskaia Pharmacy," which it still bears. The situation of the shop was an exceedingly favorable one, the neighborhood being the "city" part of Moscow, while the theatre district is also close at hand. From the first Mr. Ferrein obtained a reputation for absolute accuracy and care in dispensing and for the general excellence of his goods. Mr. K. J. Ferrein devoted his life to the building up of his business, and always took a keen interest in all the affairs of his craft. He died of heart disease at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, in August, 1887, while on a holiday journey, and the proprietorship of the business then devolved upon his two sons—Mr. Vladimir Karlovitch, a pharmacist of the first class, who had managed the business since 1871, and Mr. Andrei Karlovitch, a practical chemist. The pharmacy is situated upon the first floor of the building, the dispensing-room being to the right, and the room for sale over the counter to the left, of the main stairway. In the first-named apartment from eighteen to twenty assistants and apprentices are engaged all day long in receiving and entering prescriptions and delivering the goods when ready. The dispensing itself is done in a glass-roofed room, behind this apartment, by another staff of from twenty-four to twenty-eight apothekers. If a prescription contains poisonous ingredients, these are always handed to the compounder, and the weights checked specially by one of two apothekers appointed only for that purpose. Every prescription, after being compounded, is submitted to chemical examination, in order to check its accuracy and efficiency and, as it frequently





**STERLING SOAP.**  
**Best**  
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**goes**  
**farthest.**  
 Manufactured By  
**WM. LOGAN,**  
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**Wanzer Soaps.** 

**WANZER BATH SOAP**

—IS—

**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.*

“IT FLOATS.”

**WANZER PURE SOAP CO.**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

**PUREST AND SWEETEST**

**Argoline • Petrolatum**  
**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.**

**Argoline Pomade.**

**Argoline Camphor Ice.**

**Argoline Cold Cream.**

**Argoline Camphorated.**

**Argoline Carbolated.**

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
**HOMESTEAD, PA.**



**MINERVA**

—AND—

**RICHARD 1st**

**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

**IN THE MARKET.**

**J. M. FORTIER,**

**MANUFACTURER,**

**MONTREAL.**



occurs that over 1,200 prescriptions are dispensed in a single day, the large staff do not usually find time hang heavily upon their hands. Through an apartment devoted to the use of the assistants the "receptorium" is reached. For the sake of cleanliness the walls and floor, and, so far as possible, fittings, of this room are in white marble. The number of assistants employed in the room for sales over the counter is ten. At the back of this room is the partner's private office, containing, besides a choice scientific library, a fine materia medica collection. A staff of twenty men and boys, under the control of two apothecaries, are employed in the adjoining storeroom. Farther on is the office in which one man (a qualified chemist) is specially engaged in entering the day's prescriptions in special registers for the control of the medical authorities. Five such registers, measuring 14 by 20 centimetres, and containing 800 pages each, are filled every year. The upper storeys contain the employees' dwelling and dining rooms, large storerooms, and immense drying floors for the preparation and storage of medicinal herbs. On the ground floor are the pharmaceutical and the chemico-analytical laboratories. The entire building is lighted by electricity. The average number of prescriptions dispensed annually is 300,000, and the total takings for these are 360,000 roubles. The firm employs 123 pharmacists (of whom 35 are engaged in the wholesale branch) and 170 warehousemen, boys, &c., of whom 91 are engaged in the wholesale department. *Chemist and Druggist.*

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit materially all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS of the Business Notices.

### Arctand's Perfumes.

Archdale Wilson & Co. report they are meeting with great success in introducing these goods. The delicacy of these floral extracts is in marked contrast to perfumes made from essential oils, and the fact that druggists are repeating their orders freely shows that they are appreciated by the public.

### Magazines.

As an illustration of the money paid to writers as soon as they acquire a reputation, the September *Cosmopolitan* contains less than eight thousand words, for which the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty six dollars was paid. Ex-President Harrison, Mark Twain, and William Dean Howells are the three whose work commands such a price. The September number has more than one hundred illustrations, giving the chief points of interest in the Columbian Exposition, and the Fair is treated by

more than a dozen authors, including the famous English novelist, Walter Besant; the *Midway Plaisance*, by Julian Hawthorne; *Electricity*, by Murat Halstead; the *Liberal Arts Building*, by Kunz, the famous gem expert of Tiffany & Company; the *Department of Mines*, by the chief of that department, etcetera. A feature of this number is a story by Mark Twain, entitled "Is He Living or Is He Dead?"

†††

THE *Review of Reviews* for September is a number of fine variety and timeliness. It epitomizes and synchronizes the whole planet for the month of August, 1893. It discusses the monetary crisis, the silver debate, the tariff outlook, the Bering Sea decision, the French attack on Siam, the progress of the Home Rule bill, the politics of the European continent, various matters at Chicago and the World's Fair, and a hundred other timely subjects, the whole number being profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures. A sketch of Engineer Ferris and his great wheel is a singularly readable and attractive article, and Mr. Stead contributes a most noteworthy character sketch of Lady Henry Somerset. There is an illustrated review of the fascinating story of Joan of Arc, the inspired Maid of Orleans, and a group of papers on the silver question by professors in the University of Chicago. The "Leading Articles of the Month" are notably well selected, while the "Record of Current Events" gives one a summary day by day of the remarkable course of the recent monetary crisis, and the cartoon reproductions in the "Current History in Caricature" are uncommonly entertaining.

## A Good Pharmacist—A Better Physician.

J. C. FALK, M. D., PH. G., at a meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

Should the prospective physician study pharmacy before entering upon his medical studies, is a question frequently asked of those who are believed to be able to speak knowingly on the subject.

I would invariably and unequivocally say, yes!

I would that I could stand at the portals of every medical college in the land and had the gift of language to tell the students as they arrive, in convincing words of eloquence, "Show me your evidence of a completed course in a good school of pharmacy with its four years' practical drug store experience requirement fulfilled and I will promise you a far easier, and much more satisfactory to yourself and your teachers, course through College; a better grade in all your examinations; a graduation with higher honors; that you will be a more intelligent physician; meet with better success and achieve greater distinction in practicing your profession than if you had not a preliminary pharmaceutical training."

A few years spent in the prescription department of a drug store, accompanied

by a closely applied course in a college of pharmacy, is a preparatory training for a medical student the value of which cannot be overestimated. From the moment he enters the medical college to commencement day he will constantly realize and profit by the knowledge he has acquired. He will hear remarks in the lectures and read paragraphs in his text-books which, to another student not versed as he is, are wholly unintelligible. He will daily be able to apply his familiarity with the various systems of weight and measure, drugs, chemicals and the galenical preparations. He knows the solubility of the drugs and chemicals in the common solvents. When he hears of a one per cent. solution he appreciates at once what is meant, when he reads of an ounce of a ten per cent. solution he does not picture in his mind ten grains of the substance dissolved in one ounce of water. All such apparently simple matters to the druggist are very obscure and confusing to the average medical student.

Only the student who has had no pharmaceutical experience can realize how frequently recur the occasions in his studies when some word or point, clear and simple enough to a druggist, not being comprehended, serves to make the entire subject an unconstructive mess, and the time spent thereon wasted.

Every pharmacist had personal knowledge of, and experience with, the young doctor just from college, who is wholly at a loss to practically apply his diagnostic ability because of his inaptness in the exigencies of his first cases amidst the confusing surroundings of patient, relatives and friends, to formulate a prescription. He has dim recollections of certain medicines that he knows are useful in the disease he is called upon to combat but does not remember if they were gaseous, liquid or solids and for the life of him he could not recall their solubility or behavior towards the other ingredients of his prescription. He hesitates about prescribing a combination of drugs for fear of striking a physical immiscibility, and has vague ideas concerning chemical incompatibilities that might explode either in the druggist's mortar, in the patient's pocket, or even—and his hair rises in abject terror at the thought—the patient's stomach may be the site of a sudden chemical reaction which would send the individual out of this "vale of tears" in fragments.

The pharmaceutically educated physician having, perforce, a good knowledge of the Pharmacopœia, National Formulary and other standard preparations, will be less likely to be influenced by the oily-tongued representative of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, whose enormous use is at once the bane of the pharmacists of to-day and a standing disgrace to the medical profession of the times.

The evils resulting from a deficient knowledge of pharmacy might in large measure be mitigated by the medical colleges devoting more attention to the matter in arranging the curriculum of studies and by adding a really practical course in



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE  
**KNICKERBOCKER**  
**Shoulder-Brace**  
—AND—  
**SUSPENDER COMBINED**  
And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



**180 PER CENT. PROFIT.**

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends !  
We refuse to sell cutters !  
We protect your interests !  
Our interests are akin !

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

**Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills**

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY ! IT HAS COME TO STAY !**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little **books** containing very **valuable testimonials** of **wonderful cures**. If you will take the trouble to **hand out** or **fold up with every parcel** one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully **increase your sales**, which means so many more **dollars found**. We give a **handsome oil painting** with every purchase of **1/4 gross** of **Royal Crown Remedy**, which only costs you **\$2.50 per dozen**.

**ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.**

To every purchaser of **3 dozen** of **Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure** at **\$1.60** per dozen, we give **1 dozen free**. This costs only **\$4.80** for 4 dozen, or **\$1.20** per dozen, and allows **180 per cent. clear profit**. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction. **Order to-day from :**

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London.  
JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London.  
LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.  
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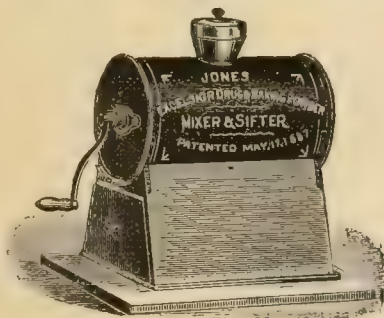
## JONES' Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

Suitable to mix - 5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.

Easily  
Cleaned  
and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



Dust  
Proof  
and  
Changeable  
Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

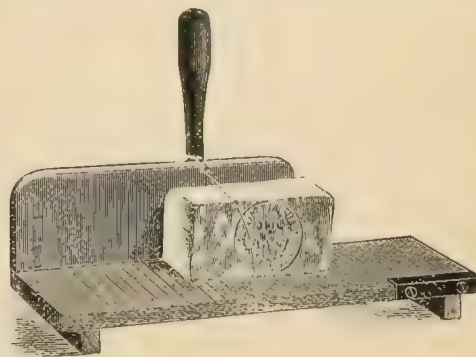
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Send for circular.

**WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.**

## "EXCELSIOR" Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.**

**UNIFORM IN ACTION.**

**PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**WM. J. DYAS,**

**STRATHROY, ONTARIO,**

Sole Agent for Canada.



pharmacy to be faithfully followed out by all the students. It is true that a very few of the better class of medical colleges have made faint attempts at laboratory work in pharmacy, in a very elementary way, but the amount of practical knowledge imbibed by the students in the little time devoted to that branch is of but small use to them in after life.

Modern medicine covers so immense a field that its study is necessarily divided into numerous special branches, each of which takes up so much time for didactic, laboratory and clinical instructions, that there is left no room for the introduction of a branch like pharmacy, which ought to be given many hours a week for at least two college sessions, to arrive at anything like a thorough acquaintance with the subject.

One very valuable result following the general adoption of a preparatory course in pharmacy will be the fact that the instructors in medical colleges will be more informed on subjects pertaining to that study, and will be better fitted to teach not only subjects having direct connection with pharmacy and materia medica but also on matters allied thereto, as therapeutics, toxicology, posology, practical medicine, etc.

In that event the medical student who has had a drug store training will not be subjected to the frequent ordeal of listening to his professor's ridiculous and misleading statements pertinent to pharmacy, many of which the veriest tyro in that profession would be able to correct.

No more convincing proof of the utility of a preliminary pharmaceutical education for a physician could be brought forward than the fact that there is not a physician in the land (I feel safe in making this assertion) having had such an education who regrets the circumstance or who will not state that what he learned in the drug store and pharmaceutical school has been of daily use to him as medical student and after as practitioner. Again, it is safe to say that there are very few practicing physicians who, not having had such previous instruction, do not feel the loss and regret the deficiency throughout their active medical lives.

### On the Iodides of Sulphur.

PROF. HERBERT M'LEOD, F. R. S.

Read at the meeting of the British Association.

An iodide of sulphur,  $SI_6$ , isomorphous with iodine, was prepared by Landolt and measured crystallographically by Vom Rath (*Poggendorff's Annalen*, *etc.*, 116). It was made by allowing a solution of iodine and sulphur in carbon disulphide to evaporate spontaneously. As the existence of this compound has been adduced as a proof of the hexad character of sulphur, it seemed advisable to investigate its properties.

Some of the substance was prepared by the process mentioned, and in order to separate it from any mixture of iodine, it was placed in a tube which was after-

ward exhausted by the Sprengel pump and sealed. One end of the tube was then surrounded by muslin kept wet with water by means of a piece of cotton wick; iodine volatilized, at first rapidly but afterward more slowly. After the lapse of three months a residue was left at the end of the tube which, on analysis, was found to contain 98.5 per cent. of sulphur.

Another quantity was dissolved in carbon disulphide and the solution allowed to evaporate; as crystals were formed the liquid was poured off and the crystals washed with carbon disulphide. In this manner five crops of crystals were obtained, none of which contained more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of sulphur; the residue left on allowing the mother liquid to evaporate contained 56 per cent. of sulphur.

The iodine is entirely removed from the substance by digesting it in a solution of potassic iodide.

When some of the powdered substance is exposed to the air in a shallow layer, the iodide all volatilizes, leaving a residue of sulphur.

When acted on by a solution of sodic hydrate, a residue of sulphur is left, and the solution gives very little precipitate with baric chloride after acidifying with hydrochloric acid.

The properties of the substance seem to indicate that it is a mechanical mixture of iodine and sulphur and not a chemical compound.

Some experiments were then made with the iodide of sulphur,  $S_2I_3$ , described by Guthrie. This was prepared by mixing chloride of sulphur,  $S_2Cl_2$ , with ethylic iodide, and allowing the mixture to remain in a sealed tube for four days. Black crystals were then found in the tube. On opening the latter a large quantity of the vapor of ethylic chloride escaped.

The crystals were removed from the tube and powdered. On heating a portion in a test tube it fused at a temperature a little above the boiling point of water.

Some of the substance *in vacuo* gave off iodine, leaving a light colored residue. Some of the substance dissolved in sulphide of carbon was crystallized fractionally; the first crop contained 0.38 per cent. of sulphur; the second 0.31; the third 1.07, and the fourth 34.78. On allowing the mother liquid to evaporate, the residue contained 76.32 per cent. of sulphur.

When acted on by a solution of sodic hydrate the iodine is removed and all the sulphur remains behind, the solution giving no precipitate with baric chloride after adding hydrochloric acid. It is usually stated in text books that the compound undergoes a decomposition similar to that of the chloride of sulphur, forming an iodide and a sulphite or thiosulphate, with separation of sulphur.

The fusing point being lower than those of iodine and sulphur would indicate that some chemical action takes place when the elements are mixed together, but its properties more resemble those of

a non-metallic alloy than of a definite chemical compound.

### An Unneighborly Neighbor.

The *Buffalo Courier* of Sept. 13 has the following: A deputation of drug clerks called on Inspector De Barry yesterday and informed him that a Canadian clerk was in the employ of Keller & Deuchler, druggists, doing business at No. 761 Seneca street. They said that some time ago the firm telegraphed to Lindsay, Ont., and that a short time afterward a new clerk took the place of an American, who had been working for Keller & Deuchler.

In the afternoon the inspector visited the drug store at No. 761 Seneca street and asked to see the clerk. When Mr. De Barry told the clerk the object of his call was investigation the latter became reticent, but answered the inspector's questions.

His answers conveyed the information that he—Ellson Feir—had lived at Lindsay, Ont., until August 30th, on which date he received a telegram from Keller & Deuchler offering him a position as clerk in their store. He thereupon came to Buffalo and began work for the firm.

After getting this story, piece by piece, the inspector informed Feir's employers that they would have to pay to the clerk whatever money might be due to him, as he would be deported without delay. The employers expressed the hope that as their offence had been committed through ignorance of the law, no prosecution would be made. They said they were anxious to abide by the law and offered no objection when Feir was obliged to recross the river.

Inspector De Barry, before leaving the premises, warned the firm that Feir could not under any circumstances, be re-employed by them inside of five years, or, in other words, not until he shall become a full-fledged American citizen.

### The Lacquer Tree.

The juice of the lacquer tree (*Rhus vernicifera*), says an exchange, is the natural varnish upon which depends the famous lacquer work of the Japanese. Specimens of the tree were brought from Japan sixteen years ago and planted in the Botanical Garden at Frankfort, where they have flourished and have yielded seeds from which thrifty young trees have sprung. This place now has thirty-four thrifty trees, thirty feet high, and two feet in circumference near the ground. To determine whether the juice is affected by its changed conditions, Prof. Rein has sent samples to Japanese artists for trial, and is having comparative analyses made by eminent chemists. If the reports are favorable, it is expected that the lacquer tree will be quite excessively planted in Germany, and that Europeans will be instructed in the art of lacquering wood by some skilled worker from Japan.



## Extemporaneous Process of Preparing Medicated Chocolate Lozenges, Etc.

M. F. Gay, pharmacist-in-chief of the hospitals of Montpellier, contributes the following to *l'Union Pharmaceutique*:

M. Pequart has recently called attention in the *Union Pharmaceutique* to the advantages of chocolate as an excipient for medicaments. The value of the substance in this direction has long been recognized, but its use has hitherto been restricted to a very few, probably because too little has been said of the very great services that it is capable of rendering in extempore work. Ranged hitherto as an ingredient of officinal preparations only, we can not too strongly insist on the immense services that chocolate is capable of rendering in the preparation of magistral medicaments, especially in the treatment of diseases of infancy and childhood.

The process generally followed in the preparation of medicated chocolate pastilles (lozenges, troches), and which M. Pequart has very much improved, is not sufficiently simple and rapid for general use at the prescription desk, and is not always adapted to the necessities of extemporaneous magistral work. Beside these objections the elevation of temperature necessary in these processes offers grave inconveniences, not the least of which is the frequent separation of the medicinal base from the chocolate, which renders the obtaining of uniform results impossible save at the expense of long and tedious stirring or braying.

These considerations led me to the adoption of a more simple method, which I will describe. Suppose we want, say, a calomel lozenge. We take

Chocolate ..... 20 parts.  
Calomel ..... 1 part.  
Simple syrup sufficient.

Rasp or scrape up the chocolate, and triturate it to a powder in a porcelain or marble mortar. Add the calomel and continue the trituration until the two substances are thoroughly mixed. Then add the syrup drop by drop, triturating constantly until the mixture ceases to adhere to the mortar and attaches itself to the pestle, and a firm, homogeneous paste is formed. Knead and roll out into a sheet of uniform thickness, and divide into squares, each of which contains the desired proportion of calomel. Roll each of these squares into a ball with the fingers, and finally flatten into round lozenge or troche shape by pressing it on a plate of glass, porcelain, or marble, with a little mold of hemispherical shape, made of tin or any other convenient material. The cover of a little crucible, the capsule of a head of poppy, etc., may be used in case of necessity in lieu of a regular mold, but the latter should be provided. The entire operation can be performed on the pill-tille. After drying, any irregularity or projection around the edges, for appearance

sake, should be carefully removed with a knife or pair of scissors.

Pastilles thus made are generally less highly finished and polished than those made by the processes hitherto indicated, but this slight defect is offset by the ease and rapidity of the process. Beside this, if a polished surface be desired it can easily be imparted by pencilling the lozenges over with a little camel's hair brush dipped into a strong alcoholic solution of tolu. While not so strong and resisting at first as those made with more trouble and art, they are sufficiently so to resist crumbling upon manipulation, and they soon become sufficiently durable for packing or transportation.

Any solid medicament capable of being reduced to powder may be prepared into pastilles in the same manner. Thus hard and soft extracts may be mixed with sugar of milk in sufficient quantity, according to their consistence, to form a powder susceptible of this treatment. Where the soft extracts would require a too large proportion of lactose, in the great majority of cases they may be rendered suitable for this process by desiccation at a temperature of 50° C. Indeed, however, almost all of the extracts associate themselves with chocolate most excellently. For example, a most agreeably tasting troche of the extract of kola may be made as follows:

Alcoholic extract of kola ..... 1 gm.  
Chocolate, powdered as directed ..... 10 gm.  
Sugar of milk, powdered ..... 1 gm.  
Simple syrup, sufficient.

Triturate in a mortar the extract with sugar of milk until a powder is formed. Then follow the process above indicated and divide into 10 pastilles.

Alcoholic or ethereal tinctures may be mixed with the powdered chocolate, the mixture spread out in a thin layer, and left to stand until the solvent is evaporated. Triturate anew, after evaporation, to assure of perfect mixture, and then follow the directions given for pulverulent medicaments.—*Nat. Druggist*.

## Gutta-Percha From Leaves.

If the statement of Mr. Serullas of France may be relied upon, the gutta-percha industry may be almost revolutionized. From experiments made by Mr. Youngleish, in Java, he finds that the raw material may be obtained from the leaves of the *iseondra* tree, instead of from the trunk, as at present. By the old method a tree, at the cost of its life, gives four ounces of the material, while by the new method every six months 200 pounds of the dried leaves may be taken from the tree without injury, which yields 8 to 9 per cent. of the raw material; this material, tested in a laboratory in Paris, was reported to be true gutta-percha. The yearly supply from a full-grown tree is from thirty-two to thirty-six ounces, instead of half an ounce, as from the old method. Even of withered leaves from a tree whose trunk will yield no more juice half as much material can

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA



be obtained as from live trees. Trees four to five years old yield nine ounces from one harvest of leaves. He stated that old trees which are of no use to the natives at present can yet be made, by this means, to yield a large amount. *St. Louis Republic.*

### Boracic Acid in Italy.

Boracic acid in its native form exists in large quantities at several places in the provinces of Pisa and Grosseto in Tuscany, the works of Count de Larderel, at Monte Cerboli, which, it is said, produce annually about 40,000 cwt., being well known. There are, according to a statistical work of Professor Garollo, 12 boracic acid establishments in the two provinces, and he estimates their annual output at over 60,000 cwt. All the boracic acid works of Tuscany are in the hands of four different proprietors; they do not act as direct exporters, but sell to merchants in Leghorn. In spite of the claims of other antiseptics, the demand for the boracic acid of Tuscany continues to be large. There was a drop of 8,000 cwt. in the export of 1892, but this falling off is rather to be attributed to the general slackness of trade than to any causes particularly affecting this branch of it. The shipment to England is always considerable. Of the 38,283 cwt. exported from Leghorn in 1891, 27,807 cwt. were sent to the United Kingdom, almost the whole of the

remainder being taken by the United States of America, Russia, Belgium and France. Borax (not native, but having boracic acid as its source) is also produced in considerable quantities in Tuscany. The export of borax and borate of soda in 1890 was 11,889 cwt. (7,361 cwt. to England); in 1891, 12,341 cwt. (7,005 cwt. to England); and in 1892, 14,323 cwt. *B and C. Druggist.*

### Instability of Iodoform.

M. Barnouvin points out that although iodoform is a very stable body when dry, it is easily decomposed with liberation of iodine, when in solution and kept in the light. Nor is it necessary for the solvent to be liquid, for when dissolved in vaseline or lard decomposition ensues. Cacao butter, too, which is much used in the preparation of iodoform suppositories, tends to aid decomposition, which is generally greater than is apparent at first sight. For the liberated iodine is absorbed at first by the base used to dissolve the iodoform, and not until a certain quantity has been set free is the discoloration perceived. M. Barnouvin suggests that even an intimate mixture, without actual solution, is sufficient to induce decomposition. *Druggists' Journal.*

Platinum and Palladium have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Jolly, of Dublin.

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REFERENCES:—OUR ADVERTISERS.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....  | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERE, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Bardock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senra, lb.....     | 2 00  | 2 50  | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BAIK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Crocote, Wood, lb.....         | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DENTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb...  | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 17   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | Hops, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16    | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA.....                   | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 75     | 80     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 00  | 1 10  | Short, lb.....                   | 22   | 25   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 65     | 70     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    |       | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LECHES, Swedish, doz.....        | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 30  | 4 50  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50  | 6 75  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....  | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 35    | 40    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



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## DRUG REPORTS.

## Ontario.

Business is fairly active with no important changes in value to note.

Chloride of Lime, Sal. Ammoniac and Ammonia Carb., are firmer.

Citric Acid, firm.

Acid, Tartaric, easier.

Quinine, unchanged.

Potass, Chloras, dearer.

Carbolic Acid and Glycerine have a firmer tendency.

Opium and Morphia, easier.

Cod-Liver Oil, easier.

Camphor is easier.

Ipecac Root, easier.

## England.

London, Aug. 26th, 1893.

The Chemical and Drug Markets have been very lifeless during the last month, and very few alterations have to be recorded.

The accounts from Mitcham of the damage to the Peppermint and Lavender crops have caused a further advance in the price of Oils.

Scarcity of Jaborandi Leaves has resulted in a considerable rise in value and also in the price of Pilocarpine and its Salts.

Balsam of Peru is easier.

Lycopodium and Insect Powder are dearer.

Ipecacantha is a falling market and Cubebs are almost unsaleable.

Senega Root remains very scarce and dear.

Opium is steady at its recent advance.

Chlorate of Potash is a shade easier, but with only a poor demand.

Citric Acid is higher.

Mercurials, without change.

## Japanese Camphor.

An interesting account of the production and trade in camphor in Japan is contained in the last British consular report from Hiogo. The camphor tree of Japan is a huge evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and not unlike a linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. Some of the trees are fully 15 ft. in diameter and are upwards of 300 years old. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 lbs., of which about a quarter reaches the United States either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe, excepting a small quantity sent to India. The districts in Japan famed for camphor trees are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Iga, Suruga, Ise and Kishiu. The forests owned by the people are now almost denuded of timber, and very little will be left in a few years hence. But the Government forests are still very rich in camphor trees, and it has been estimated that these alone will maintain annually, during the next twenty-five years, the full average supply of crude camphor. Formerly very little care was bestowed upon the preservation and cultivation of this valuable timber. More recently, however, not only the Government, but also the people, have been giving to it the attention it long ago deserved. Numerous young trees have now been planted, and their growth is being carefully tended. Consequently, although hitherto the youngest wood from which camphor was extracted was about 70 or 80 years old, it is expected that, under present scientific management, the trees will give equally good results after 25 or 30 years. The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the stems, 10 lbs. of crude camphor out of 200 lbs. of wood chips being thought satisfactory. The Suruga timber yields a much smaller percentage. In a village in Tosa there is a group of 13 trees about 100 years old. It has been estimated that they will produce 40,000

lbs. of crude camphor, and are worth, as they now stand, 4,000 silver dollars. In extracting the camphor the wood-chips are boiled, the vapour being conducted into a receptacle containing several partitions surrounded by cold water. In the sides of these partitions are apertures alternating in contrary directions, which, when open, cause the vapour to fill the division by a circuitous route, thus improving the grain of the camphor. The crude article is brought to market in very rude wooden tubs. To make it fit for shipment requires much work and experience. Each tub is carefully sampled vertically and diagonally, and the samples are tested by fire and sometimes by alcohol. If no solid adulterant is discovered the condition of the drug is next ascertained, for crude camphor contains a quantity of water, or oil and water, varying between 5 and 20 per cent. The rest of the work is comparatively easy, and consists in weighing, cutting, mixing and packing for shipment, the packing being in tubs prepared on the premises, partly out of the original packages.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

LODOFORM is a peculiar drug of remarkable curative qualities, but the odor is something wonderful. Everything with which it comes in contact will absorb the powder, and give out the odor for weeks, and for this reason physicians prescribe it with hesitation, and generally consult the tastes of the patients in advance. The druggists' sundries men have made a vehicle for its conveyance to the desired part, which is a cylinder shaped like a pepper-box with similar perforations and through the latter the powder is sifted to the wound or sore. This box is made of hard rubber and its office is to keep the powder from coming into contact with anything but the intended object.

Shellac solutions may be clarified in from 10 to 14 days by adding a little lead carbonate and allowing to settle.



|   |                 |       |   |                  |                 |                                   |                 |                 |
|---|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                     | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40              | 45              |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                         | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb true.                 | 20               | 25              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 30              | 35              |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                          | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00            |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                              | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60            |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                  | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10              |
| LUPULIN, oz.  | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11              |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                     | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13              |
| MACE, lb.   | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25              |
| MANNA, lb.  | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50              |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                  | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60            |
| Irish, lb.  | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00            |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                  | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38              |
| NUTGALLS, lb.                                       | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6               |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12              |
| NUTMEGS, lb.  | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                   | 75               | 80              | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   | 15              | 18              |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                     | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10            |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80              |
| OAKUM, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 2 00            |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70              | 75    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30              |
| Citrine, lb.  | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20              |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                    | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00            |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                  | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8               |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 11               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                       | 65              | 70              |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                   | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3               |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                 | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin                                     | 25               | 30              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80              |
| PLASTER, Calceined, bbl cash                        | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50              |
| Adhesive, yd.                                       | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10            |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30              |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50            |
| Lead, lb.   | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IODOPERM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00            |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40            |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15               | 16              | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1 00            | 1 10            |
| White, lb.  | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16              |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40              |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                  | 25              | 28    | SPERMACEIL, lb.                             | 50               | 55              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55              |
| Root, Aconite, lb.                                  | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16              |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00            |
| Belladonna, lb.                                     | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80              |
| Blood, lb.  | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00            |
| Bitter, lb.   | 27              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped                        | 5                | 6               | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30              |
| Blackberry, lb.                                     | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15              |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                               | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55              |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                         | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60              |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                   | 30              | 35    | CHEMICALS.                                  |                  |                 | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 20              | 25              |
| Cobosh, Black, lb.                                  | 15              | 20    | Acid, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45              |
| Colchicum, lb.                                      | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45              |
| Columbo, lb.  | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6               |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16              |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                      | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30            |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                               | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9               |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                              | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10              |
| Dandelion, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85              |
| Elecampane, lb.                                     | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90              |
| Galangal, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15              |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8               |
| Genitan, lb.  | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40              |
| Ground, lb.   | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                    | 1 50             | 1 60            | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9               |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 22               | 25              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5               |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 3                | 5               | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7               |
| Po., lb.  | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45              |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35              |
| Po., lb.  | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 25               | 30              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30              |
| Ginseng, lb.  | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 75               | 80              | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55              |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                    | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 12               | 13              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40              |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                    | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 1 00             | 1 10            | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60              |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                        | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 13               | 17              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20              |
| Indian Hemp   | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 35               | 38              | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45              |
| Ipecac, lb.   | 2 65            | 2 75  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 1 80             | 2 00            | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3               |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 2 80            | 3 00  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7               |
| Jalap, lb.  | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 5                | 6               | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 30              | 35              |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 60              | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95              |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                      | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 90               | 1 10            | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30            |
| Licorice, lb.                                       | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 40               | 45              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10            |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 90               | 1 00            | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20            |
| Mandrake, lb.                                       | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain                            | 4                | 5               | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65              |
| Masterwort, lb.                                     | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 3               | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40              |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                              | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 3                | 4               | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30              |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880                    | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35            |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                            | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75              |
| Pink, lb.   | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12               | 13              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55              |
| Parsley, lb.  | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 2 00            | 2 10            |
| Pleurisy, lb.                                       | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | Muriate, oz.                      | 2 03            | 2 10            |
| Poke, lb.   | 15              | 18    | Muriate, lb.                                | 12               | 16              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 25            | 2 30            |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                            | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55               | 60              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40              |
| Rhatany, lb.  | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16               | 18              | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50              |
| Rhubarb, lb.  | 75              | 2 50  | ANTINEVIN, oz.                              | 85               | 00              | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain       | 5               | 6               |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                              | 1 00             | 1 10            | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10            |
| Cut, lb.  | 50              | 55    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 2 00             | 2 25            | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10            |
| Senega, lb.   | 55              | 65    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25               | 30              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60              |
| Squill, lb.   | 13              | 15    | Fowler's, sol., lb.                         | 13               | 15              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40              |
| Stillingia, lb.                                     | 22              | 25    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17              |
| Powdered, lb.                                       | 25              | 27    | White, lb.                                  | 6                | 7               | Bichromate, lb.                   | 14              | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|   |                 |       | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         | 25              | 30              |

|                                   |    |    |                                     |    |    |                              |                        |                             |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Bromide, lb. ....                 | 45 | 50 | TARTAR EMETIC, lb. ....             | 50 | 55 | Lemon, lb. ....              | 2                      | 75                          | 3  | 00 |    |    |
| Carbonate, lb. ....               | 14 | 16 | THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz. ....     | 55 | 60 | Lemongrass, lb. ....         | 1                      | 50                          | 1  | 60 |    |    |
| Chlorate, Eng. lb. ....           | 28 | 30 | VERATRINE, oz. ....                 | 2  | 00 | Mustard, Essential, oz. .... | 60                     | 65                          |    |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 30 | 33 | Zinc, Acetate, lb. ....             | 70 | 75 | Neroli, oz. ....             | 4                      | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Citrate, lb. ....                 | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb. ....                 | 25 | 30 | Orange, lb. ....             | 3                      | 75                          | 5  | 00 |    |    |
| Cyanide, fused, lb. ....          | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz. ....        | 13 | 15 | Sweet, lb. ....              | 3                      | 25                          | 3  | 50 |    |    |
| Hypophosphites, oz. ....          | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. ....                    | 60 | 65 | Origanum, lb. ....           | 65                     | 70                          |    |    |    |    |
| Iodide, lb. ....                  | 3  | 60 | Oxide, lb. ....                     | 13 | 60 | Patchouli, oz. ....          | 1                      | 75                          | 1  | 80 |    |    |
| Nitrate, gran., lb. ....          | 8  | 10 | Sulphate, lb. ....                  | 9  | 11 | Pennyroyal, lb. ....         | 3                      | 00                          | 3  | 25 |    |    |
| Potmanganate, lb. ....            | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz. ....               | 25 | 30 | Peppermint, lb. ....         | 4                      | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Prussiate, Red, lb. ....          | 50 | 55 | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>              |    |    |                              | Pimento, lb. ....      | 2                           | 60 | 2  | 75 |    |
| Yellow, lb. ....                  | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. ....       | 75 | 80 | Rhodium, oz. ....            | 80                     | 85                          |    |    |    |    |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb. ....       | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb. ....                     | 50 | 60 | Rose, oz. ....               | 7                      | 50                          | 8  | 00 |    |    |
| Sulphuret, lb. ....               | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb. ....              | 40 | 45 | Rosemary, lb. ....           | 70                     | 75                          |    |    |    |    |
| PHOSPHAMINE, oz. ....             | 35 | 40 | Rect'd lb. ....                     | 65 | 70 | Rue, oz. ....                | 25                     | 30                          |    |    |    |    |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk. ....       | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb. ....                     | 2  | 75 | Sandalwood, lb. ....         | 5                      | 50                          | 9  | 00 |    |    |
| Oss., oz. ....                    | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz. ....                       | 50 | 60 | Sassafras, lb. ....          | 75                     | 80                          |    |    |    |    |
| QUININE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. .... | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb. ....                  | 5  | 00 | Savin, lb. ....              | 1                      | 60                          | 1  | 75 |    |    |
| SALICIN, lb. ....                 | 3  | 75 | Cade, lb. ....                      | 90 | 1  | 00                           | Spearmint, lb. ....    | 6                           | 00 | 6  | 25 |    |
| SANTONIN, oz. ....                | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb. ....                   | 1  | 80 | 1                            | 90                     | Spruce, lb. ....            | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. .... | 90 | 1  | 00                                  | 60 | 65 | Tansy, lb. ....              | 4                      | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Fused, oz. ....                   | 1  | 00 | 1                                   | 10 | 3  | 75                           | Thyme, white, lb. .... | 1                           | 80 | 1  | 90 |    |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb. ....         | 30 | 35 | Caraway, lb. ....                   | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 60                     | Wintergreen, lb. ....       | 3  | 00 | 3  | 50 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. ....       | 2  | 75 | 3                                   | 00 | 1  | 60                           | Wormseed, lb. ....     | 3                           | 50 | 3  | 75 |    |
| Bromide, lb. ....                 | 63 | 65 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. ....          | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 60                     | Wormwood, lb. ....          | 6  | 50 | 6  | 75 |
| Carbonate, lb. ....               | 3  | 6  | Citronelle, lb. ....                | 70 | 75 | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>           |                        |                             |    |    |    |    |
| Hypophosphite, oz. ....           | 10 | 12 | Clove, lb. ....                     | 1  | 60 | 1                            | 65                     | CASTOR, lb. ....            | 9  | 11 |    |    |
| Iodide, oz. ....                  | 40 | 45 | Copaiba, lb. ....                   | 1  | 60 | 1                            | 75                     | COD LIVER, N. F., gal. .... | 1  | 00 | 1  | 25 |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                | 1  | 80 | Croton, lb. ....                    | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                     | Norwegian, gal. ....        | 1  | 25 | 1  | 50 |
| Sulphite, lb. ....                | 10 | 12 | Cubeb, lb. ....                     | 9  | 50 | 10                           | 00                     | COTTONSEED, gal. ....       | 1  | 10 | 1  | 20 |
| SOMNOL, oz. ....                  | 85 | 00 | Cumin, lb. ....                     | 5  | 50 | 6                            | 00                     | LARD, gal. ....             | 90 | 1  | 00 |    |
| SPIRIT NITRI, lb. ....            | 30 | 60 | Erigeron, oz. ....                  | 20 | 25 |                              |                        | LINSEED, boiled, gal. ....  | 65 | 67 |    |    |
| STROPHANT, Nitrate, lb. ....      | 18 | 20 | Eucalyptus, lb. ....                | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                     | Raw, gal. ....              | 63 | 65 |    |    |
| STRECHNINE, crystals, oz. ....    | 1  | 00 | Fennel, lb. ....                    | 1  | 60 | 1                            | 75                     | NEATSFOOT, gal. ....        | 1  | 00 | 1  | 10 |
| Fused, oz. ....                   | 32 | 34 | Geranium, oz. ....                  | 1  | 75 | 1                            | 80                     | OLIVE, gal. ....            | 1  | 30 | 1  | 35 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb. ....     | 2  | 4  | Rose, lb. ....                      | 3  | 20 | 3                            | 50                     | Salad, gal. ....            | 2  | 25 | 2  | 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb. ....       | 13 | 20 | Juniper berries (English), lb. .... | 4  | 50 | 5                            | 00                     | PALM, lb. ....              | 12 | 13 |    |    |
|                                   |    |    | Wood, lb. ....                      | 70 | 75 |                              |                        | SPERM, gal. ....            | 1  | 75 | 1  | 80 |
|                                   |    |    | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. ....    | 3  | 00 | 3                            | 50                     | TURPENTINE, gal. ....       | 65 | 68 |    |    |
|                                   |    |    | Garden, lb. ....                    | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                     |                             |    |    |    |    |

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### Substitution.

From a paper by ADDISON DIMMITT, read before the Kentucky Pharm. Association.

This word is derived from the Latin word *substitutum*, meaning putting under; or, in the sense we use the word, replacing a given thing with something less valuable, either in its effects or cost.

In pharmacy it is a practice that should be condemned by all druggists, and I think it is by all honorable and just members of our profession. Understand me, I refer to dishonest substitution, for in a case of emergency it may become necessary, or when it is impossible to find the article prescribed, and with the consent of the physician it is permissible. This kind of substitution we may call legitimate.

Let us view the evil results or effects of substitution from the standpoint of all parties concerned, the patient, physician, manufacturer, and druggist, and show, if possible, that it is detrimental to the interests of all.

*The Patient.*—The effects of substitution on the patient is the most vital point we have to consider, as it may be a matter of life or death to him.

If it be substitution in a prescription, see what might be the effect. If at a critical period in the disease, when life hangs by a thread, and the medicine does not have the expected effect, death is the result: or in ordinary cases, if the patient does not feel any beneficial effects, he becomes disheartened, loses confidence both in physician and medicine (and, as we all know, without faith little good can be accomplished), and the recovery is much retarded.

Then we have to consider the expense the patient has incurred. He is paying the physician for advice and the druggist for something he does not get, and the loss of time from his labor, which perhaps would not have occurred if the druggist had not substituted.

*The Physician.*—The physician informs himself on the therapeutic value of a drug, chemical, or proprietary preparation, as it may be, by reading in the different journals or circular matter the opinions of others on the effects and benefits to be derived by the use of this particular remedy. He prescribes it in the first case he may have where its use is indicated, and awaits results with interest.

The prescription has been taken to an unprincipled druggist who substitutes; the effect is not what has been claimed for it; he naturally thinks it the fault of the remedy, and condemns it at once; or if he has used the preparation before and was positive of the results, he knows it was the fault of the druggist, and places the stigma where it justly belongs, and perhaps for the misdeed of this one druggist the entire profession is condemned.

So you see by this illustration that a physician's skill, efforts, and intelligence are all wasted by the effect of substitution, and possibly the loss of a very remunerative practice, as that often depends upon the success of the remedies he prescribes.

*The Manufacturer.*—The manufacturers of chemicals, pharmaceutical or proprietary preparations employ chemists at a large salary, who are thoroughly educated in the special line of goods their respective houses manufacture. They devote their entire time and attention to perfecting old formulas or developing new and improved ideas.

After doing this the manufacturer goes to great expense in getting the goods before the public, or medical profession, as it may be desired; then, if the article be one of merit, it will soon meet with the success it deserves.

How does substitution affect them? First, if it be a chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, the physician is the one to whom it is presented. He gives it a trial. Substitution is practised; the effect is not what was claimed for it. The physician condemns it at once, discourages its use by his brother physicians, and loses confidence in any other preparation this house may put on the market. If this should occur in several instances, he

loses faith in all progressive ideas, and drifts back to calomel and rhubarb that were taught him probably twenty-five years ago. So the manufacturer has not only lost the sale of the preparation, but a friend in the physician.

The classes of manufacturers that suffer most by substitution are those making proprietary or patent preparations. They have to contend with the line of remedies of like nature that the retail druggist prepares and substitutes for their goods; or, if it should be an unscrupulous druggist, he might sell an imitation prepared to imitate, as near as possible, the popular remedy of the day without laying himself liable under the law. The full intent is to deceive the the public and take advantage of the demand, created by advertising, for the remedy imitated,

Do you not think, brother druggist, that the manufacturers are rightfully and justly entitled to the profits derived from the sale of an article they have originated, and for which they have created a demand? If this profit be taken from them, there is not the same incentive to continue in the march of progression; for you know that the pecuniary advantage derived thereby is the motive power, and I am afraid we would find very few, if any, who are philanthropic enough to work for glory alone.

*The Druggist.* This paper, as I originally stated, only applies to those druggists who substitute, having no compunction as to the medicinal effect, their own reputation or that of the profession they do so little credit. In our business, I believe, and am glad to say, that this class of men is decidedly in the minority.

The incentive for substitution by druggists, as we all know, is a *greater profit*.

Let us all look at it from a strictly financial standpoint, aside from the moral view of the question, and see if it is more profitable or not.

Suppose a druggist buys only the very cheapest, represented by an inferior class of goods, that is obtainable; he does not consider quality, his idea being that the public is ignorant concerning drugs. He thinks it is the cheaper prices people want, and that they will always come to him because he sells cheaper than his competitors.

Then, on the other hand, another druggist is extremely careful in the selection of his stock, watching and examining every article that comes into his store, buying only from those in whom he has



confidence. It is quality he wants, and he thinks the best is always the cheapest. He does not consider his neighbor in pricing his goods, but makes a fair, legitimate profit that is consistent with the quality of the drug he sells.

Which method of doing business is more profitable in the end?

It is a known fact that the American people, as a rule, are easily humbugged. They always want something for nothing. Their eye is caught by glaring advertisements of cheap prices. But they are too smart to be caught twice by the same trick, especially on a matter of such vital importance to them as pure drugs.

Do you think a man would go to a drug store a second time where he had not received pure drugs, what he asked and paid for the first time? I answer, No; at least it is not reasonable to suppose he would. Therefore I contend it does not pay a druggist, from a profitable or financial standpoint, to substitute cheap and inferior goods for those which may cost more but which are pure.

Now let us moralize a little on the subject:

The druggist who will sell you inferior drugs will substitute or take an unfair advantage of you whenever the opportunity presents itself. In a very short time all with whom he comes in contact will find him out. His methods are dishonest, and he is not to be trusted. His natural trade drifts from him; he has lost the respect and confidence of all. The physicians shun his store and advise their patients not to deal there, as they can not get pure drugs; while the druggist who is fair and honorable in his dealings, and who keeps nothing that would reflect discredit on his business, or the reputation of the physician, wins the confidence and respect not only of his immediate trade, but attracts from his neighbor. The physician places the utmost confidence in him and recommends his patients to go there, for he knows they will get what he prescribes and can depend on the results.

I believe the public is rapidly becoming educated to the point of selecting their druggist with the same discretion and judgment they use in the choice of their physician, and the druggist who conducts his business honestly and conscientiously will be fully appreciated by the desirable trade.

Another point frequently advanced by druggists as an excuse for substitution is that physicians prescribe every new preparation that is called to their notice. They specify a certain make, when the druggist may have in stock his own or some other make that is equally efficacious. It is a great temptation to substitute, for you all know it may be the only prescription he may receive for that particular make, and the remainder of the package is an entire loss. This condition is to be deplored, but for the present we have to submit as gracefully as possible. The only proper thing to do, if possible, is to get the preparation, *la grande quantité*, as we say, to make yourself safe, then trust in the

Lord to sell the rest—but under no condition or circumstances substitute. Then you have done your duty to patient, physician, manufacturer, and druggist.

#### HOW TO PREVENT IT.

It is very easy to see the evil effects of substitution, but to correct this evil is a very difficult matter.

We could perhaps formulate a State law that would cover the point, and with heavy penalty attached might have some effect, but even that would only be an assistance, not a cure of the evil. If a man has a desire to practise fraud he will in some way accomplish his ends, whether by foul means or otherwise.

I believe the only and true way to correct this practice is to show the druggists (who are as a class intelligent men) the amount of unnecessary suffering it causes the consumer, the reflection on the reputation of the physician, the injustice done the manufacturer, and that it is dishonest for the druggist and not profitable in the end.

Let the pharmaceutical journals and druggists' associations take up the fight and push it into the enemy's camp; and, if the battle be waged with unceasing energy and vigor, I believe that right and justice will in the end prevail, and in a short time substitution will be a thing of the past.

Let us have more faith in our fellow-men, for that is the foundation of all success in life. Let us hope our brother druggists will see the error of their way and join us in our efforts to do right. Let us be charitable, say no evil of our neighbor. If he talks unfairly of you, rebuke him by speaking well of him.

If we will observe these axioms we will find more harmony and good feeling existing in our business relations than was ever known before.

#### To Sterilise Water.

Dr. Barlureau, Professor Agrégé at the Val-de-Grace Military School, has devised a sterilising proceeding which has the merit of simplicity. Bacteriological researches have established the fact that, in depriving water of its lime salts, it is at the same time rendered free from microbes. Clarke's process (addition of quicklime) is relied on to rid the water of its calcium carbonate, and sodium carbonate is employed in the case of specimens containing calcium sulphate. In practice Dr. Barlureau recommends the use of a powder which is composed of lime, sodium carbonate, alum and ferrous sulphate in varying proportions, according to the degree and kind of hardness of the water. For the dreaded Seine water the powder recommended is thus composed:—

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Quicklime              | 9 parts. |
| Carbonate of Sodium    | 5 parts. |
| Powdered Alum          | 1 part.  |
| Powdered Iron Sulphate | 1 part.  |

As a rule, from thirty to fifty centigrammes would sterilise a litre of water. The powder is added overnight and the

water decanted in the morning for consumption. A knowledge of this simple means of sterilization—based as it is on scientific data—will perhaps be found useful in these times of cholera.—*The Lancet*.

#### Gallate of Mercury.

Brousse and Gay, in a paper read before the Académie des Sciences, give an account of experiments with this body as an anti-syphilitic. The method of preparation is as follows:—

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| R. Acid gallic crystal | 37.6 gr. |
| Hydr. oxid. flav.      | 21.6 gr. |

Mix the bodies by rubbing in a mortar; add 25 cc. of distilled water to obtain a semi-fluid paste. Leave the mixture in a mortar for two days; powder the mass and dry over sulphuric acid. This may now be used in the form of pills of the following composition:

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Hydr. gallate | .05 gr. |
| Ext. cinchona | .10 gr. |

The authors have tried the remedy on thirty different patients, and find that it is very rapidly absorbed, and very efficacious, whether in the early stages, or during secondary symptoms. They urge that its therapeutic effect is as great as the bichloride or biniodide of mercury, and that it is not poisonous in the usual doses, and does not produce any of the disagreeable effects of the bichloride.—*Comptes Rendus*.

#### A New Paste.

Here is a new French recipe which any of our readers who experience difficulty in getting their labels to adhere to glass, porcelain, or metal, may very likely succeed with. It is culled from the *Nouveau Remèdes* for November, 1892, p. 1:

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Gum arabic     | 120 parts by weight. |
| Gum tragacanth | 30 "                 |
| Glycerin       | 120 "                |
| Oil of thyme   | 2½ "                 |

Macerate the gums separately in a little water; shake the gum tragacanth until a sticky emulsion is produced; mix in the gum arabic solution, and then filter through fine linen. Next add the glycerin, in which the oil of thyme has been previously dissolved, finally make the liquid up to about two pints with water. It is better to use distilled water. The paste is stated to possess very remarkable adhesive properties, and to keep well in sealed bottles.

**PURIFICATION OF FIXED OILS.**—When fixed oils, like olive, peanut, benne, or cotton-seed oil possess a disagreeable taste they are sometimes purified by mixing with a weak alkali, then adding a dioxide like manganese or barium dioxide, which readily evolves oxygen, the amount depending on the oil, incorporating the whole thoroughly for ten or fifteen minutes, then setting aside for two hours, when the whole is saturated with carbon dioxide, and at the end of twenty-four hours the oil is decanted and filtered.—*Drug. Ztg.*



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FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S  
CELEBRATED

## "Sweet Chimes" Perfume.

Which has taken well wherever sold.

Put up in 8 oz. G. S. Bottles Per Pint \$5 00, less 3 per cent.  
thirty days, or 4 per cent. ten days.

—ALSO—

- "Sweet Chimes" Perfume, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 oz. bottles, handsomely put up.
- "Sweet Chimes" Perfume, trial size, 12 on card.
- "Sweet Chimes" Smelling Salts.
- "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder, in Envelopes.
- "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder, in  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Bottles.
- "Sweet Chimes" Face Powder, White and Pink.
- "Sweet Chimes" Toilet Powder.

French, Cave & Co.'s:—Celery and Caffeine Bromide.

Send for "Special Offer" Circular.

French, Cave & Co.'s:—Chlorate of Potash, Soda Mints, Sun Cholera, Charcoal, Bronchial, Muriate Ammonia Tablets, Worm Chocolates and Lozenges, Quinine Chocolates, Cucumber Cream, Dentistone, Turkish Mints, Oriental Court Plasters, Com. Syrup Hyp., Columbia Lavender Salts, Concentrated Toilet Water Essences, &c.

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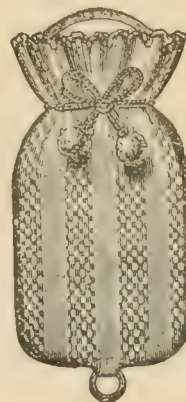
38 Front St. East, - - - TORONTO, ONT.  
DOMINION AGENTS.

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*We are offering the best goods at  
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OUR BOTTLES ARE FULL SIZE.

FOUNTAIN  
SYRINGES,  
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SYRINGES,  
HARD RUBBER  
SYRINGES,  
AND  
ATOMIZERS.



SURGICAL  
BANDAGES,  
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WATER PILLOWS

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.

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STEARNS'

# Wine of Cod Liver Oil

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby-red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, \$8.00 per doz.

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct from

## FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, Ont.

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**J. STEVENS & SON,**  
78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.  
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Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

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145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

THE **J. R. H. BRAND**  
IS THE FINEST  
**NORWEGIAN**  
**COD LIVER OIL.**

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

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**JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,**  
TROMSO, NORWAY,  
Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Rye."

Protect your Eyes from Dust and other Flying Particles, and from Cold Winds and Snow in the Winter Season.

## The Lamb "Eye Shield"

PATENTED APRIL 14, 1891.

**FLEXIBLE, WATERPROOF & NON-HEAT-CONDUCTING.**

The Cheapest, Lightest and Most Durable Eye Protector ever presented to the public.

The LAMB "EYE SHIELD" fits closely to the face, around the eyes, a soft, perforated felt rim on the face side rendering it impossible for dust or any other substance to enter between it and the skin. Small perforation in the felt rim admit sufficient air for the eyes to retain their normal moisture. The lenses are formed of the clearest mica and are perfectly transparent. There is consequently less liability of injury to the eyes, with this Shield, in case of accident, than with other similar devices in which glass lenses are used.

Horsemen, Bicyclists, Street-car Drivers, Motor Men, Teammen, Stone Cutters, Blacksmiths, Iron Workers, Roofers, Metal Polishers and Grinders will find the "Eye Shield" invaluable. Chemists, whose eyes are exposed to poisonous vapors and liquids, need no longer fear for their vision. All Winter Sportsmen, Skaters, and persons sleighing or tobogganing will recognize the safety and comfort to be derived from using the Lamb "Eye Shield."

Each shield is neatly packed in a box convenient for being carried in the pocket.

Shields furnished with PLAIN or NICKLE frames, and with CLEAR, LEEF or SMOKE LENSES, as desired.

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**The London Drug Co.**

Wholesale Druggists, - London, Ont.

# J. Palmer & Son

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
**MONTREAL.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

**Dupont's Tooth Brushes,**

*A job line, extra value.*

**Bertrand's Mai Lilly,**

*And other New Odors.*

**Sponges, a full line,**

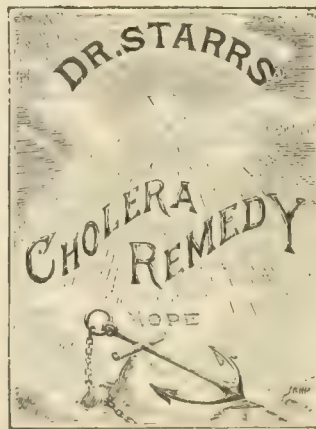
*Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.*

*The finest Sheeps Wool and Carribean in 10 lb. bales.*

*Turkey Cup, Velvet, Grass and Silky Honduras.*

**Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,**

*The best 25c. Article in the market.*



**Recommended by Physicians  
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of CHOLERA SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

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SPECIAL VALUES IN

## RUBBER GOODS.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

**Lyman's Fountain Enemas,**

2, 3, and 4 quart,

With Male, Female and Irrigator Pipes.

**LYMAN'S**

**Combination Fountain Syringe  
and Water Bottle,**

2 and 3 quart,

With Male, Female and Irrigator Pipes.

**LYMAN'S**

**Combination Fountain Syringe  
and Water Bottle,**

2 quart, with Enema attachment.

A Fountain Syringe, Water Bottle and Enema in one.

**Lyman's Water Bottles,**

1, 2, 3, and 4 quart.

We are Special Agents for

**Arnold's Atomizers,**

For either Water or Oil.

No. 1, Long Straight Tip, - \$ 6.50 doz.

No. 2, Long Straight Tip & extra tip, 8.00 doz.  
For back of throat, either up or down.

No. 3, Long Straight and Nasal Tip, 10.00 doz.

No. 4, Three Tips, - 12.00 doz.

We guarantee these goods.

**THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**



## TRADE NOTES.

Dr. Williamson has opened a business at Naksup, B. C.

Ball & Co. are opening a drug business at Elkhorn, Manitoba.

Dr. R. W. Shaw has opened a new drug store at Lucan, Ont.

W. Thornton, Calgary, N. W. T., has sold his drug business to O. H. Bott.

C. B. Abshear, druggist of Stephenville, Texas, has been visiting friends in Ontario.

Leonard & Papineau, druggists, Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Leonard retiring.

The drug business of the late J. S. Petrie, Guelph, Ont., has been sold to Charles Law & Co.

W. B. Montgomery, druggist, corner of Yonge and Gerrard-sts., Toronto, has assigned to Mr. C. Scott.

Godfrey Papineau, druggist, Montreal, Que., has registered as doing business under the name of Leonard & Papineau.

Amongst the Canadian cricketers who are now playing in Toronto against a Canadian team, is a Queensland (Australia) druggist, Mr. A. Coningham, who has the credit of being a good bat and very destructive bowler.

R. R. Martin, at one time a prominent druggist in Toronto, Ont., but who has for some time had the management of the New York house of Sharp & Dohme, has gone to England to establish an agency of that house in that country.

Amongst the recent Presidential appointments of consuls in the United States, we notice that two druggists have been given public posts. Mr. George T. Taite, of Boston, being appointed to the Barbadoes, and Mr. Charles S. Hazeltine, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to a similar position at Milan.

Mr. Henry Lyman, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, was presented with a congratulatory address by the employees of the firm on the occasion of his reaching his eightieth birthday on the 4th of October. The address was presented at his residence and was read by Mr. Thos. Boyd, chief book-keeper of the firm, and was signed by the eighty-five employees of the firm. A congratulatory telegram was also received from the staff of the Lyman Brothers & Co. drug house of Toronto.

The Chicago *British American*, of the 7th, says:—"Ural Forshee, a druggist of Florence, Ont., dropped dead in a sleeper attached to a Wabash train at the Polk street depot on Thursday night, Oct. 5th. Mr. Forshee left his home in Canada one day previously to visit the Fair, and stopped while in the city with friends at 6715 Prairie avenue. He was accompanied to the car by a number of friends, who bade him good-by as the train was about to start. Suddenly, as his friends were

preparing to leave him, he turned pale and fell over in the car. When lifted into an upright position it was found that life was extinct. Death is supposed to have been due to heart disease.

## Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the committee room, 595 Lagachetierre street Montreal, on Tuesday, September 5th, 1893.

Mr. Joseph Contant, president, in the chair.

Business of the meeting being to elect the examiners for the preliminary examinations, it was moved by Mr. D. A. Mann, seconded by Mr. A. E. DuBerger, that Mr. Isaac Gammell and Mr. A. Leblond de Brunet be appointed as the examiners for the preliminary examinations of the association for the balance of the current year. Carried.

Resolved,—That the preliminary examiners shall be paid the sum of ten dollars each for every quarterly examination, and that the Quebec druggist who shall be charged with the supervision of the said examination in Quebec shall be paid the sum of five dollars for each examination held. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. E. DuBerger, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann, that Mr. A. LaRue be appointed as supervisor of the preliminary examinations in Quebec, whose duties will be to receive the questions from the secretary, deliver them to the candidates on the day of examination, attend on the candidates when writing out the questions, collect their papers and forward them to the secretary at his earliest convenience. Carried.

Resolved,—That the present preliminary examiners' committee be continued, and that they meet with the newly-appointed examiners and arrange upon the best mode to adopt for drafting and delivering the questions to the candidates for the next October preliminary examination.

There being no further business, the meeting closed.

The regular meeting of the Council was held September 5th.

Joseph Contant, Esq., president, in the chair.

The registrar reported that the association attorney had given his opinion to the effect that there was no appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court judge in the Mathieu case.

The registrar, as the authorized official delegate, read his report of the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the International Pharmaceutical Congress meetings held in Chicago, commencing on August 14th and closing August 23rd, the report setting forth the cordial manner in which this Association's delegates had been received, and the honor which had been conferred upon this

association by the appointment of the registrar as vice-president and Mr. S. Lachance as vice-secretary for this province, of the World's International Pharmaceutical Congress.

This report was considered very satisfactory and a vote of thanks tendered to the registrar for the manner in which he had represented the association at the World's Columbian International Pharmaceutical Congress in Chicago.

The other delegates accredited from this association were Messrs. Lachance, Morrison, Carriere, and W. B. J. Brunet; these, with the exception of Mr. Brunet, presented their credentials and took part in the several meetings.

Resolved,—That the semi-annual examination for major and minor candidates be held in Quebec commencing on Tuesday, October 17th next, and that the secretary be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for said examination.

An official communication was read from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, fully approving of the movement of this association in the direction of obtaining an official standard for all medical preparations and the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, and with a view to facilitate this movement the Ontario College has nominated its president and vice-president, with power to add to their number, to act in unison with this association and the sister pharmaceutical associations of this Dominion.

The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication and to confer with the other associations of the Dominion on these subjects.

## College of Pharmacy.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy students held a meeting on Saturday, Sept. 30th, for the purpose of reorganizing their College Association and electing officers for the ensuing term. The following were elected officers:—Honorary President, Chas. F. Heebner, Phm. B., (Tor.), Ph. D., (N. Y.); President, Fred. J. Crease, Barrie; Vice-President, Milton McIntyre, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Ira E. Belfry, Meaford; Committee of Management, Messrs. H. W. Mitchell, Toronto; Will S. Kiddie, Oshawa; Arch. Henderson, Ayr; F. B. Bunting, Toronto; Tom Allen, Toronto.

## Pharmaceutical Examinations.

Thirty-five candidates of Montreal and six of Quebec presented themselves at the preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. The successful candidates are Messrs. Joseph Joseph Queeneville, of St. Henri; A. R. Webb and E. J. Thivierge, of Montreal. The names of the candidates who passed on all subjects but history are Valmore Ledoux, Granby, and T. E. Gagner, St. Alme of Richelieu. The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammill and Prof. A. Leblond de Brumath.



## Montreal Notes.

A. Robert, pharmacist, St. Lawrence Main St., came out best in the action against him, brought by the Government, with regard to the alcoholic strength of his essence of ginger, and it is expected that S. Lachance will do the same in his tincture of jalap case, at least, that is the probability at the time of writing. There are one or two more cases of the same kind to come before the Courts it is said.

It seems absurd for the Government analysts to be fussing about the alcoholic strength of a tincture when the people are swallowing daily tinned fruits and vegetables containing lead; soda water and lemonade containing copper, and lager beer containing catechu and sulphuric acid; not to speak of tea, pepper, mustard, and pickles all of which are articles of daily consumption and which are notoriously adulterated. It would be interesting to know the proportion of chicory in the average corner grocery coffee.

The partnership previously existing between Messrs. Papineau & Leonard has been dissolved. Mr. Papineau intends in future to carry on the business on his own account under the firm name of Papineau & Leonard. Mr. Leonard will continue his own business on St. Lawrence Main st. as usual.

At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, held on Sept. 5th, Mr. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, and Mr. A. Leblond de Brumath were appointed examiners for the preliminary examinations for the balance of the current year.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Association who represented that body at the recent International Congress in Chicago were Messrs. Ebenezer Muir, S. Lachance, Carriere, Brunet, and Morrison. These gentlemen were well received, and give a good account of the festivities inseparable from such occasions. Mr. Muir gave a full account of the good work done in the past in this Province by the Association, and Prof. T. D. Reed, of the College of Pharmacy, sent down an excellent paper on the manufacture of potash which was read by one of the members and which was very favorably spoken of. Dr. T. D. Reed is one of the most popular teachers at the College of Pharmacy here. He was apprenticed to the drug business and was an assistant for some years before studying medicine.

The old firm of Pecault & Contant is having a new plate glass front put into their pharmacy on Notre Dame st. It will be a decided improvement and with the new front being put in on the opposite corner will brighten up the street considerably.

The many friends of W. H. Griffith, of Wellington st., Sherbrooke, will be pleased to hear of the great improvement which has lately taken place in his health. He is at business again for the greater part of the day.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Dr. Darrach, of Kensington, and Mr. A. S. Johnson, of Charlottetown, have been taking advantage of a C. P. R. excursion to visit the great North-West.

D. O'M. Reddin is at the World's Fair.

Albert Crosby, having left Dr. Dodd's employ, is now behind the counter of Apothecaries Hall.

During the Provincial Exhibition F. de C. Davies made a display of his ointment in the Exhibition Building.

At the same time two windows attracted attention. Mr. Johnson had a cottage built of boxes of Everybody's Pills, and Mr. Watson suspended a large anchor of sponges above a window piled up with soaps. All the drug stores were closed during the last afternoon of the exhibition.

Dr. Dodd is to spend the winter abroad.

Mr. Watson was one of the six successful competitors winning prizes for correct answers to the questions in the *Chemist and Druggist* Diary Competition for 1893.

It is expected that the present Apothecaries Hall will be replaced next year by a handsome new building, suggested plans of which were exhibited in the window of Mr. Hughes' drug store during the past month.

## Notes From England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The long expected new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia has come at last. With a touch of polite fiction it is dated 1890, but is not to come into force until 1894. From a brief examination of its pages I am glad to join in the chorus of approval that has so far greeted it. The real value of many of the changes can only be appreciated by the experience which time and opportunity will afford. The majority of the additions are welcomed although a large number appear strange to English pharmacists. The newly coined word "Emulsum" has the advantage of being readily understood at a glance. The standardization of extract of nux vomica, so as to contain 15 per cent. of total alkaloids, is a step towards the uniformity in strength of poisonous preparations that ought to prevail more between the B. P. and the U. S. P. It is rather disappointing that during the interval of nearly nine years since the publication of the last edition of the B. P., there has been no attempt to differentiate between the brucine and strychnine in nux vomica and its galenic preparations. According to Dr. Lauder Brunton, F. R. S., pure brucine has little or no physiological action, although this statement has not been confirmed. No complaint can be made as to the altered strengths of pepsin and powdered opium, which are steps in the right direction. The B. P. will certainly have to follow this step, as at the present time ordinary commercial samples

of powdered opium and pepsin have to be diluted with inert material to reduce them to the B. P. standard.

The production of rectified spirit and the details connected with this important industry are always of interest to chemists. The practical paper that has just appeared in the *British and Colonial Druggist* gives some idea of the enormous production which takes place in this country, and what an important addition is made to the revenue merely from the spirit employed in pharmacy. It is certainly an unfortunate incubus to the expenses connected with our calling that attempts to decrease the drink bill of our country by increasing the duty on alcohol should apply equally to its use in medicine. It is probably a difficult problem in these days of fiery elixirs of liqueur-like character and medicated wines, which are noticeable for the small amount of medicine contained, to separate the alcohol of medicinal preparations from ordinary alcoholic drinks. Nevertheless the pharmacist is unduly pressed with the heavy burden which makes his tinctures and fluid extracts so dear. He cannot raise the price for dispensing prescriptions when tinctures, etc., are dearer from a higher spirit duty. The publican has two remedies in this country which greatly assist him over the difficulty. Either he reduces the quantity by supplying a smaller measurement for the money, or he dilutes the spirit with water so as to enable him still to supply the same volume as before. It is a curious fact that adulteration is practically winked at, if not invited, by the laws of the country regarding whiskey, etc. What would be thought of a druggist who boldly displayed a notice that all tinctures were diluted according to an Act. And yet, this is precisely how the publican is allowed to put himself outside the Adulteration Act by displaying such a notice regarding the dilution of his spiritous beverages.

The latest system of launching a patent medicine or proprietary article by distributing free shares in the undertaking to doctors and chemists who will interest themselves in its sale, cannot be recommended. The curious spectacle was recently witnessed of a number of medical men appearing at a court of justice and praying to be relieved of liability in a concern which had foundered in which they held shares given them by the proprietors. The judge was specially severe on them and made them pay their own costs, whilst it was quite evident that he would have liked to make them shareholders and liable for the amount of their shares.

The Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago appears to have been carried out in all its details with considerable éclat. The sudden death of Professor Maisch before he could personally receive the Hanbury Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society was especially sad. Amongst the sheaf of resolutions which were presented and rapidly passed, the determination to ap-



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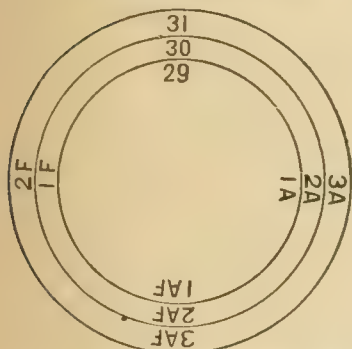
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point a standing committee to advise on uniformity in pharmacopœial preparations was exceptionally happy. The general impression has long ago gained ground and resulted almost in the certainty that an International Pharmacopœia was not wanted. In every civilized country the work of preparing the pharmacopœia is every year falling more and more into the hands of pharmacists. What then is required is a little more agreement amongst pharmacists on pharmacopœial committees to aim at international uniformity as far as possible and wherever advisable. The preparation of decoctions, in one instance, being directed to be in the proportion of 1 in 10, and in another 1 in 8, is of little moment. But, for the safety of mankind, it is certainly only right that poisonous preparations should have some agreement throughout the world, so that the dosage (where so particularly important) should be identical.

### Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The following were the successful candidates at the recent semi-annual examination of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association:—W. K. Luxton, Frank Hayes, W. Bishop, W. G. Skead, and Alex. C. Bourbeau.

### Practical Suggestions.

CHAS. E. SONNENBURG, PH. G.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." This cannot be too firmly impressed upon all pharmacists. Cleanliness is what the reputation of the store depends on.

That section of the store generally neglected, yet which especially should not be, is the prescription department. Soiled mortars, ointment slabs, spatulas, funnels, etc., should not be left standing around until they are to be used again. Considerable time and labor can be spared by cleaning all apparatus thoroughly after being used.

Traces of ointment left on a slab or in a mortar will become rancid in a very short time from exposure to the atmosphere; the next ointment prepared, no matter how fresh it may be at the time, will, by contamination, become rancid very soon. There is nothing so irritating to abraded surfaces as decomposed ointments.

A large supply of clean bottles, dried and capped with a piece of paper, should be constantly at hand. Avoid the use of old bottles; new ones are much cheaper in the long run.

Scale pans, above all, should not be neglected. A very serious accident came under my observation not long since by negligence on the part of the clerk, in failing to thoroughly clean the scale pan after using it for arsenious acid. The next substance weighed was calomel for an infant. The traces of the arsenious acid left on the scale pan were carried with the calomel and administered to the

child. In a very short time it showed symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Had it not been for immediate assistance, it is quite possible it would have died. This ought to be sufficient to impress indelibly upon the minds of apothecaries to pay particular attention to their scales after weighing poisonous substances.

The prescription counter should be utilized for working purposes, and not serve as a depository for all sorts of utensils and bottles. The latter should be replaced on the shelf immediately after being used. Failing to comply with this rule has caused many serious mistakes.

Never proceed to weigh from a bottle without reading the label. Do not rely on the position the bottle generally occupies.

Never replace an oil or syrup bottle on the shelf without wiping around the neck of it with a piece of paper or a sponge. This will prevent the bottles from becoming streaked with the oil or syrup, which, in the course of time, renders them unsightly.

The place about the store these two articles should occupy, is a matter of no little importance. A convenient place in the cellar away from the furnace, or on a lower shelf in the store, are about the most desirable ones for them. The worst place for them is the upper shelf in the store. Yet you will find in most all stores one or more of the most delicate essential oils on the topmost shelf. Nothing about the drug store demands more attention than essential oils. Keep fixed and essential oils for dispensing purposes in small dark bottles well corked. It is far more satisfactory to observe this than to sell a bad article, perhaps detrimental to the health of the patient and also to the reputation of the apothecary.

In syrups, the disturbing agent is entirely different from that in oils and fats—syrups ferment; oils and fats oxidize. Unlike the oils and fats, some syrups can be restored to almost natural state by simply boiling.

Do not keep syrup of iodide of iron in a large bottle on the shelf in a remote dark corner where daylight is a surprise; in a very short time it will become dark brown from the oxidation of the iron and evolution of the iodine. This is facilitated by the oxidizing atmosphere admitted from time to time by frequent opening. The dark color can be restored by completely filling small bottles and exposing them directly to the sun's rays. This however, in all probability alters, to a certain extent, the nature of the solution of iodide of iron.

Syrup of hydriodic acid, on the contrary, should be kept in a dark, cool place, securely sealed in small bottles, preventing the admission of the atmosphere as much as possible. This syrup, by the action of the light and atmosphere, becomes dark from the evolution of iodine. By passing a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through it, heating slightly to drive off the gas, and filtering to separate any precipitate of sulphur that might be formed, this syrup can be restored to its

original color, but this, in all probability, as in the foregoing syrup, alters its composition to a certain extent.

Elixirs, syrups, or any other liquid containing ferri phosphas, U. S. P., should also be protected from sunlight by being kept in dark bottles, the sunlight having the power to eliminate or reduce ferric salts existing in ferri phosphas, U. S. P., to ferrous.

Among the other most important preparations to be preserved in darkness are: Liquor hydrargyri et arsenii iodidi, hydrargyrum cum areta, hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, hydrargyri iodidum viride, in fact, all the preparations of mercury and carbolic acid.

Whenever you have occasion to filter oils, balsams or other tenaceous liquids through cotton, place a nicked cork in the neck of the funnel before inserting the cotton; this will allow free passage of the liquid through the cotton, the nicks in the cork preventing the cotton from being forced down the neck of the funnel and becoming so compact that the liquid cannot pass through it. In this way filtering can be carried on for several days without renewing the cotton.

Never keep more rubber goods on hand than you can dispose of in a reasonable time (about one or two months).

Morphine solutions should be made by dissolving the morphine in as small a quantity of the solvent as possible and then adding the remainder. By adding all the solvent at once to the morphine, a much longer time is necessary, and not all may dissolve.—*Druggists' Circular*.

### Salol Suppositories.

The preparation of these articles gives some difficulty unless great care is used. M. Barnourin calls attention to the fact that salol, which melts at about 40°, remains liquid at a lower temperature, even down to 12° or 15° if kept quiet. Moreover, the true melting point of a mixture of salol and cacao butter (in which the salol is soluble) is much lower than that of either of its constituents. Consequently, a liquid mass, very hard to solidify, results when the ingredients are mixed. He, therefore, recommends that the butter shall be melted, and not allowed to rise far above its melting point, at which temperature the salol is mixed in. An easier method is to rub the butter and salol together into a paste in a mortar, and press the mass into the frozen moulds.

*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

ANTISPASME. This remedy is formed by the combination of one molecule of the sodium compound of narceine and three molecules of sodium salicylate. It contains 50 per cent. of narceine. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder easily soluble in water. Exposed to the air it deposits narceine, owing to the absorption of carbonic acid with the formation of sodium carbonate in which narceine is very insoluble. *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*.

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### Japanese Camphor Trade.

The total purchases of foreign exporters reached 1713 tons, which is below the business of an average year. Prices ruled in favor of Japanese producers, the lowest having been 55 dols. per picul of 133½ lbs. in May, and the highest 63 dols. in December.

These figures represent common crude camphor, which, during the year, has been doctored and adulterated worse than ever, in spite of high values paid, and the strong protests of purchasers, some of whom now absolutely refuse to have dealings in camphor which has not drained in the warehouses during at least forty-eight hours.

The Formosa drug threatens Japan's monopoly, whenever work in the interior can be conducted regularly and free from the dangerous attacks of aborigines.

The camphor tree of Japan is a huge evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and not unlike a linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. Some of the trees are fully 15 feet in diameter, and are upwards of 300 years old.

In times gone by camphor was produced in Sumatra and Borneo, and in other parts of the East Indies, as well as in China; now, however, the crude camphor of commerce is a product of Japan and Formosa exclusively, the Formosa supplies having since the war between China and France been very small and uncertain until lately, when the industry was resumed by a German syndicate, upon concessions obtained from the Chinese Viceroy of the island, leading to increased exportation.

However, great difficulties remain to be surmounted before the trade can be depended on, for the trees are only found inland, where the inhabitants are aboriginal barbarians, who make matters most unpleasant for explorers.

The Formosa drug is inferior to the Japanese, the latter by reason of its great purity, pinkish color, and bold grain commanding in foreign countries higher prices, by some 2 per cent. or 3 per cent., in spite of its comparative abundance.

The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 lbs., of which about one quarter reaches the United States of America either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe, excepting a small quantity sent to India.

The districts in Japan famed for camphor trees are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Iga, Suruga, Ise, and Kishiu. The forests, owned by the people, are now almost denuded of timber, and very little will be left a few years hence. However, the Government forests are still very rich in camphor trees, and it has been estimated that this alone will maintain annually during the next twenty-five years, the full average supply of crude camphor.

Formerly very little care was bestowed upon the preservation and cultivation of this valuable timber. More recently,

however, not only the Government, but also the people have been giving to this most important question the attention it long ago deserved. Numerous young trees have now been planted, and their growth is being carefully tended. Consequently, although hitherto the youngest wood from which camphor was extracted was about seventy or eighty years old, it is expected that under present scientific management the trees will give equally good results after twenty-five or thirty years.

The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the trees, 10 lbs. of crude camphor out of 200 lbs. of woodchips being thought satisfactory. The Suruga timber yields a much smaller percentage.

In a village in Kochi (Tosa) there is a group of thirteen trees about 100 years old; it has been estimated that they will produce 40,000 lbs. of crude camphor, and are worth, as they now stand, 4,000 silver dollars.

It appears that the only process of extracting camphor from the wood among the mountains in this Empire, and the materials used, are of the roughest and most unscientific description. The woodchips are boiled, the vapor being conducted into a receptacle containing several partitions, surrounded by cold water. In the sides of the partitions are apertures alternating contrarily, which, when open, cause the vapor to fill the divisions by a circuitous route, thus improving the grain of the camphor.

The crude article is brought to market, as a rule, in very rudely constructed wooden tubs.

To make it fit for shipment requires much work, diligence, and experience. Each tub is carefully sampled, vertically and diagonally, and the samples are tested by fire and sometimes by alcohol. If no solid adulterant is discovered, the condition of the drug is next inquired into the difficulty of this step being best explained by at once stating that this crude camphor contains a quantity of water, or oil and water, varying anywhere between 5 per cent. and 20 per cent.

This trouble overcome, the rest is comparatively easy, and consists in weighing, cutting, mixing, and packing for shipment, the packing being in tubs prepared on the premises, partly out of the original packages.

Of course the camphor cannot be packed in its present condition, much of it has to be drained and dried, and frequently a special parcel of "dry" must be bought, at a very high figure, for mixing with it.

(Consular Report) *Pharm. Jour.*

### The Cholera in England.

Eighteen deaths have occurred during the week, about which there seems no doubt as to Asiatic cholera being the cause, one being that of a cleaner at the House of Commons. At Greenwich 26 fresh cases have occurred during the week

commencing September 7th. At Cleethropes, on the 10th, there were 18 cases under treatment. None have been reported since. At Hull 24 cases have been reported up to yesterday, Sept. 14th. The general outlook is better. Owing to the coal strike, several tradesmen at Barnsley kept their windows protected by shutters. A chemist who adopted these precautions redeemed the injury done to trade to some extent by advertising a certain specific for cholera on the shutters. At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on the 12th ult., it was suggested that London be partitioned off to medical officers, who should be responsible for the treatment of choleraic complaints, and that chemists should dispense the prescriptions at the public expense. This was done in 1866. In a letter which has been going the round of the Press, Mr. Ernest Bell, M. A., gives several cases which point suspiciously to the eating of rabbits as a source of cholera, and raises alarm as to the disposal of inoculated rabbits after death. *B. and C. Druggist.*

### Saccharin and Salicylic Acid.

These two bodies appear to be found together in several liquids, especially beers and wines, and Mr. Hairs has published the account of a research on the best method of detecting them when so combined. The well-known reaction of trans forming the saccharin into salicylic acid by a potash fusion must, of course, be abandoned. So he employs the following process: The liquid is evaporated after being rendered alkaline, as usual, with sodium carbonate and washed sand added as it gets syrupy. The residue is exhausted with alcohol, and the liquid distilled. The residue is taken up with water, and this solution, acidulated with sulphuric acid, is extracted with ether, which is separated and distilled, with the addition of a few drops of solution of sodium bicarbonate. The residue is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and a slight excess of bromine water is added. The mixture is strongly agitated in order to agglomerate the precipitate of bromosalicylic acid, and after a short time filtered. The filtrate is freed from excess of bromine by passing a current of air through it, and then agitated with ether. The ether is separated and evaporated with a few drops of sodium bicarbonate solution, and the characteristic sweet residue is left. By fusion with potash, the saccharin is converted into salicylic acid, and tested in the usual way. A mixture of 5 milligrammes of saccharin and 7.5 milligrammes of salicylic acid is easily detected, and no fear need be entertained as to the possibility of any salicylic acid escaping precipitation, and so giving the reaction accredited to the saccharin in the filtrate; for experiments showed that ferric chloride did not give the faintest reaction with the filtrate after precipitation with bromine. *Jour. de Pharm. et Anciers.*

Pseudoconhydrine is obtained from conium seed, and is an isomer of conhydrine.



# JOHNSON'S SULPHUR FUMIGATORS IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

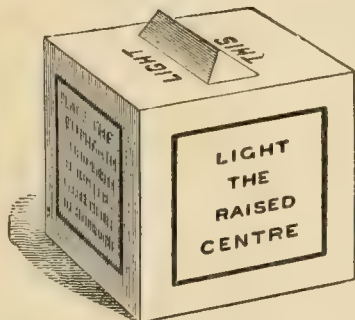
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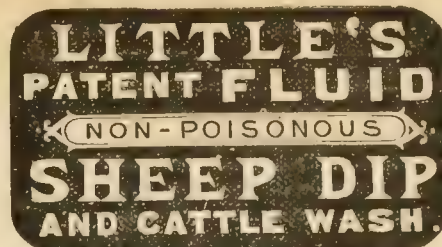
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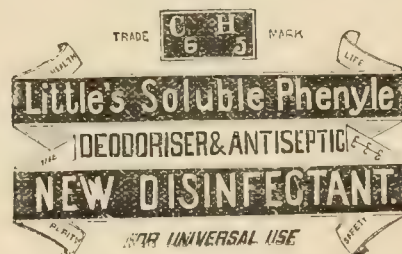
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and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



## Inks for Records and Important Documents.

We find the following in the *Papier Zeitung* abstracted from the *Arbeiten aus dem Kaiserliche Gesundheitsamte*:

The normal inks required to be used as document inks by the Danish government belong to two classes. The first class is an iron and nut-gall ink, which must possess the following properties: It must contain not less than 4 gm. of iron to the liter, and it must stand exposure in an open vessel for not less than fourteen days without throwing down any sediment or becoming mouldy; it must resist light, air, water, and alcohol.

The test for the iron is made in any of the common ways; that for stability is made by exposing to the light and air 25 ccm. of the filtered ink in a medicine glass of 500 ccm. capacity, the top of which is covered with a paper capsule or other device for keeping out dust. Another portion is exposed in a similar manner, but without the capsule. The latter is to test for mould-resisting power.

An ink of this description is represented by the following formula:

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Tannin, pure                    | 23.4 gm. |
| Gallie acid, pure, crystallized | 7.7 gm.  |
| Iron sulphate                   | 30 gm.   |
| Gum-acacia                      | 10 gm.   |
| Carbolic acid                   | 1 gm.    |
| Hydrochloric acid, sufficient.  |          |

The tannin can be replaced by the commercial tannic acid, but if the latter is used a sufficient quantity thereof must be taken to represent the given amount of absolute tannin. The amount of hydrochloric acid necessary is that which will represent 2.5 g.m. of hydrogen chloride. The above figures are for 1 liter of ink. This ink is tested in the following manner: Writing or drawing is made with it on rag-paper, and the document is then exposed for three summer months to the direct action of sunlight. It is then washed with water and afterward with alcohol, and dried. The marks must remain black and legible.

The second class of inks are much inferior. All that is demanded of them is that after a document has been written for eight days it must not yield to either water or alcohol. It is not required to remain longer than three days without deposit, when submitted to the action of light and air, as described above for class one, but must not become mouldy in less than fourteen days.

Of the copying inks, it is required that they stand the tests for durability, etc., of class one; and, further, that they shall copy well after a document written with them is at least twenty-four hours old. It is further required that they shall not be sticky or gummy, even when not subjected to the copying process.

Lemons may be preserved by the very simple process of varnishing them with a solution of shellac in spirits of wine. Fresh lemon juice is thus obtainable at all seasons.

## Is it Possible to Produce Fluid Extracts of Such Strength that they can be Diluted with Proper Menstrua to Standard Tinctures.

JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

(Chief Druggist of the Philadelphia Hospital. Read at the meeting of the Georgia Pharm. Association.)

Examination of this query shows that its affirmative answer hinges upon the possibility of making fluid extracts which, properly diluted, yield products *identical* in the proportion and kinds of proximate principles found in tinctures made by direct exhaustion of the drug.

Can such fluid extracts be made?

If they can be, there is no need of making drug-tinctures, or tinctures from drugs; all that is necessary is a line of fluid extracts, and proper dilution, as wanted. If they cannot be made, then the practice should be condemned. The issue is a plain one; and the necessity of an accurate determination of the question demands the serious consideration of every thoughtful pharmacist.

If such fluid extracts can be made, it is obvious that certain conditions must exist. These are:

(1) That the physical conditions under which the drug is exhausted shall be the same in making the fluid extract as in making the drug tincture.

(2) That the menstruum employed in making the fluid extract and the drug tincture shall be identical.

(3) That in the making of the fluid extract the drug shall be exhausted of *all* the proximate principles present in the drug-tincture, and in as great a *relative* proportion.

(4) That the fluid extract shall not be altered in composition by heat, from concentration of percolate.

(5) That the fluid extract shall not precipitate proximate principles on storing, and have these removed before being used.

It is not a difficult matter to have the physical conditions of drug-exhaustion the same in making a fluid extract as in making a drug-tincture. If, however, there is a change or difference of menstruum, it is manifest there must be a change or difference in the proximate principles dissolved; but this will be referred to later.

If fluid extracts are to serve the double purpose of being used for making tinctures and also for their own virtues, it is essential that they contain *all* the soluble, proximate principles found in drug tinctures, and in as great relative proportions.

Wherever medicinal action obtains, the therapeutically-active principles of a vegetable drug are *soluble* principles, that is soluble in water or alcohol, or a mixture of the two. *All* the soluble proximate principles of a vegetable drug are not necessarily therapeutically active, but in the immature condition of the rational therapeutics of our times, as to the changes

produced by drug extractives in cellular contents in diseased conditions, who can say that a given extractive of a drug having medicinal activity is inert or without medicinal value? At present, clinical evidence decides, most largely, the therapeutical worth of a drug or its preparation.

The action of a drug or its representative is exerted upon the cellular contents of human tissue or tissues in which the drug acts, modifying one or all of three cellular activities, *i. e.*, (1) nutritive, (2) functional, and (3) reproductive. The functional activities of cells being the most obvious, they have been the most carefully noted by therapeutists, indeed the modern description of the therapeutical action of a drug is almost wholly limited to a description of the functional disturbances produced by it. When it comes to a description of the modifying influence of drugs or their representatives upon the nutritive and reproductive activities of cells in disease, modern therapy has little to say in comparison with the attention paid to functional changes. In therapeutical experiments, unless a change be obvious, it is too often assumed that there is no change, and yet the nutrition and reproduction of the cell may be notably affected and not be obvious. Further, the activities of nutrition and reproduction are vitally connected with the existence of the cell, and most probably influence its functions; nutrition, certainly, plays a most important part in affecting functions.

In addition to the necessity of fluid extracts containing *all* the proximate principles of drugs found in drug tinctures (*if* they are to be used for making tinctures), it follows, of course, that they should be present in as great a *relative* proportion, so that the extract-tincture and the drug-tincture be equally representative of the drug in the amount of proximate principles present.

No isolated proximate principles, such as alkaloids, glucosides, etc., can represent the total therapeutical activities of a drug. They represent their individual, therapeutical actions *only*, and nothing more. The *total* activities of a drug can only be had from the drug itself, or a preparation of the drug representing *all* the therapeutically active proximate principles as they exist in the drug. Hence, for example, aconitine, hyoscyamine, digitalin, and quinine represent their individual activities only. They do not represent the *total* therapeutical activities of aconite root, hyoscyamus leaves, digitalis leaves, and cinchona bark, respectively, for these drugs possess *other* proximate principles which have a therapeutical worth over and above that of the principles mentioned. It does not follow, either, that tinctures and fluid extracts necessarily represent the *total* therapeutical activities of drugs. They represent only the therapeutically active principles soluble in the menstrua used to exhaust the drugs, due allowance being made, of course, for those precipitated and removed.

Whilst alkaloids, glucosides, etc., do not

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That Somerville's **Mexican Fruit and Pepsin Chewing Gums** have the largest sales of any Chewing Gums in Canada.

Reason—QUALITY.

# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict  
for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarrh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

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represent the total activities of drugs, their isolation, where decomposition products are not formed as a result of assay, is, next to clinical experience, the only means we have of estimating the therapeutic worth of a drug preparation; and it is of value when—and only when, the manufacturer of the preparation uses in its making, the proper quality of crude drug. If he uses an inferior drug, and raises the natural amount of alkaloid or glucoside to the proper standard by their extraneous addition, the preparation will not represent the special activities of the superior drug, but will represent those of the inferior drug plus those of the compound added.

This doctrine of the individuality of the drug as against the individuality of its so-called active principles, is no new doctrine. It has been repeatedly taught by Squibb and other authorities, but in their strong endeavors to secure greater uniformity in drug-preparations (a laudable ambition within certain limits), manufacturers have largely ignored its existence; claiming that the percentage of so-called active principle is, of necessity, an index of the total therapeutic value of the drug-preparation.

Apropos of this subject, Prof. Attfield gives, in a recent number of *The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions* (July 15, 1893) some very interesting data had, from an examination of certain samples of *ipeacuanha*. After showing the results of his analysis, and stating that while such an alkaloid, as say quinine or morphine, has, at least, fixed and definite properties, the so-called "emetine" has not yet been obtained in sufficiently fixed and definite condition to enable us to say that it is one single substance, emetine, and nothing else. He further states that the acids and alkalies used by analysts in the isolation of the emetine attack it and render its yield inconstant, and says:

"It is to be hoped that any future authoritatively enjoined 'standardization' of *ipeacuanha* founded on proportion of emetine will be *therapeutically* satisfactory, but such a position is not yet attained. Indeed, it would seem that *ipeacuanha* root from which all 'emetine' is removed still has pharmacological value." The latter may or may not run parallel with percentage of emetine; meanwhile, our only guide is 'emetine,' estimated with all attainable accuracy."

So, it is a serious question whether tinctures made by diluting fluid extracts, even though the latter be assayed, are as good from a therapeutic standpoint as those made from the crude drug. Under certain conditions, it would seem as though some might be, but are they? As before said, alkaloids, glucosides, etc., do not represent the total therapeutical activities of drugs, and even if the relative strength of so-called active principle be the same in the "extract tincture" as in the "drug-tincture," it indicates but one thing—the strength of the preparation in alkaloid or glucoside. It cannot indicate the amount of the other proximate principles of the drug. As in the case cited

above, these latter may or may not run parallel with the alkaloid or glucoside.

The extractive matter of a drug (apart from the so-called active principles) has in many cases positive therapeutical worth, otherwise alcoholic or dilute alcoholic solutions of so-called active principles should yield all the therapeutical results of drug tinctures; and we know they do not. That tincture only, then, is official, which contains all the therapeutically active constituents of the drugs—alkaloids, glucosides and other extractive matter included—soluble in the menstruum officially directed for the tincture.

In those cases where it is possible, in the making of a fluid extract, to exhaust a drug of all its soluble proximate principles without the deleterious use of heat, and without subsequent precipitation of proximate principles with their necessary removal by filtration, it would seem as though a tincture made by diluting such fluid extract should exhibit the same proximate constituents of the drug, in the same proportions, as the tincture made from the same sample of crude drug. But, it is evident that this can be the case, under such conditions only, when the menstruum used in the making of the fluid extract is the same as that used in the making of the drug-tincture. A change in alcoholic strength of menstruum used, always results in a change of the proportions, and in the same cases, of the kinds of proximate principles dissolved.

As an example of the influence changes in menstrua exert, a practice of the last Pharmacopœia may be cited. In the making of fluid extracts, the 1870 issue directed that the last portions of the percolate should be evaporated to a certain volume, and mixed with the reserved portion. This resulted in precipitation of proximate principles, owing to the fact that through evaporation of the last portions of the percolate the more volatile alcohol was most largely removed, leaving a weakly alcoholic liquid to mix with a stronger alcoholic one: hence precipitation occurred. In 1880, this practice was changed, and the last portions of the percolate are now evaporated to extractive, thereby eliminating both alcohol and water, and this is dissolved in the reserved percolate.

As a rule the more strongly alcoholic a menstruum used, the more rapid the exhaustion and the less extractive matter dissolved, while the more aqueous a menstruum, the slower the exhaustion and the greater the amount of extractive brought into solution. Hence, it is clear, that a tincture prepared from a fluid extract made with a certain menstruum, must, of necessity, be a different preparation in the proportion and, in some cases, of its kind of proximate principles, from a tincture of a crude drug made with a different menstruum.

It is a significant fact, that a number of important official tinctures are directed to be made with menstrua different in alcoholic strength from those ordered for corresponding fluid extracts; and this dif-

ference makes it impossible, in such cases, to obtain, by diluting the fluid extracts, the same therapeutical representatives of the drug as exhibited in the drug-tinctures.

The following table of certain official tinctures, showing the strengths of menstrua for the tinctures and corresponding fluid extracts is of interest:

| Name of Drug.                       | Menstruum for Tincture. | Menstruum for Fluid Extract. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                     | (Parts.)                | (Parts.)                     |
| <i>Digitalis</i> . . . . .          | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Belladonna</i> . . . . .         | A 1, W 1.               | A.                           |
| <i>Hyoscyamus</i> . . . . .         | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Stramonium</i> . . . . .         | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Rhubarb</i> . . . . .            | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Hydrastis</i> . . . . .          | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Serpentaria</i> . . . . .        | A 1, W 1.               | A 3, W 1.                    |
| <i>Cubeb</i> . . . . .              | A 1, W 1.               | A.                           |
| <i>Sanguinaria</i> . . . . .        | A 2, W 1.               | A.                           |
| <i>Squill</i> . . . . .             | A 1, W 1.               | A.                           |
| <i>Colchium Seed</i> . . . . .      | A 1, W 1.               | A 2, W 1.                    |
| <i>Bitter Orange Peel</i> . . . . . | A 1, W 1.               | A 2, W 1.                    |

A., Alcohol; W., Water.

From this table it will be seen that, in the cases mentioned, much more strongly alcoholic menstrua are used for fluid extracts, than are directed for corresponding tinctures; and this must result in a certain relative difference between the two preparations.

A good illustration of the changes attendant upon a difference of menstrua may be found in *digitalis* infusion. It is now accepted that the most important proximate constituents of *digitalis* leaves are Schmiedeberg's digitalin, with digitoxon, digitonin and digitalein. These may be grouped into two classes according to solubility. First, those soluble in alcohol and insoluble or almost insoluble in water; second, those soluble in both alcohol and water. Digitoxon and digitalin belong to the first group, and digitonin and digitalein belong to the second group. It will be seen that the tincture and fluid extract contain, most largely, digitoxon and digitalin with some digitonin and digitalein, whilst the infusion contains digitonin and digitalein with no digitoxon or digitalin. So, the making of infusion of *digitalis* from the tincture or fluid extract (as is sometimes done) should be condemned, as such a practice will not yield the same preparation, therapeutically, as that had by direct infusion of the leaf.

When we come to those drug-tinctures having the same menstrua as corresponding fluid extracts, we should naturally expect, if perfect exhaustion of the same sample of drug has been had in both cases, that the drug-tincture and the extract-tincture would be equally representative of the drug. Theoretically, this may be true, but, practically, it is a question as to whether it holds good as a rule. It may be the case in some few fluid extracts, but in others it certainly is not. Take *valerian* tincture for example: made by drug exhaustion it is one thing, made by extract dilution from a fluid extract of the same sample of drug, it is quite another thing.

But, it may be urged, what evidence is there that drug-tinctures are therapeutically superior to extract-tinctures? The

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CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

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In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

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best of evidence in such a matter is clinical evidence. As before remarked, it is clinical experience which is accepted nowadays, to prove the therapeutical worth of a drug or its preparation (rational therapeutics has failed, as yet, to be accepted by practitioners unless confirmed by clinical evidence), and clinical experience confirms the view which practical pharmacy teaches—that a tincture made directly from a drug is stronger and better than a diluted fluid extract; no! it teaches more—it teaches that a properly made tincture is *stronger relatively*, than a fluid extract made from the same drug, for the reason that the maximum doses of fluid extracts are, in many cases, if not in all, *relatively greater than those of tinctures!* In other words, it requires more of the drug, relatively, as represented in a fluid extract, to produce its therapeutical effect, than it does of the drug as represented in a drug-tincture.

The following tables of official tinctures are of interest. The doses of fluid extracts are those given by four of the leading manufacturers of this country, for their products. The products stated to be assayed, are so marked. In some cases the maximum doses of these latter are less than those of the non-assayed products; in other cases they are more.

Examination of these tables shows marked differences between the *relative* maximum doses of fluid extracts, and those given by manufacturers for their products; and it should be noted that the manufacturers named fairly agree, in many cases, as to *maximum* doses.

If the contention that representative tinctures of drugs can be properly made by diluting fluid extracts be true, it logically follows that the *relative* dose of a given tincture and fluid extract should be *identical*. If the 10 per cent. tincture of drug A has the dose of sixty minims, the 100 per cent. fluid extract of drug A should have the dose of six minims, the difference between the official per cent. by weight for tinctures, and per cent. by volume for fluid extract making no material difference. The dose of cinchona tincture being 30 to 120 minims, the dose of the fluid extract (being about five times as strong) should be one-fifth or 6 to 24 minims; yet we find the dose as usually given is from 15 to 60 minims.

If dose is any criterion of drug-strength at all, it follows that the dose of tincture and fluid extract should be *relatively* the same, if the latter is to be diluted to make the former; otherwise there must be a certain difference between the proportion and the kinds of proximate prin-

ciples in the drug-tincture, as compared with those in the extract-tincture. Practically, it seems impossible, save in some few cases, to obtain fluid extracts which will have the same *relative* dose as the drug-tincture, for the *actual* dose of a fluid extract is not of necessity its *relative* dose compared with the dose of the tincture; and if this be so, the making of representative tinctures from fluid extracts is impossible. Manufacturers of fluid extracts are not to be blamed for this; it is a condition of drug-exhaustion over which they have no control. In the making of fluid extracts, manufacturers may exhaust a drug of *all* its soluble proximate principles, obtaining them in solution, but on storing the fluid extract for a time before selling, which is always done (or if it is not done, the fluid extract precipitates afterwards), the product invariably yields, through certain changes, precipitates of proximate principles more or less voluminous in character, and more or less valuable therapeutically. These are removed by decantation and filtration by the manufacturer before the product is sold.

It does not follow that fluid extracts so treated are necessarily inferior, *they may be of excellent quality for fluid extracts*, but they are not *relatively* as strong as

TABLE NO. 1.

| NAME OF DRUG.     | Percentage of Drug in U. S. P. Tincture (by weight) | Percentage of Drug in U. S. P. Fluid Extract (by volume.) | Increased Strength of Fluid Extract in Drug. (times.) | Dose of Tincture      | Relative Dose of Fluid Extract. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer A† | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer B. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer C. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer D. | Average of Manufacturer's Maximum Doses |
|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Aconite Root..    | 40  | 100   | 2.5   | 1-3 Min. (2-6 drops.) | 2/5-1 1/7 Min.                  | 1/2-2 Min.                               | 1/2-1 Min.                               | 1-2 Min.                                 | 1-3 Min.†                                | 2.0 Min.                                |
| Belladonna leaves | 15  | 100*  | 6.6   | 5-20 Min.             | 3-3 " "                         | 1-4 " "                                  | 3-5 " "                                  | 1-4 " "                                  | 2-5 " "                                  | 4.5 " "                                 |
| Cannabis Indica   | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 5-30 " "              | 1-6 " "                         | 2-8 " "                                  | 2-5 " "                                  | 2-5 " "                                  | 1-3 " "                                  | 5.25 " "                                |
| Cinchona.....     | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 30-120 " "            | 6-24 " "                        | 15-60 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 30-75 " "                                | 60-120 " "                               | 78.75 " "                               |
| Colchicum Seed    | 15  | 100   | 6.6   | 10-60 " "             | 1 1/2-9 " "                     | 2-8 " "                                  | 5-10 " "                                 | 2-5 " "                                  | 2-10 " "                                 | 8.25 " "                                |
| Conium.....       | 15  | 100   | 6.6   | 15-60 " "             | 2 1/2-9 " "                     | 5-20 " "                                 | 2-5 " "                                  | 2-10 " "                                 | 3-10 " "                                 | 11.25 " "                               |
| Digitalis.....    | 15  | 100   | 6.6   | 5-30 " "              | 3-4 1/2 " "                     | 1-4 " "                                  | 2-5 " "                                  | 4-15 " "                                 | 2-5 " "                                  | 7.25 " "                                |
| Gelsemium.....    | 15  | 100   | 6.6   | 5-20 " "              | 1-3 " "                         | 1-6 " "                                  | 5-10 " "                                 | 4-15 " "                                 | 1-3 " "                                  | 8.5 " "                                 |
| Hyoscyamus...     | 15  | 100   | 6.6   | 10-60 " "             | 1 1/2-9 " "                     | 4-10 " "                                 | 5-10 " "                                 | 5-10 " "                                 | 5-10 " "                                 | 10.0 " "                                |
| Nux Vomica.....   | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 5-30 " "              | 1-6 " "                         | 1-10 " "                                 | 1-5 " "                                  | 1-5 " "                                  | 1-5 " "                                  | 6.25 " "                                |
| Stramonium...     | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 10-30 " "             | 1-3 " "                         | 1-4 " "                                  | 1-3 " "                                  | 1-3 " "                                  | 1-3 " "                                  | 3.25 " "                                |
| Verat'm Viride    | 50  | 100   | 2.0   | 1-4 " "               | 1-2 " "                         | 1-2 " "                                  | 2-4 " "                                  | 2-5 " "                                  | 2-4 " "                                  | 3.75 " "                                |

\* Not Official.

† Assayed Fluid Extract.

TABLE NO. 2.

| NAME OF DRUG.    | Percentage of Drug in U. S. P. Tincture (by weight) | Percentage of Drug in U. S. P. Fluid Extract (by volume.) | Increased Strength of Fluid Extract in Drug. (times.) | Dose of Tincture. | Relative Dose of Fluid Extract. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer A. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer B. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer C. | Dose of Fluid Extract of Manufacturer D. | Average of Maximum Manufacturer's Doses. |
|------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Capsicum.....    | 5   | 100   | 20.0  | 10-60 Min.        | 1-3 Min.                        | 5-15 Min.                                | 5-10 Min.                                | 3-5 Min.                                 | 1-5 Min.                                 | 10.0 Min.                                |
| Cimicifuga.....  | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 60-120 " "        | 12-24 " "                       | 15-60 " "                                | 10-30 " "                                | 8-30 " "                                 | 30-60 " "                                | 50.0 " "                                 |
| Cubeb.....       | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 30-120 " "        | 3-12 " "                        | 10-20 " "                                | 15-20 " "                                | 30-120 " "                               | 10-30 " "                                | 47.5 " "                                 |
| Gentian(Comp)    | 8   | 100*  | 12.5  | 60-240 " "        | 4-4 1/2-19 1/5 " "              | 10-40 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 60-120 " "                               | 30-60 " "                                | 70.0 " "                                 |
| Hops.....        | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 60-180 " "        | 12-36 " "                       | 15-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 60.0 " "                                 |
| Hydrastis.....   | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 30-60 " "         | 6-12 " "                        | 10-30 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 10-30 " "                                | 10-30 " "                                | 37.5 " "                                 |
| Krameria.....    | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 30-120 " "        | 6-24 " "                        | 15-30 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 52.5 " "                                 |
| Lobelia.....     | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 10-60 " "         | 2-12 " "                        | 10-20 " "                                | 10-30 " "                                | 5-30 " "                                 | 5-30 " "                                 | 27.5 " "                                 |
| Matico.....      | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 30-60 " "         | 3-6 " "                         | 15-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 60.0 " "                                 |
| Quassia.....     | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 30-60 " "         | 3-6 " "                         | 5-15 " "                                 | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 48.75 " "                                |
| Serpentaria..... | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 60-240 " "        | 6-24 " "                        | 15-30 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 30-60 " "                                | 52.5 " "                                 |
| Sumbul.....      | 10  | 100   | 10.0  | 15-60 " "         | 1 1/2-6 " "                     | 10-30 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 15-60 " "                                | 52.5 " "                                 |
| Valerian.....    | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 30-180 " "        | 6-36 " "                        | 30-60 " "                                | 15-30 " "                                | 30-150 " "                               | 15-30 " "                                | 67.5 " "                                 |
| Zingiberis.....  | 20  | 100   | 5.0   | 30-120 " "        | 6-24 " "                        | 5-20 " "                                 | 5-10 " "                                 | 5-30 " "                                 | 5-40 " "                                 | 32.5 " "                                 |

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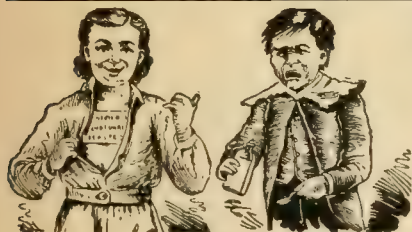


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THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

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For sale by THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto, and all Jobbers.

Wampole's Compound  
Syrup of Hypophosphites.

**CHARACTERISTICS**—Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

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One or two Agencies of Specialties or Proprietary Medicines Wanted.

Can undertake the Canadian Management of any Manufacturers desiring to place their goods in this country. Intimate knowledge and connection with the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade of the Dominion.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.  
REFERENCES GIVEN.

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Office of the Canadian Druggist, Strathroy, Canada.



drug tinctures. It is clearly unreasonable to claim that the same tincture can be had by extract-dilution as by drug-exhaustion when more or less of the proximate principles of the drug have been removed from the fluid extract used for dilution.

It is a mistaken belief to suppose that a definite relation exists between the tincture and the fluid extract in the amount of drug represented; that, for example, a 100 per cent. fluid extract represents five times as much drug as a corresponding twenty per cent. tincture. A due allowance must be made for the removal, by the maker, of proximate principles precipitated by the fluid extracts; admitting the possibility, of the concentrating in fluid extracts of all the soluble principles of drugs. Hence, under the best conditions, the making of tinctures by diluting fluid extracts cannot yield products equally representative with drug-tinctures, unless perfect exhaustion of drugs be had in making the fluid extracts, and proper allowances be made for the character and amount of proximate principles separated from them; and this latter, from its variability, is out of the question.

It is in evidence, that fluid extracts and tinctures have distinct *therapeutic* fields; that they vary from each other in the relative proportions, and in some cases, of the kinds of proximate principles represented, and that fluid extracts diluted in the usual way cannot, of very necessity, be the same things, *therapeutically*, as tinctures made from superior qualities of drugs.

The practice of using fluid extracts, assayed or not, for making tinctures should be condemned, as inimical to the best interests of legitimate medicine and pharmacy. Only through the use of superior drugs and the making of his own tinctures according to official methods, can the pharmacist *know* the quality of his preparations. How can he vouch for the quality of a drug after it has been made up into a preparation if somebody else has made it?

Admitting that the manufacturer's preparation has been made from the proper quality of drug; after the drug has been exhausted of *all* its soluble proximate constituents; that the official menstruum has been used; that the employment of heat has not affected last portions of percolate, and that various amounts of precipitated proximate principles have not occurred in the fluid extract and been removed, *what knowledge* has the practical pharmacist of these facts? How can he vouch for the quality of a preparation, or rather the quality of its contained drug, unless he has made that preparation himself?

Further, granting that manufacturers, as a class, use the proper quality of drugs in making fluid extracts, is it true that they always follow the directions of the official standard in the procedures and menstrua directed? Or, is it true that

the official standard is adopted in part as regards percentage of drug, etc., and procedures and menstrua are used as suits the manufacturer? Manufacturers, generally, lay stress upon the fact that their fluid extracts are "strictly U.S.P.," but do they all follow the official standard in the procedures and menstrua directed for different fluid extracts? That is the question. Some are frank enough to admit that they use methods of their own devising for drug-exhaustion, and then evade the question of menstrua used, holding that their preparations represent those of the Pharmacopœia if the drug has been exhausted of all the proximate principles soluble in the particular menstruum *they* employ, despite the apparent intention of the Pharmacopœia to have a preparation of a *certain* alcoholic strength holding in solution *certain* proximate principles, some of which are soluble in that strength of menstruum *only*.

So, as regards the preparation of tinctures, the only right practice for the pharmacist lies in his buying the best quality of drugs, and making his own preparations. In this way there is safety—safety for the doctor who prescribes, the druggist who dispenses, and last, but most important of all, the patient who swallows the medicine.

### Crystallization in Quinine Syrups.

In a late issue of the *Chemist & Druggist*, P. W. Squire gives the following comments upon Easton's Syrup, in reply to a paper on that subject which appeared in a previous number of the same journal:

"I never carried out any detailed investigation on the subject, as a few simple experiments, made two years ago, pointed unmistakably to excess of acid as the disturbing factor. In this respect it is on the same line as the B.P.C. Syrupus Ferri et Quinine Hydrobromatum, which also has given rise to considerable discussion. In the correspondence initiated by Cripps, the only writer who comes near the mark is Green.

"The acid hydrobromate of quinine is soluble 1 in 6 of cold water, but, as pointed out in last 'Companion,' its solubility is greatly reduced in presence of free hydrobromic acid. With the full B.P.C. quantity of acid the syrup is very prone to crystallize; with half the quantity a slight separation takes place during very cold weather; with no acid at all the syrup is absolutely permanent, except for a slight precipitation of ferric hydrate. It is obvious, therefore, that the proportion of acid in the B.P.C. formula should be greatly reduced, say to a fourth of the quantity now prescribed.

With quinine and phosphoric acid, however, the case is rather more complicated. One point to be noticed is that the acid solutions are very apt to get into a *super-saturated* condition, in which crystallization may or may not take place, according to circumstances which I have never been

able to define. A solution which will apparently stand any amount of shaking and stirring with a glass rod will set to a tough solid mass on the introduction of a fragment of the acid phosphate, so that no solution can be considered permanent which does not stand this test. Another, and more important point, is that while any addition (up to a certain point) of free acid over and above the quantity actually necessary to dissolve the quinine, tends to diminish the solubility of the acid phosphate; past that point the action is reversed, and a larger excess of acid again carries the phosphate into solution. For instance, 1 gramme of quinine trihydrate may be dissolved in 0.6 c. c. of Acidum Phosphoricum Concentratum, and with water 10 c. c. forms a permanent solution, but with 1, 2, or 3 c. c. of acid the solution sets to a tough, solid mass, dissolving when water is added to 15, 24, and 30 c. c. respectively. With 4 or 5 c. c. of acid, crystallization is only partial, and with 6 c. c. the solution is again permanent.

If we come now to calculate the proportion of free acid to alkaloid in the B. P. C. formula, we find that the great bulk of the acid is introduced by the Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis. Supposing this to be strictly B. P., and the quantity used to be 19 oz. fluid, the total acid, holding in solution 95 grains of alkaloid and 152 grains of ferrous phosphate, is equivalent to about 950 grains  $H_3PO_4$ . Now, it is quite possible to retain the 152 grains of ferrous phosphate in permanent solution with 315 grains of  $H_3PO_4$ , which leaves 635 grains for 95 grains of anhydrous alkaloids, or 6.7 : 1—corresponding approximately to the 1 gramme of hydrated quinine in 6 c. c. of Acidum Phosphoricum Concentratum in the series of solubilities detailed above.

"The presence of sugar greatly lessens the solubility of the quinine phosphate in the acid liquid, but if the behavior of Easton's syrup follows the same lines as the above experiments, it may be expected (1) that a preparation made according to the B.P.C. formula and using the Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis of the B.P., may be quite permanent; (2) if the acidity be reduced (to a certain point) the tendency to crystallize will be increased; (3) a further reduction in the quantity of acid will result in a syrup which will keep well, and be free from the excessive acidity inseparable from the use of the B. P. C. formula."

SPIEGLER'S ALBUMEN REAGENT. The following is an improved formula recommended by the originator himself: Mercury bichloride, 2.0; tartaric acid, 1.0; distilled water, 50.0; and glycerin, 5.0. To use it, the urine to be examined is acidified strongly with acetic acid and is filtered; some of it is poured carefully over the reagent so that the two do not perceptibly intermix, and if albumen be present the zone of contact will be white.

—*Centrabl. f. Klin. Med.*

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ADAMS & SONS CO. have  
received the

## HIGHEST AWARD

for the quality of their CHEWING  
GUMS, at the World's Columbian  
Exposition.

"NICKEL IN THE SLOT."

## Bells & Perfumer.

A few of these Perfume Machines left, and will  
be sold

### AT A REDUCTION

to clear out a consignment.

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DR. C. L. COULTER'S

### COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER, THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.

For the treatment of Consump-  
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Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever,  
Whooping Cough, and all diseases  
of the Nose, Throat and Lungs.  
Complete list of formulae for inhal-  
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Price with perfumer and  
deodorizer attachment, \$5.50  
Price to Physicians, 5.00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Toronto, Ont.



THE CHAMPION

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

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Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, } ESTABLISHED 1836 { NEW YORK,

- MANUFACTURERS OF -

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terchene,  
Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiole, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

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Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

### IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.

Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists.

Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.



### TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that  
won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring  
to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY  
IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture  
**Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it  
anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure  
of considerable money to advertise it as others do,  
taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has  
been spent to create the increasing demand now  
had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go  
still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby  
to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another  
inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its  
cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with  
honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine  
**Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they  
have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for  
the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public.  
Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.



### Some New Remedies.

**PIROL.**—A new tar derivative, prepared by Ebermann and Rapschewski. It consists of a mixture of three parts of wood tar and 1 part of green soap slightly heated together, to which are added, little by little, with constant stirring, 3 parts of a 10 per-cent. aqueous solution of caustic potash. The mixture at first thickens up slightly, but is immediately transformed into a limpid liquid of dark brown color and of an agreeable tarry odor. It is miscible with water in all proportions, does not stain the clothing, nor does it have any caustic action. It is equally good as lysol as a disinfectant, and is cheaper, besides possessing a much more agreeable odor.

**BISMUTH BETA-NAPHTHOLATE.**—This substance is claimed by Hueppe to be the best intestinal antiseptic yet discovered, with the exception of bismuth tribromphenate (see below). It occludes 80 per cent. of bismuth oxide, and is said to be equally as efficient in choleraic diarrhoeas as in those of non-specific origin. Its virtues in this direction are vouched for by Nencki, Schubenko, and Blachstein. Dr. Heger presented specimens of the substance at a recent meeting of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Association. It appears as a brown, neutral, inodorous, non-astringent powder, insoluble in water but which is decomposed by the gastric fluid into beta-naphthol, which may be recovered from the urine, and into bismuth, which is eliminated in the stools. The dose is from 1 to 2 gm. in the course of twenty-four hours.

**BISMUTH TRIBROMPHENATE.**—At the last meeting of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Association Dr. Heger presented a yellow, neutral, inodorous, and tasteless powder, which he designated bismuth tribromphenate, and stated occluded 50 per cent of tribromphenol and 49.5 per cent bismuth oxide. He claimed it to be the most energetic remedy yet discovered against all intestinal sepses of bacterial origin, but especially against cholera, exceeding in this respect tribromphenol, which has hitherto held front rank as a bactericide. The new remedy seems to have no action on the mucosa of the intestinal tract. It is administered in doses of 50 cgm., repeated up to as high as twelve to fifteen times in the twenty-four hours.

**BERGAMIOL.**—This is the trivial name given by Schimmel to linalyle acetate, an ether recently introduced by him. It possesses an odor of bergamot, boils at 108° to 110° C., and is found existing free in the volatile oils of lavender, bergamot, and of orange (*petit grain*, derived from the unripe fruit). The acetate of geranyle, a similar and closely allied ether, boiling at from 111° to 115° C., is similarly found free in the essential oils of geranium, lavender, and calamus. Its odor is exceedingly pleasant, recalling that of lavender.

**PHEDURETIN.**—A new phenol derivative whose exact chemical nature has not yet

been determined. It presents itself in the shape of minute white, glistening, silky needles, inodorous, and but slightly soluble in cold, and but a trifle more so in hot water. According to Jules Orient, pheduretin is readily soluble in the gastric juices, and is absorbed in doses of from 1 to 2 gm. in twenty-four hours. In heavier doses it reacts on the nervous system, producing abundant urinary secretion. It seems to be valuable in neuralgias, especially to migraine, in which it may be given in doses of from 50 cg. to 1 gm., repeated twice daily.

**SALICYLACETOL.**—The value of salol, and, later, of salophene, in rheumatic affections has found abundant recognition at the hands of the medical men of Europe and America, but the inconveniences attending the use of these substances, and especially the readiness with which they become almost unbearable to a patient to whom they are administered for any length of time, have caused chemists to seek some derivative which is free from drawbacks mentioned. Such, it is claimed, is salicylacetyl, which is a product of the action of monochloroacetone upon sodium salicylate. In this substance as in salophene, the salicylic acid is combined with a non-toxic body. Salicylacetyl crystallizes out of its hot alcoholic solution in long needles, fusible at 70° C., insoluble in cold, and but difficultly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, carbon disulphide, chloroform, and benzol. In cold alcohol it is almost insoluble. —*Nat. Druggist.*

### Native Opium in China.

An extremely interesting section of the last British consular report from Wenchow is devoted to native opium. It appears that in the province of Chekiang opium was first manufactured in the prefecture of Tai-chow, lying between Wenchow and Ningpo, whence the still common name of Tai-chow "paste." The poppy next began to be grown for opium in other prefectures as well, Wenchow, among them; but for a considerable time it was customary to hire Tai-chow men to collect and prepare the juice. Their monopoly of opium harvesting sent up their wages and checked cultivation until such time as Wenchow hands learnt the secret. Now-a-days the services of Tai-chow men are not required, but Tai-chow opium keeps its old pre-eminence. In 1879, owing to the appalling famine in Shansi, the Peking Government rigorously interdicted the cultivation of opium, on the ground that it interfered with the growth of foodstuffs. Farmers were afraid to run the risk of confiscation of their lands, the penalty of disobedience, and for the next few years the production of native opium was very slight. Gradually the officials whose proclamations had caused the panic were transferred to other posts, and the farmers, seeing that no new prohibitions were issued, took heart, and resumed more and more eagerly the culti-

vation of the poppy. Each year the amount produced increased, until in 1887 the supply became greater than the demand, and growers lost. Prices of native opium vary according as it is old or new, pure or adulterated. The "new" opium of this season when first put on the market sold at £42 10s. per picul of 133½ lbs. The dealers have hitherto been nearly all Fukien men. They purchase the crude opium in quantities however small, and boil it down there and then. The opium thus prepared is made up into balls of the weight of Patna (4 lbs. each), or is stored in casks holding about 66 lbs. each. It finds its sale chiefly in Fukien province, but a certain quantity is carried over to Formosa. Large quantities pay native duty, or likin, or both, but small quantities are easily smuggled. The likin authorities of Chekiang, observing that a great deal passed the frontier on which no duty was paid established special opium likin offices, but they are not very effective as a hindrance to smuggling. The difficulties in the way of opium growing are enumerated thus:—(1) The fields require twice the manure needed for dry grains or cotton; (2) wet and stormy weather when the heads are forming causes the capsules to droop and the roots to rot; (3) the juice must be collected the moment it is ready, yet it cannot be gathered in blazing sunshine or during storms; dull days, or days when a light rain is falling, are good, and best of all are moonlight nights; (4) laborers engaged to collect the juice require to be paid even if the weather prevents their employment. The method of collecting the juice in Wenchow is for one man to slice with a downward stroke the skin of each capsule, while several other men go round with bamboo scoops to scrape off the juice that thereupon exudes. No capsule is sliced twice on the same day, and the largest capsule will only bear six slicings. Moreover, the juice of the first two slicings is far better than that of the later ones. In fact, the wealthier farmers put aside the juice so collected, and, after drying it several days in the sun, store it away in the shells of goose eggs in some dark place for three years. It is said to be then superior to any Indian drug. Native opium, in any case, should never be used in its first year; at the very least a summer should be allowed to pass. The best land for poppy-growing is the slightly brackish, but even that is only good for two years. A mow (say 800 square yards) will yield upwards of 4 lbs. avoirdupois of juice if well manured and if the plants are carefully thinned out. A medium crop is 2 lbs. to 3 lbs., where the capsules have only taken four slicings. But it will sometimes happen that in spite of all care and on the best land the capsules yield no opium.—*Times.*

It is not how much a man sells nor the per cent. of profit which he makes, which determines his gains, but the relation which the expenses bear to the receipts.



### Automatic Extractor.

Under this name, W. D. Horne describes a simple and ingenious apparatus which mechanically delivers a gentle stream of water upon precipitated matter on a filter, and so ensures thorough washing without special attention. The washing is done regularly too, and there is no loss of time. The water supply is contained in a wide-mouthed bottle of 250 C.c. capacity, closed by a cork through which pass two glass tubes, extending just within the bottle. One tube tapers to a moderately fine point, projecting about 3 or 4 Cm. outwardly, whilst the other is twice bent at right angles, and is sufficiently long to reach to the bottom of the bottle outside. When the bottle is inverted air enters by the long tube and bubbles up through the water, which then flows or drops from the shorter tube. The flow is best controlled by regulating the supply of air through the long tube. To convert the stream of water into an intermittent one, suspended below the bottle is a tube, somewhat like an Adams' fat extractor, containing a capillary siphon tube, the longer limb of which passes through a stopper at the bottom. It may readily be made by cutting the bottom off a test tube (15 Mm. in diameter and 15 Cm. long) and closing one end with a rubber stopper. The siphon tube should be made of glass tubing 3 Mm. in diameter, and have its limbs 15 Cm. and 3 Cm. long respectively. From the short limb hang a piece of rubber tubing, pass the longer one through a hole in the rubber stopper, so that the siphon is quite inside the test tube, then suspend the whole arrangement beneath the exit tube of the water bottle by means of a short piece of wire attached to the bend of the siphon tube. When the apparatus is in use, water will drop into the suspended tube until its surface rises above the bend of the siphon, and the liquid will then be discharged into the filter placed beneath. The lower end of the rubber tube should be cut diagonally to ensure complete emptying of the siphon at each delivery, and by also varying the length of this tube and regulating the dropping of water from the reservoir it is easy to so arrange that the right quantity is delivered into the filter each time, and that this shall pass completely through the filter before a further supply is delivered. Though a few supplementary washings by hand may be advisable, to get all the precipitate into the point of the filter, the mechanical washing is said to give results identical with the more tedious method.—*Journ. Am. Chem. Soc.*

### Synthetic Remedies.

Mr. E. H. Gane, in a paper read before the Chemists' Assistants Association gives the following facts concerning synthetic remedies :

The subject was treated on the physiological action and chemical constitution basis. The author showed how the action of the elements is modified by combina-

tion with other elements, and how even valency affects this factor. After general attention to inorganic compounds, he turned to those of an organic nature, pointing out that the fatty series provides us with anaesthetics and hypnotics. He spoke generally of some of these substances, and how they are related to each other, what their action is, etc. Derivatives of the aromatic series were next referred to, these being in most cases antipyretic or antiseptics. With them the law applies that increase in molecular weights means increased activity, and the position of substituents in the molecule has also a determining influence upon the action. As it is well known, the phenols are powerfully antiseptic, but they are also toxic. Brunton and Cash therefore searched for a good phenol antiseptic without the toxic properties. This they discovered amongst the amido derivatives. Thus amido-phenol is a good antiseptic and is non-toxic.

By replacing a hydrogen atom in ordinary aniline by the acetic radical we get acetanilide, known as antifebrin, and its methyl derivative is well known as exalgine. By exchanging the methyl group for ethoxyl we get a very valuable antipyretic-phenacetin. Its properties depend on the ethoxyl group. After referring to antipyrin, Mr. Gane pointed out the advantage which would accrue by the combination of its best properties with those of phenacetin, and that he claimed to be exhibited in phenocoll, which is phenacetin with a hydrogen atom replaced by  $\text{NH}_2$ . Phenocoll is often in the market in an impure state, and should always be tested. Reuter's test for unchanged phenetidin is the most useful. It consists in gently fusing the sample with chloral hydrate. A rose-violet color is produced if phenetidin is present. In this fashion the author proceeded to speak of phenol, salol and betol, and then mentioned the isomerides of antipyrin, and lastly spoke of the antiseptics which are halogen derivatives, such as iodoform, iodol, aseptol, sozoidol, etc. In concluding, he pointed out how important to the pharmacist are researches in this direction, and said it would have been well if the Research Laboratory had kept to work of this kind instead of attempting to determine the constitution of the alkaloids.

### On the Introduction of a New Article.

LOUIS G. VOLKMAR.

How to advertise a patent medicine in the best manner has been a continual study with me for the last twenty-five years. During that time I have seen many ups and downs in this business. The nature and merits of an article are generally considered a secondary matter with patent medicine men, and neglect to give sufficient consideration to these points is the main cause of so many failures. Presuming that the article to be placed on the market has a little merit, you are giving a fair quantity for the money, and

and it has a great deal of originality (in name and appearance of package), my idea of introducing it would be as follows :

Commence in large cities, advertise in local papers, only using illustrated advertisements, and change illustrations frequently, but have something of a similarity in the style of ads. Short reading notices at bottom of column or in other prominent places are also good.

Let the drug trade know what you have to sell. A quarter of a dozen left on consignment in each and every drug store catches the early birds, and a druggist who has sold three packages of an article will usually keep it in stock thereafter. He will not lay in a supply of his own accord until he has had at least a dozen calls for the new preparation. The first call he will usually treat with contempt, say he has never heard of the article before, etc.

If the second call follows soon afterwards, before he has forgotten that he had a call for it once before, he will try and fill the want by getting a single package from the wholesale house—provided the customer is known to him, will wait or will leave a deposit to assure his return.

It is only after the druggist has had a great many calls and has a stock on hand that he will say a good word in favor of the article ; previous to that he derides it and tries to substitute something of his own manufacture. This is what I call "Dead Advertising," and a great many medicine men have drained out all their cash during this period. The consignment plan obviates this and places the article at once in the reach of all prospective customers, and the full benefit will be received from the advertisements.

Country trade I would handle differently. After the business is in running order in the large cities, then branch out into the surrounding cities and towns. Here you will not have to leave the goods on consignment. Offer to place the dealer's name under the advertisement, and in nine cases out of ten you make a sale on thirty or sixty days' time. Or let the salesman take a signed order making the account chargeable to the newspaper, and the amount purchased on the first bill will usually pay for the advertisement for a whole year.

After the preparation is firmly placed on the market so all the wholesale dealers carry a stock, then go for the large weeklies and monthlies, and if you have plenty of capital you must make money.—*Printer's Ink.*

THE Farbenfabriken of Bayer & Co. have just introduced a new remedy, which they state (confidentially) to be kresotinsaeureacetylamidophenylester. Administered to a Konstantinopolitanischdudelsacpfeifer, it immediately caused anthropomorphphrenomysmicaliation with refrigeration of the peripheric centers. The last seen of the patient he was playing on a tronduemiphilipinotrasiamemomonto, which, as everybody knows, is more difficult to learn than a dudelsac.—*Ec.*



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15th, 1893.

Prof. J. M. Maisch, Ph. D.

On Sept. 10th, John Michael Maisch died at his home in Philadelphia, from cancer of the throat, from which he had been suffering for some months. Born in Hanau, Germany, January 30th, 1831, he remained in his native land until 1849, when he went to the United States and entered into the drug business in Baltimore, Md., subsequently acting as clerk in Washington, D. C., and in Philadelphia. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy at New York College of Pharmacy. In 1863, after the discontinuance of the United States Army Laboratory, which he had established and managed with signal success, he opened a drug store in Philadelphia, which he disposed of in 1871, thereafter devoting his whole time to editorial labors and scientific pursuits, having in that year assumed the editorial control of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, which he held until the time of his decease. In the death of Prof. Maisch the pharmaceutical world loses one of its most devoted and accomplished members, and the American Pharmaceutical Association one of its most energetic and valuable workers, whose place it will be hard to fill.

### The International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent meeting of this Congress in Chicago:—

"The Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress hereby reaffirms the opinion expressed by preceding International Pharmaceutical Congresses, that the Decimal system of measures, based upon the Meter, should be the only system used in the Pharmacopœias, and, further, this Congress believes that Fluid measures should be employed in the measurement of liquid. This Congress also believes that the scale of the Centigrade thermometer should be the only one employed in stating temperatures."

"Resolved, that in the judgment of this Congress the educated pharmacist is a natural and proper expert for measures of public health, not only in the prevention of adulterations, but in the inspection of water supplies, the enforcement of good sewage, etc. The pharmacist is, by virtue of his profession, the common chemist of the common people."

"Resolved, that no person should be admitted as an apprentice in Pharmacy unless he shall have given evidence, by satisfactorily passing a preliminary examination, that he possesses a general education sufficient for the purpose and as advanced as the conditions of the practice of Pharmacy in each country may permit,

and his term of apprenticeship in Pharmacy should in no case be counted so far as it may antedate such evidence of sufficient preliminary education. The compulsory period of apprenticeship should not be less than four years, including the time devoted by the apprentice to regular attendance upon the courses of instruction in a College or School of Pharmacy.

Recognizing the inadequacy of examinations as a means of determining the qualifications of persons seeking the important privilege of dispensing and compounding medicines, this Congress approves of the establishment of a compulsory curriculum of pharmaceutical education, and holds that no person should be regarded as a qualified pharmacist who has not pursued to completion a systematic course of instruction in the various branches of pharmaceutical science, and delegates in this Congress are requested to lend their aid toward securing the recognition of a principle of such fundamental importance to Pharmacy.

"Resolved, that this Congress appoint a committee of three, of which the President shall be chairman, the duty of this committee to be to take the necessary steps for the appointment of an International Pharmacopœial Commission to compile, publish and distribute an International Pharmacopœia of Patent Remedies. The International Pharmacopœial Commission shall consist of one member from each country represented at this Congress, and from other countries as the committee of three may decide, the members of the Commission to be selected by the Pharmacopœial Committees of the various countries, or to be otherwise chosen, if necessary. The Committee of three shall be a permanent committee, and it shall be its duty to urge and expedite the work in every proper way; and in the event of death or resignation of any member of this Committee of three, the vacancy shall be filled by the other members."

"Resolved, that this Congress accepts with thanks the proffer by the American Pharmaceutical Association of the sum of \$1,000 to help defray the expense of compiling, publishing and distributing an International Pharmacopœia of Potent Remedies."

### A New Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Collateral Sciences.

Dr. George M. Gould, already well-known as the editor of two small Medical Dictionaries, has now about ready an unabridged, exhaustive work of the same class, upon which he and a corps of able assistants have been uninterruptedly engaged for several years.

The feature that will attract immediate attention is a large number of fine illustrations that have been included, many of which as, for instance, the series of over fifty of the bacteria—have been drawn and engraved especially for the work.

Every scientific-minded physician will also be glad to have defined several thousand commonly used terms in biology, chemistry, etc.

The chief point, however, upon which the editor relies for the success of his book is the unique epitomization of old and new knowledge. It contains a far larger number of words than any other one-volume medical lexicon. It is a new book, not a revision of the older volume. The pronunciation, etymology, definition, illustration, and logical groupings of each word are given. There has never been such a gathering of new words from the living literature of the day. It is especially rich in tabular matter a method of presentation that focuses, as it were, a whole subject so as to be understood at a glance.

The latest method of spelling certain terms, as adopted by various scientific bodies and authorities, have all been included, as well as those words classed as obsolete by some editors, but still used largely in the literature of to-day, and the omission of which in any work aiming to be complete would make it unreliable as an exhaustive work of reference.

The publishers announce that, notwithstanding the large outlay necessary to its production on such an elaborate plan, the price will be no higher than that of the usual medical text-book.

The publishers are Messrs. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia.

### Answers to Queries.

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#### ROCHES' EMEROCATION.

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|---------------|----------|
| Olive oil     | 20 parts |
| Oil of cloves | 10 parts |
| Oil of amber  | 10 parts |
| Mix.          |          |

#### OIL OF PETRE

Is the name given to an old English recipe which is as follows:

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Oil of turpentine | 1 quart |
| Barbadoes tar     | 1 lb.   |
| Oil of Rosemary   | 1 oz.   |
| Oil of origanum   | 1 oz.   |

M.

"STUDENT," Winnipeg, Man.—The following table will give you the information asked for:

#### WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| To convert grains into grammes multiply by               | 0.065 |
| To convert grammes into grains multiply by               | 15.5  |
| To convert drachms into grammes multiply by              | 3.9   |
| To convert ounces (avoirdupois) into grammes multiply by | 28.4  |
| To convert pounds (avoirdupois) into grammes multiply by | 453.6 |

#### MEASURE EQUIVALENTS.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| To convert cubic centimeters into grain multiply by              | 15.5  |
| To convert cubic centimeters into drachms multiply by            | 0.26  |
| To convert cubic centimeters into ozs. (avoirdupois) multiply by | 0.036 |
| To convert pints into cubic centimeters multiply by              | 473   |



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### Don't Worry.

"A man's business life is too short," says an exchange, "to waste any portion of his time in fretting over any trifling matter of business. If a man has a mind to be annoyed by every little mishap that occurs in his establishment he can keep himself in constant hot water by worrying. There is neither sense nor reason in flying into a fit of passion because a careless clerk breaks a store fixture, leaves a faucet running, smashes a jug, or commits some other trifling blunder. Constant fretting on the part of employers makes clerks nervous, and, in this condition of mind and body, they are far more apt to make mistakes than they otherwise would be. Business worry wears a man out very rapidly, and when the habit of fussing is once acquired, it is extremely difficult to rid oneself of it. There are men who work themselves into a perfect fit of passion over little insignificant matters not worthy of serious thought and consideration. There are other men who fret because they fear something unpleasant is going to happen their business career; they may have obligations to meet, a note due at the bank, while their customers cannot be depended upon to help them out of a tight corner, but there is no earthly use in borrowing trouble until trouble comes, and then every enterprising man should manfully meet it. There is a great difference in merchants. Some wear themselves out before middle life, become irritable, morose, snappish and disagreeable in the conduct of a very small business, while other men with vast interests and great responsibilities, who are calm and well poised, patient and nery, live to a good old age without borrowing trouble or shattering their nerves over trifles."

### The Scope of an International Pharmacopœia.

DR. G. VULPIUS, OF HEIDELBERG, GERMANY.

In view of the great difference of principles which determine the scope of each pharmacopœia, it is possibly advisable for interested parties to agree on a few principles, which should determine the procedure in selecting the articles to be inserted into the pharmacopœia if the work should fully answer its purpose. These principles may be expressed in a few words, as follows:

1. Primarily is to be regarded that all such medicaments must be accepted which the physicians of the country, through their colleagues who have been elected or nominated for this purpose, designate as important, and which are often prescribed by them.

2. Furthermore, as it is a well known fact that quite a number of physicians

continue to use, with preference, such medicaments as were at the time of their studies prescribed and recommended by the clinical teachers of the schools, therefore such so-called older remedies should not be dropped from the pharmacopœia as long as it has been shown by statistics that they are used in at least one-tenth of the pharmacies, although they have not been recommended for retention by the representatives of the physicians.

3. Newly introduced remedies, which however are not officially recommended by the physicians, should nevertheless be inserted into the pharmacopœia as soon as they are used in at least one-tenth of the pharmacies for a longer period than one year.

#### REASONS.

The principal object of a pharmacopœia is, without doubt, to give assurance to the physician and the patient that all such remedies as are called for regularly under certain names within the boundaries of authority of the said pharmacopœia always possess the same constitution and quality, should the same be recognized by the reigning doctrine or not.

On the other hand, the first object of a pharmacopœia cannot be give to pharmacotherapy a certain direction in conformity with the medical views just prevalent at the time of its appearance. As, in the nature of things, these latter ideas will be brought into prominence by the representatives of medicine attached to the pharmacopœia commissions, there is no danger that the older remedies will be dropped from the pharmacopœia too soon, and consequently there will no longer be a guarantee as to their quality for the large number of practitioners who are still using these medicaments.

Furthermore, quite a number of physicians, leaders and representatives of the reigning school, are averse to the use of certain newly introduced remedies, without, however, being able to prevent their introduction in relatively large circles.

In both cases it seems desirable, in interest of the cause, that the decisions, based on prevalent scientific theories, as to the retention or elimination of remedies should be counterbalanced by considerations of the actual extent of use of each medicament. The groundwork for such considerations can only be gained by statistical notes, and these only by inquiries in the pharmacies as to the use of each remedy.—Presented at the International Pharmaceutical Congress, Chicago.

### Dragon's Blood.

In the year 1569, Monardes published his *Historia Medicinal*, &c., and of this the famous Belgian botanist Clusius published a Latin version, with notes, in 1574. The original editions are not before us as we write, but it is desirable to note the dates at which they were published. In the French edition of Monardes, the *Historie des Simples Medicaments apportés de l'Amérique* (1619), lib. v., cap.

xxiv., we find it stated, as it probably is in the first edition to which we have referred, that the Bishop of Carthage had recently brought home the fruit of the tree, whence exudes the tear (larne) which is commonly called dragon's blood. Now, this fruit, our author goes on to say, is every way admirable, for as soon as the rind is removed, quite suddenly a little dragon appears, elaborated with such natural artifice, that it appears as if sculptured in marble by some skilled workman. It has a rather long neck, the throat open, the backbone beset with spines, the tail long, and the feet well armed with nails. "Carthage," in Peru, is said to be the source whence the dragon's blood is derived, and its properties are described as highly astringent, and the drug is used in those cases where a medicament of that nature is required. Clusius, in a note, proceeds to describe what we now know as *Dracena Draco*, of which a plant was raised from seed at Brussels. He describes the fruit, but he is careful to add that there was no dragon in it. Gerard, in his *Herbal* (1597), p. 1339, under the head of *Draco arbor*, the Dragon Tree, unblushing copyist that he is, gives the same figures, and a good description of the *Dracena Draco*. The external appearance of the fruit is well described, and then it is further stated that there "is to be seene, as Monardus and divers others report, the forme of a dragon, having a long necke or gaping throat; the ridge or backe armed with sharpe prickles like the porpentine; it hath also a long taile, and fower feet, very easie to be discerned; the figure of it we have set foorth unto you according to the greatnes thereof, because our words and meanings may be the better understood." Gerard then, as Clusius had done before him, assigned the fruit with the dragon in it to what we now know as *Dracena Draco*, although, as we have seen, Clusius is careful to say that he could not find any dragon in it. The *Dracena* also offers a difficulty, inasmuch as it is a native of Teneriffe and Madeira. But Gerard is equal to the emergency, for he goes on to say in his Dragon Tree that "this tree groweth in an Iland which the Portugales call Madera, and in one of the Canary Islands called Insula Portus Sancti, and as it seemeth it was first brought out of Affrike, although some are of a contrary opinion and say, that it was first brought from Carthagina in Nova Orbe by the bishop of the same province." In any case the 16th century botanists attributed the "dragon's blood" to the vegetable kingdom, but their far-off predecessors were less metaphorical in their notions. Pliny, for instance, in his "Natural History" book xxxiii., cap. 40, says dragon's blood (which was used as a "vehicle" or as a pigment by artists) is a thick matter issuing from the dragon when crushed beneath the weight of the dying elephant. Elsewhere Pliny (book xxxv., cap. 32), speaks of India sending to Rome the slime of her rivers, and "the corrupt blood of her dragons," and this



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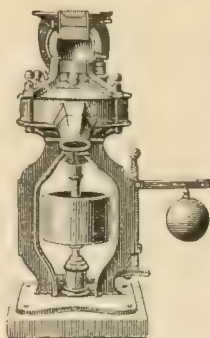
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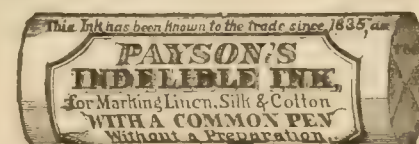
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fact serves him as an illustration of a tendency which is apparent now as then. "Everything, in fact, was superior at a time when the resources of art were so much fewer than they now are. Yes, so it is, and the reason is . . . that it is the material, and not the efforts of genius, that is now the object of research." (Bohn's edition, vol. vi., p. 246.) The question to be solved is, what was the fruit mentioned by Monardes, and which contained so striking a verisimilitude to a dragon? A conventional dragon it must have been, like the effigy at Temple Bar, perhaps, for no one quite knows what a dragon was. What is known nowadays as dragon's blood is a resinous exudation used for varnish, and derived in some cases from a palm, *Calamus draco*, in others from a dracena. Now, the palm has a scrambling stem thickly beset with spines, and its fruits are covered with hard scales turned down, and dragon like as dragons are supposed to go, but the calamus comes from Sumatra and Borneo, and not from Carthage. In spite of its name, it is rather difficult to see any resemblance to a dragon in a dracena. Perhaps the bayonet-like leaves may have suggested the idea. *Gardener's Chronicle*.

### The Position of the Pharmacist.\*

DR. MERVILLE.

Too frequently pharmacists imagine that they are scorned and unjustly accused by the medical profession, but there is really nothing in this fancy, in point of fact, for such conduct would be both profoundly absurd and absolutely undeserved. For my part, I respect and honour the profession of pharmacy as much as that of medicine so long as both are practised with a proper sense of duty. If this condition be not fulfilled one may well permit one's self, without hesitation, to despise and oppose the unworthy pharmacist as much as the prevaricating doctor. As to the reason I profess these sentiments of esteem towards the pharmacist it is very simple, though it may seem somewhat astonishing, at first sight, to certain of my readers. It is because I am attached to my profession and recognize in the medical practitioner a man whose energies are largely devoted to the service of his fellow creatures, and render him accordingly worthy of respect.

Now the pharmacist is entitled to the same esteem, for he participates in the public labours of the medical man, and is his valued and indispensable fellow worker. The doctor who is the best informed, most capable of solving a diagnostic difficulty, and most expert as a therapist, cannot carry on his work properly without the joint action of the pharmacist. At the same time the former may be able to do it, but he is hampered by a conscientious pharmacist, with the rendered impossible if the individual entrusted with the dispensing of the prescriptions should not be

scrupulously conscientious in the performance of his work. It is with the assistance of the pharmacist that the doctor neutralises the toxic symptoms in cases of poisoning, saves the life of a patient attacked with hemorrhage, and snatches from death those who are on the point of expiring. But it must not be forgotten that if the pharmacist has not a very clear idea of his duty, the poison, hemorrhage, and death may be able to accomplish their work and he will be responsible for it.

The pharmacist who does properly understand his work has the right to be proud of his profession. It might also be said that his position is more meritorious than that of the medical man, for it is more unpretending and less is known about his work. The practitioner who contends with disease at the bedside of the patient, and follows its progress step by step, is yet conscious of a grim satisfaction in the struggle, and enjoys his triumph when successful. The pharmacist, his fellow-worker, who places in his hands the weapons of his choice, is a stranger to these pleasures, however. It is not on the part of the public but in his own conscience that he finds the cheering testimony that he has done his duty.

It is seen then that the pharmacist is not, in my opinion, simply a dealer in drugs, nor only a more or less expert chemist. The impression that I have formed of his position in society is that it is a much loftier one. But then the question arises, do pharmacists comprehend this position themselves? We leave out of account the black sheep that exist in all professions; but do the pharmacists of reputed honesty of purpose understand the great responsibility which devolves upon them? Does each one scrupulously fulfil his obligations, and these in their entirety? We must look to facts for a reply.

The pharmacist is, as has already been said, the fellow worker of the doctor in the noble work of the alleviation of disease. It is upon this idea that the whole professional life of the pharmacist should be based. It is this idea which should impel him to contribute, by the quality of his medicinal preparations, towards securing the effects desired by the medical man, without ever wishing to substitute himself for the latter or disparaging his work. It is this also which calls upon him to assure himself, by analysis, of the strength of his preparations, and endeavor to render medicines as readily assimilable as possible, whilst exercising care to scrupulously perform what the doctor directs and according to his wishes.

I will not stop to consider here the illegal practice of medicine by pharmacists, which is always an absurdity and often not far short of criminal. Nor is it necessary to speak further of the necessity of analysis and the desirability of always having the finest quality of drugs, for these are truths which no one can contest. I would prefer rather to come down to the inner life of pharmacy and show what

minutiae and doubts must be considered by the pharmacist in the performance of his duties. . . . There is a widely extended practice in the world of pharmacy, which consists in making all kinds of preparations from fluid extracts. It is unnecessary to consider whether these products are worthy of commendation or not, for it is known perfectly well that some of them are good whilst others are simply detestable. But, from an ethical standpoint, the matter is as clear as possible—the pharmacist should make use of these extracts when the doctor prescribes them, and then only. In acting otherwise, he exposes both patient and doctor to injury, and departs entirely from his proper position. When the doctor prescribes as follows:—"Take one gramme of digitalis leaves and make two hundred grammes of infusion," the pharmacist should not take a pretended equivalent portion of fluid extract and simply dilute it with distilled water. Putting all questions of science on one side, he ought simply to do exactly what is ordered, and should never deviate from the terms of the prescription without referring to the writer of it. To act otherwise is to renounce the just consideration which ought to attach to the name of pharmacist. . . .

To sum up, the pharmacist is not simply a dealer in drugs or a chemist experimenting upon the human organism; he is the associate of the medical practitioner in the great duty of looking after the public health. Both law and common-sense have clearly defined his sphere of action, the bounds of which he should never overstep. Let him scrupulously observe the law, dispense medical prescriptions in a careful manner, show everywhere and always a disinterested, unpretending, and even unrecognized sense of duty, and he will be able to convince himself, at least, that he leads a life of utility in the service of his fellow-creatures.

### A Poison Train.

The Victorian Australia Ry. Department are about making and experiment in running a "poison" train. It is to consist of a waggon 35 feet in length, which will hold a large boiler, and twelve ordinary waggons, each carrying 1,200 gallons of water. The water is to be impregnated with arsenic, and the solution is to be poured on the permanent way as the train runs, the hope being that thereby all vegetation on the road will be destroyed. In the past the clearing away of weeds and grass has been done by permanent way-men, but it is thought that the poison train will be cheaper. The estimated cost of the experimental train is said to be \$6,000.

SULPHUR OINTMENT.—Under this name Charles (Rep. de Pharm.) employs a mixture of one part concentrated sulphuric acid and three of hog's lard as a counter-irritant in place of sinapisms, thapsia plaster, and croton oil mixtures. The ointment can be washed off with water.



# Rubber Goods

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Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

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1/4 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

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In 5c. Packages, 1/4 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

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DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

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Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.  
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Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.  
French Magnetic Oil.  
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.  
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.  
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.  
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Derby Condition Powders.  
Wright's Vermifuge.  
Robert's Eye Water.  
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.  
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.  
Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.  
Strong's Summer Cure.  
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Cuts, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE :- Sample by mail, 25 cents.  
TO TRADE :- \$1.50 per doz., express prepaid  
TERMS :- Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

**C. F. SEGSWORTH,**

6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

**R. W. CAMPBELL,**

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Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

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## A System of Advertising.

SAMUEL J. PLATT, Oakland, Cal.

My system for advertising a retail drug business is as follows:

1. Keep the best drugs and goods my skill, judgment and money can buy.
2. Keep everything clean and attractive. Have fine fixtures.
3. Exact of employees and myself practice, the utmost courtesy toward all coming in my store.
4. If in a large city study especially the territory tributary to my store, specially adapting my business to wants of probable customers.
5. 365 days in the year take special pains to please the ladies.
6. Have something to interest customers waiting for prescriptions, etc.



7. At least twice a year have days in the nature of opening days. Attention called to the same by newspaper and circular advertising.

8. At least four times a year have a general distribution of circular matter, thoroughly covering my territory, matter neatly put up in envelopes and as far as possible addressed to the heads of families.

9. In spite of the evils of cutting, make a judicious selection or use of newspaper, circular and sign advertising afforded by patent medicine and other people who advertise to the consumer.

10. Study my city and adjacent territory and myself manufacture one or more preparations specially adapted to the wants of the people, advertising the same by samples, circulars, signs and newspaper advertising. I would try to have an article or articles better than people could get anywhere else. If or they would make my name known.

11. In large cities bill boards generally cost more than they are worth. In smaller places make a judicious use of prominent and permanent locations.

12. Make friends of newspaper-men, giving tips for news items whenever not interfering with the confidential relations of druggist to customer.

13. Pay special attention to window displays. Try each week to have something worthy of newspaper notice, paying for all notices, reciprocity of the newspaper men did not secure. From time to time allow people to exhibit articles in window, thus securing many notices. *M*

point. Effect of window display emphasized by newspaper notice.

14. Use newspapers constantly.
- Keep display add running all the time,

## SEGNOPS

looks queer, but we have only spelled sponges backward to interest you.

We have done more than this at our store to interest you. We have converted our windows into a curiosity shop. The greatest curiosity is how some of the Sponges are sold so low.

H. H. HAY & SON,  
MIDDLE STREET.

varying size just as newspapers vary in size—progressive, modern papers.

Use local notices judiciously and plentifully, striving to have them take the form of news items. All advertising to form one complete whole. A certain per cent. of receipts to be set aside for advertising.

The main and constant purpose is to get people to come to my store.

all sizes SPONGES all prices  
SPONGES  
SPONGES  
SPONGES  
good value SPONGES in all grades  
SPONGES

Hay's Pharmacy.

In all advertising impress upon the minds of the people

1. My skill.
2. Purity and extra quality of goods.
3. Reasonableness of my price.
4. Proper treatment of customers.
5. People can do better at my store than anywhere else. *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.*

THE color of oxygen in the liquefied form is a bright sky blue, according to Olszewski, who has succeeded in obtaining a layer of thirty millimeters in thickness.

ANDROMEDOTOXIN is a glucoside found in several species of andromeda, rhododendron and azalea. It paralyzes the respiratory organs and acts as a violent emetic.

## A Pill Excipient for General Use.

N. A. UPHAM.

(Proceedings Council Pharm. Asso.)

In the various journals there has appeared from time to time a number of articles on pill excipients, especially those adapted for use in making pill masses containing ingredients which are liable to deterioration through the application of the more common excipients, or which, owing to other peculiarities, make it impossible to obtain satisfactory results from their use. With these, we presume, the active pharmacist is familiar.

Laying aside these few exceptions, which occur but rarely in our every-day practice of compounding prescriptions, there should be on every well regulated prescription counter a good pill excipient for general use, one that is equally efficient in massing quinine and the lighter powders, or the heavy substances like calomel, subnitrate of bismuth, or reduced iron, etc.

One writer says: "A pill mass should have the consistency of a thick, well-mixed dough, which shall be easily removed from the side of the mortar and spatula, and must not stick to the fingers while being kneaded." An excipient made from the accompanying formula will produce results in the majority of instances which combines the qualities of the above observations and does away with the half dozen or more sticky and untidy excipient bottles so often found behind the prescription counter.

### PILL EXCIPIENT.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Powdered acacia     | .....5j   |
| Powdered tragacanth | .....5ij  |
| Glucose             | .....5v   |
| Glycerin            | .....5iij |

Mix the powders in a suitable dish and thoroughly incorporate the glycerin and glucose until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained. Then apply sufficient heat to thicken.

When cold transfer to a screw cap ointment jar or other convenient receptacle.

DETERMINATION OF FALSIFIED SANTONICA.—The following is a simple and certain method: 1 gm. of suspected drug is finely pulverized and is then agitated for some time with 10 c. c. of absolute alcohol; the whole is then heated to boiling, filtered, a piece of caustic potassa is added to the filtrate, and the whole is again heated. If the drug be pure, the liquid will acquire a pronounced red color; if falsified, the color will be yellow; and if santonica be present, the liquid will be colored but faintly if at all.—Astolli in *Bollet. Chim. Form.*

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH must be kept in a cool place. Do not expect favorable results from its use when it has become deteriorated by age or exposure to air or continual warmth.

GARLIC OIL is finding favor as an ingredient for sauses, pickles, etc



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Superfine Coach Colors,  
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White Lead,  
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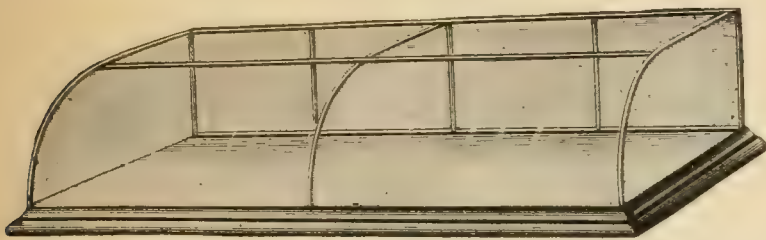
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### SHOW CASES.

*Store, Office and Bank Fittings.*

*Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.*

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

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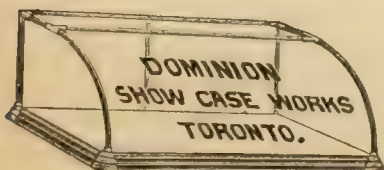
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Ebonized, etc.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.



Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.



## PHARMACY ABROAD.

### SPANISH PHARMACISTS ON STRIKE.

Compelled thereto by the financial distress of the Treasury, the Spanish Minister of Finance recently issued an order that every time a sale was made in a Spanish pharmacy, no matter what the importance of the transaction, a revenue stamp of 10 centimos (1d.) must be attached to the article delivered. It was pointed out to his Excellency that in many cases, especially in poor quarters, the revenue tax would equal or exceed the average amount of the transaction, but the Minister remained obdurate, and announced that the tax would come into force on July 1. Many pharmacists thereupon resolved to close their shops altogether until the tax should be withdrawn, whereupon the Minister gave notice that in case of such action he would order the military pharmacies to open their doors to the public at large.

**PHARMACY IN SWITZERLAND.** The approaching publication of a new edition of the Swiss Pharmacopœia has infused new hope into that section of Swiss pharmacists whose aim is the unification of all laws regulating pharmacy in the Republic and their equal application to all cantons. At present every one of the twenty odd little republics that make up the Swiss Confederation regulates the exercise of pharmacy and medicine within its territory according to its own will, and this system, or want of system, according to the advocates of unification, has hopelessly broken down. The first attempt at unification will be the introduction into the Swiss Legislature of a Bill to regulate the sale of poisons, which is to be followed by a Patent-medicine Bill.

### FOREIGN PHARMACISTS IN BELGIUM.

A Royal Decree regulating the permission to foreign pharmacists to practice in Belgium has recently been issued. It provides that in future all persons in possession of a foreign diploma who wish to exercise the pharmaceutical craft in Belgium will require a special license, application for which must be made to a "central jury." The jury will, in the first place, demand proof that the applicant's qualifications are the result of studies and examinations at least equally severe with those required of the Belgian pharmacien, and will then only grant the desired permission if the applicant can show that he possesses "extraordinary scientific attainments," or knowledge of a nature likely to be specially useful to Belgium. These conditions are practically equivalent to exclusion of the foreign pharmacist, whose existence, especially at seaside and other holiday resorts, has long been a thorn in the side of his Belgian confreres. *Chemist and Druggist.*

**THE DANISH PHARMACOPEIA.** The recently published edition of this work is in

the Danish language and not in Latin. Several fluid extract of drugs in common use are introduced. Fluid extract of cinchona is the first of these, and is prepared by exhausting 1,000 parts of powdered cinchona with a menstruum composed of 120 parts of dilute hydrochloric acid, 200 parts of glycerine, and 4,000 parts of water. The powder is first macerated for 48 hours, and afterwards, with water, and the liquid united. This preparation corresponds exactly to that of the Dutch Pharmacopœia (third edition), except that no fixed amount of alkaloid is required. Fluid extract of digitalis follows. 1,000 parts of the leaves are macerated with a mixture of 50 parts of glycerine and 450 parts of dilute alcohol. It is then percolated with 6,000 parts of dilute alcohol. The alcohol is distilled off on a steam bath until the liquid measures 1,000 parts. It is diluted with 1,000 parts of water, and evaporated to 1,500 parts filtered and evaporated to 500 parts, to which 500 parts of alcohol are added. The dose is .1 gr.—.5 grs. The fluid extract of rhamnus frangula is prepared with a menstruum of 10 parts of glycerin and 90 of water. Fluid extract of gentian appears officially for the first time. Fluid extract of ipecacuanha too, is new, and is prepared by a very careful and tedious process. 800 parts of the powdered root are macerated with 400 parts of alcohol for two hours. The alcohol is then displaced by fresh spirit. The percolate is evaporated to 500 parts, diluted with 1,000 parts of water, again evaporated to 750 parts, cooled and filtered. The residue from the filtrate is washed with water until the washings have no bitter taste. The united liquids are evaporated to 500 parts, and made up to 1,000 with alcohol. This increasing tendency to include fluid extracts as official preparations, not merely for the convenience of the pharmacist, is noteworthy.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

### "A Little Nonsense Now and Then."

In the *Pharmaceutische Post* of July 23rd, we notice that at the general meeting of the Druggists' Association at Eisenach, Germany, among other attractions there was held a humorous examination of druggists' assistants being really represented by the owners. After a few introductory remarks by the examining committee, the three pupils appeared as follows:

Mr. Peter Oleum, of Bremerhaven, who makes a "refined" impression.

Mr. Chamomile Tea, of Vulgary, who is "taking" in appearance.

Mr. Senna, of Alexandria, who will no doubt "pass" the examination.

The following questions are the ones which are translatable into English, in others the play of words not finding expression in the English language:

Q.: What is absolute alcohol?

A.: Absolute alcohol is that alcohol which man absolutely must have.

Q.: What is dry distillation?

A.: If a man goes into a distillery and does not get a drink.

Q.: Name some derivatives of iodine?

A.: Iodine, Thou-odine, He-odine, She-odine.

Q.: How is cane sugar prepared?

A.: Take sugar cane and simply turn it around.

Q.: How is oil of turpentine tested for purity?

A.: Set fire to the carboy containing it. If it explodes, the oil is good; if not, it can be safely poured away and a better supply bought.

Q.: How would you purify benzene?

A.: Boil it over an open fire until it is reduced to a thick extract, then dissolve this in water. The resulting product is entirely harmless.

Q.: What is Wermuth?

A.: Commissioner for Germany at the World's Fair.

Q.: How is sulphur obtained?

A.: It is prepared from matches.

Q.: What is its Latin name?

A.: Utan svefel ooch fosfor.

Q.: What does it mean?

A.: Besides sulphur, also phosphorus.

Q.: What does dissolving mean?

A.: A process often applied to socialistic meetings.

Q.: What is an atom?

A.: Nothing.

Q.: How is iodoform made?

A.: Take iodine, melt it and pour it into a form.

To the above might be added the following:

Q.: Which candle burns longer, a wax or a paraffin candle?

A.: They both burn shorter.

Q.: Does the druggist retain the prescription?

A.: No, the doctor retains it, for we all prescribe over the counter, and the doctor supplies his own medicines.

Q.: What articles are recommended to be put in the show windows of the drug store?

A.: Those articles which we merely show and do not care to sell.

Q.: What would you do if you could not read a doctor's prescription?

A.: Try to ascertain what is the matter with the patient, and then sell him a non-secret remedy and charge him a dollar.

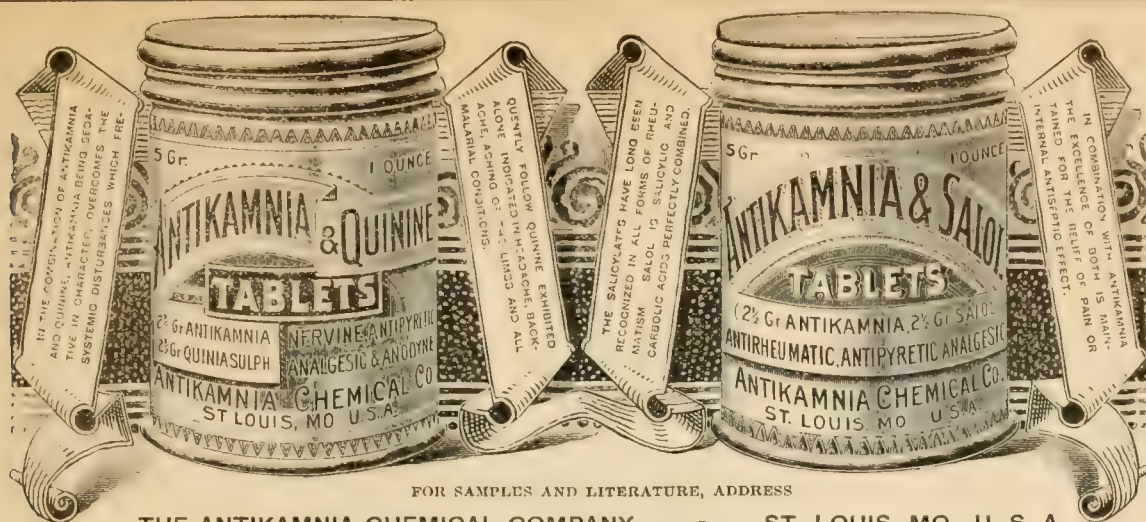
Q.: What is camphor?

A.: An article the customer came for. All the students passed the examination *cum laude.* *Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

**ADULTERATED OLIVE OIL.** According to the *Druggisten Zeitung*, the following new method of adulterating this oil is used in some quarters: An odorless paraffin oil of sp. gr. 0.915 is mixed with crushed olives; the whole is macerated for twenty-four hours at 50° C. and is then expressed and filtered. The product is made to contain 25 per cent of the foreign oil.

Pilocarpine is recommended for deafness caused by chronic catarrh.





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## LICORICE

### HIGHEST AWARDS :

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, | 1876 |
| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |

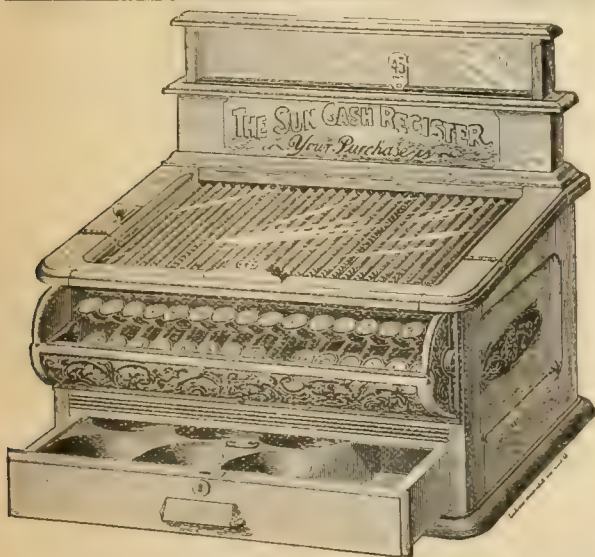


STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.  
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.  
in Bbls., Bulk.CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.  
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.  
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*The very latest, and most complete Machine on the market.**A perfect Key Machine at a Trifling Cost*

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**AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE**  
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complete, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

**RIPANS TABLETS**  
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials, 75c. Package 1 boxes) \$2.  
For free sample address  
**RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.**



MANTLES, GRATES and TILES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



## FORMULARY.

## NEW QUININE PILL MASS.

Apothecary Kurssteiner, of St. Galgan, Germany, recommends the following process for quinine pill-mass:

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Quinine sulphate      | 10 gm. |
| Citric acid in powder | 2 gm.  |
| Gum acacia, powdered  | 2 gm.  |
| Sugar of milk         | 2 gm.  |
| Simple syrup          | q. s.  |

Rub up the quinine and citric acid, and add the gum and sugar of milk. After thoroughly incorporating add sufficient syrup to make a mass. Divide into 200 pills. Roll the pills into finely powdered starch and immediately thereafter in finely powdered tale. The pills are shapely, very soluble, and keep so indefinitely.

## COD LIVER OIL WITH SACCHARIN.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Saccharin                  | 40 cgm. |
| Acetic ether               | 2 gm.   |
| Cod liver oil              | 100 gm. |
| Peppermint or cinnamon oil | q. s.   |

Dissolve the saccharin in the ether, and add the cod-liver oil, little by little, with frequent agitations. Finally add the peppermint or cinnamon oil. *Wiener Klinische Rundschau.*

## CAMPHOR BALL.

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Spermaceti  | 5iv. |
| Cera alba   | 5i.  |
| Zinc oxide  | 5ss. |
| Camphor     | 5ss. |
| Oil of neri | 5iv. |
| Glycerini   | 5i.  |

## COMED ON.

Unna prescribes:

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Spt. Parathin Sol. Hydrogen Peroxide | 30 5i. |
| Wool fat (anhydrous)                 | 5i.    |
| Acetic acid                          | 5i.    |

Mix and perfume. *Med. World.*

## EFFERVESCENT LACTATE OF IRON.

P. Casaris, in the *Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico*, gives the following directions for preparing this effervescent chalybeate, which, it seems, is very popular with Italian physicians:

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Lactate of iron    | 20 gm. |
| Citric acid        | 10 gm. |
| Sodium bicarbonate | 80 gm. |
| Sugar              | 30 gm. |

Mix, and heat in the water bath to 100° C.

The mixture soon swells and becomes granular. The preparation is exceedingly hygroscopic, and must be put at once in bottles and tightly stoppered. The taste is very pleasant and the preparation is well borne by even the weakest stomachs. *Nat. Druggist.*

## EXTRACT OF MALT WITH OIL.

Take of

|                 |       |                  |
|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| Extract of malt | 1 cc. | equal volume.    |
| Cod liver oil   | 1 cc. |                  |
| Oil of lemon    |       | q. s. to flavor. |

Warm the extract of malt to about 140° F.; then gradually add the oil, with constant stirring, until a perfectly homogeneous fluid is obtained. Then cool and flavor. If properly mixed the oil will not separate on standing.

## CUCUMBER CREAM.

The following is said to produce a satisfactory cream:

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Cucumber juice      | 1 pound  |
| White wax           | 1 ounce  |
| Spermaceti          | 1 aa.    |
| Essence of cucumber | 2 ounces |
| Almond oil          | 1 pound  |

Melt the wax, oil and spermaceti together with a gentle heat, and when nearly cool add the essence and juice of cucumber and stir briskly until the whole assumes a creamy consistency.

## TRAU'S FORMULA FOR STABLE FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Acid arsenious          | 1 gm.    |
| Liquor potassae         | 5 ccm.   |
| Water                   | 30 gm.   |
| Distilled melissa water | 5-10 gm. |
| Alcohol, sufficient.    |          |

Dissolve the arsenious acid in the liquor potassae by ebullition. Dilute the solution with the water mixed with 40 gm. of the alcohol and the melissa water, agitating strongly during the addition of the diluent. Finally, add sufficient alcohol to make 100 gm. *Nat. Druggist.*

## Bougies.

NICKOLAS PRITSKER, PH. G.

(Read at the A. P. A. meeting, Chicago.)

From a therapeutic standpoint, bougies are very desirable and preferable to injections because:

They bring all the medicaments to the affected parts while the patient is about his vocation, not taking him from the latter except for a short time during the administration.

None of the medicament is lost, all being absorbed if the bougie is properly prepared.

Substances insoluble in liquids can be incorporated in a bougie, being solid.

It is safer, as no stricture need result because the necessary amount of drug can be incorporated, and nearly all of it is absorbed.

## PHARMACEUTICAL VALUE.

To be of importance to the druggist, however, bougies should be of such character as to admit of being formed in the laboratory with such implements as are already to be found there or easily attainable at a small expense and on short notice. Bougies requiring expensive outlays for apparatus and tedious processes are not only useless, so far as the average pharmacist is concerned, but even pernicious to the latter since they add to the monopolizing "propr. manuf." who always claim "superior facilities" for manufacturing.

To sum up, therefore, bougies should be:

(a) Readily absorbable and fusible at the temperature of the body, yet not so quickly that the material will run out before it has had its required action.

(b) Flexible and malleable.

(c) Miscible with such drugs as are usually prescribed for such cases.

(d) Constructed on simple principles with few appliances and rapidly on short notice.

The bases so far suggested do not seem

to meet with the above requirements, lacking in one or more essential points, gelatin, for instance, while flexible and malleable, can not be made quickly and easily, nor are gelatin bougies fusible, but rather simply swell. Cacao butter has been suggested, but it is neither flexible nor malleable, and acts rather on the hands of the druggist and patient before reaching the parts intended. Wax is even less desirable than either the former in all respects, particularly from the therapeutic standpoint.

## FORMULA.

To overcome these objections and to conform to all the requirements as stated above, I have, after many various fruitless efforts, succeeded in making an almost faultless bougie by emulsifying melted cacao butter with acacia, water and glycerine.

For the practical base I found the following formula par excellence:

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Theobroma oil                 | 480 grains |
| Powd. acacia                  | 240 grains |
| Water                         | 240 min.   |
| Glycerin                      | 120 min.   |
| Powd. boric acid, sufficient. |            |

Melt with cacao butter and triturate in a warm capsule with acacia; add the water, previously mixed with the glycerine; place the capsule in cold water or on ice until the mass has solidified, and set the vessel aside. When required for use, take of the above four drams, incorporate with medicaments and from ten to twenty-five per cent. cacao butter, triturate until intimately mixed, and roll out into ten bougies.

To further simplify the handling of the bougies a OO empty capsule may be placed at one end of the bougie so that in holding it would not melt. Thirty-five per cent. glycerine may be incorporated with this base in making the suppositories; this does not interfere with the addition of such powders as may be needed. As a substitute for cold cream, or as a salve for lips, hands or face it is not to be improved upon. However, for the different uses, different formulas are to be preferred. As a lip and face preparation, more base and glycerine and less or no acacia is wanted, while as a base for salves but little of the glycerine and a trace of white wax is advisable.

When dry powders are prescribed in bougies these should be incorporated with an equal amount of glycerin.

I may further state that many physicians have found the above mixture a far more desirable base for suppositories than the pure cacao butter. Directing attention to this may prevent some ingenious proprietary manufacturer from bringing forth a substitute for cacao butter under some clever name as "bugioleioe," thereby taking profit from us and our science.

TO IMPROVE LEMONADE. An ounce and a half of orange flower water to the gallon of syrup is found to be a great improvement to lemonade, giving more bouquet and a more delicate flavor.



# MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

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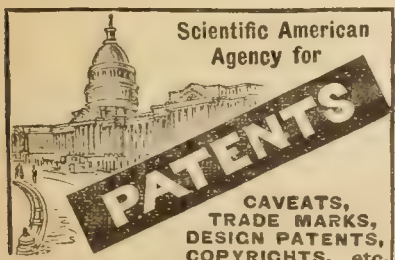
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## KENNEDY'S Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

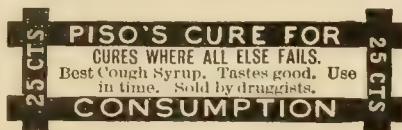
*This preparation has been proved  
to be a POSITIVE CURE for*

Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,  
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Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.  
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And all leading Druggists.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an  
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent  
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
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be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

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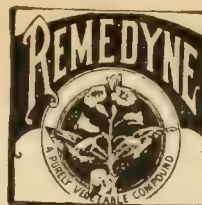
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**MONTREAL.**



## ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-  
eases of the Liver;  
a Special Stomach  
Medicine advertis-  
ed only for the dis-  
orders which it will  
undoubtedly cure.

REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in  
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ify the blood and system is varied, pow-  
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speedy CURE for and its kindred **DYSPEPSIA**  
diseases, disorders from which over sev-  
enty-five per cent. of the people are  
suffering in some form, and enumerate  
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REMEDYNE **AND** com-  
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is a highly concentrated course of medicine within itself. From  
one to three bottles will cure **ANY**  
**CASE** of Dyspepsia or

## LIVER COMPLAINT

**THE DOSE** is so small that each bottle  
contains from one hundred to two hun-  
dred doses, varying according to the age,  
condition, and strength of those requir-  
ing medicine.

Take no substitute; every druggist keeps  
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Three bottles, \$1.00 per bottle.  
Six bottles, \$2.75  
Six bottles, \$5.00

**REMEDYNE MFG. CO.,** BRANTFORD,  
CANADA.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Send for sample order.

**CIGARS.**

**Patti, 10c.**

—AND—

**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**

—OR—

*Every Druggist should handle*



## Show-Bottle Colors.

Several of our readers having asked for formulae for show-bottle colors, we give the following which are taken from the *Pharmaceutical Record*:-

## GREEN.

1.

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Copper sulphate   | 1 pound.  |
| Sodium carbonate  | 3 pounds. |
| Distilled water   | 15 pints. |
| Hydrochloric acid | 1 pint.   |

Dissolve the sulphate of copper and salt in the water, add the acid lastly and filter.

2.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Potassium bichromate      | 1 dram.   |
| Copper ammonium sulphate  | 2 drams.  |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon. |

Dissolve both salts in separate portions of water and mix. It is recommended that the water used in dissolving the salts be treated with about 6 grains of alum and be previously boiled.

3.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Verdigris                 | 12 drams.       |
| Acetic acid               | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.       |

Dissolve, filter and add enough ammonia water to produce the shade required.

4.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Ferric oxide              | 1 ounce.        |
| Copper sulphate           | 8 ounces.       |
| Hydrochloric acid         | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.       |

Dissolve the ferric oxide and copper sulphate in the water and let stand 24 hours before filtering.

5.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Nickel                    | 120 grains.    |
| Nitric acid               | 1 fluid ounce. |
| Potassium bichromate      | 120 grains.    |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.      |

Dissolve the nickel in the nitric acid and add the solution so formed to the water in which the potassium bichromate has been previously dissolved.

## AMETHYSTINE.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Salicylic acid            | 5 grams.  |
| Ammonia water             | 9. S.     |
| Solution iron chloride    | 9. S.     |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon. |

Dissolve the salicylic acid in sufficient ammonia water to effect solution, and make the bulk up to 1 gallon with pure water. To this is added sufficient solution chloride of iron to produce the desired tint of color, and lastly, a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

## SCARLET.

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ammonia water                       | 2 fluid ounces. |
| Acetic acid                         | 4 fluid ounces. |
| Alcohol                             | 2 fluid ounces. |
| Tincture chloride of iron           | 1 fluid ounce.  |
| Distilled water, sufficient to make | 1 pint.         |

Add the acetic acid to the ammonia water, shake thoroughly, and add the alcohol. Mix the tincture chloride of iron with the water, and to the solution so formed add the first solution of ammonia water, alcohol and acetic acid.

## GARNET.

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Potassium bichromate | 10 grains.       |
| Sulphuric acid       | 6 fluid ounces.  |
| Distilled water      | 10 fluid ounces. |

Dissolve the bichromate potassium in the water contained in a capacious mortar, and to this add slowly and with constant stirring the whole of the sulphuric acid; then add

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Alcohol                             | 1 fluid ounce. |
| Distilled water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.      |

Allow to stand for 24 hours and filter. This liquid has a deep "mauve green" color by daylight and is garnet by night.

## CRIMSON.

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Alkanet root   | 1 pound.  |
| Oil turpentine | 1 gallon. |

Percolate alkanet root with the turpentine.

## PURPLE BLUE.

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Copper sulphate | 4 drams.        |
| Ammonia water   | 2 fluid ounces. |
| Distilled water | 12 pints.       |

Dissolve and filter.

## RED.

1.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Cochineal                 | 1½ drams.      |
| Boiling water             | 6 pints.       |
| Sulphuric acid            | 4 fluid drams. |
| Water, sufficient to make | 2 gallons.     |

Infuse the cochineal with successive portions of boiling water until all the coloring matter is extracted; filter and add sufficient cold water, to which has been added the sulphuric acid, to bring the bulk of solution up to 2 gallons.

2.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Solution chloride of iron | 25 drops. |
| Ammonia water             | ½ dram.   |
| Acetic acid               | 1 dram.   |
| Alcohol                   | 1 dram.   |
| Water                     | 1 pint.   |

Add the alcohol to the water and the ammonia water to the acetic acid; mix both solutions, and add lastly the solution of chloride of iron.

## PINK.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Cobalt oxide              | 1 dram.         |
| Nitric acid               | 6 fluid ounces. |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.       |

Dissolve.

## BLUE.

Dissolve 1 ounce of copper sulphate in a pint of water. Add ammonia water sufficient (about 4 fluid ounces) to produce a clear deep blue solution, which may be diluted with water to make 1 gallon more or less. Let stand for 12 hours, then decant the clear solution.

## VIOLET.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Cochineal                 | 60 grains. |
| Ammonia water             | 4 ounces.  |
| Water, sufficient to make | 1 gallon.  |

Macerate 24 hours and filter.

## YELLOW.

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| New York chrome yellow | 1 ounce.  |
| Nitric acid            | 1 ounce.  |
| Hydrochloric acid      | 1 ounce.  |
| Water                  | 1 gallon. |

Dissolve and filter.

## ORANGE.

1.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Bichromate potassium | 2 ounces. |
| Nitric acid          | 1 ounce.  |
| Distilled water      | 1 pint.   |

Dissolve the bichromate of potassium in the water, add the nitric acid and dilute with more water until the desired shade of color is obtained.

2.

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Chromic acid    | 64 grains. |
| Distilled water | 1 gallon.  |

Dissolve.

## PURPLE.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Potassium bichromate | 20 grains. |
| Distilled water      | 1 gallon.  |

Dissolve.

*Phar. Record.*

## Meat Preserving Preparations.

Dr. E. Polouske contributes to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* the following analyses of certain meat preservatives found in trade in Berlin, and emanating from the *Fabrik* of E. Dressel, of Berlin:

*Odorless Meat Preservative.*—A clear, yellow liquid, with a slight acid reaction, of 1.128 specific gravity. One liter of it contains:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Common salt                | 22 gm.   |
| Sodium sulphate, anhydrous | 73.5 gm. |
| Vanilla                    | 15 cg.   |
| Sodium sulphite            | 171 gm.  |
| Sulphurous acid            | 34.5 gm. |

In other words, it is simply a solution of a mixture of sodium sulphite and bisulphite.

*Meat Preserving Powder.*—Finely pulverized sodium disulphite.

*Preservative Salt or Pickle Salt.*—Sodium chloride, 80 parts; borax, in powder, 8 parts; potassium nitrate, 12 parts.

The same authority gives the following analyses of other meat preservatives and colors:

*Schramm's Latest Meat preserving Powder.*—Merely finely powdered sodium disulphide.

*Schramm's Pulverized White of Egg,* said by the manufacturer to be "the best known combining agent (*Bindemittel*) for sausages," is simply impure blood albumen.

*E. Dressel's Chromosal,* "a coloring agent for prepared sausage, not to be on sausage that must be cooked," is a mixture of sodium sulphate and sodium sulphite, with some organic coloring matter.

*Dressel's Preserve Salt,* "for repacking American hams recently removed from the brine," turns out to be merely pulverized borax.

## Hints For Business Men.

N. C. Fowler, jr., of Boston, writes as follows:

"The statement I make, that dull times offer an unusually good opportunity for general local trade-pushing and advertising, I back with the experience of many years, and the positive knowledge of hundreds, if not thousands, of advertisers who never think of cutting publicity expenses during dull times, and who advertise then, first, because it always pays to advertise; second, because they pull trade away from the drones who are afraid to advertise, and thereby build up trade for keeps; third, because people make up their minds to buy when good times come, and will buy of the man who makes the best hard times arrangements."





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**Best**  
**and**  
**goes**  
**farthest.**  
 Manufactured By  
**WM. LOGAN,**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

**Wanzer Soaps.** ☼

**WANZER BATH SOAP**

—IS—

**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing  
 irritations rapidly.*

**"IT FLOATS."**

**WANZER PURE SOAP CO.**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

**PUREST AND SWEETEST**

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**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
 Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,  
 free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.**

**Argoline Pomade.**

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**Argoline Camphorated.**

**Argoline Carbolated.**

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through  
 bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching*  
 with *acids*.

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**MINERVA**

—AND—

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**CIGARS.**

**FINEST 5c. GOODS**

**IN THE MARKET.**

**J. M. FORTIER,**

**MANUFACTURER,**

**MONTREAL.**



## Colored Fires.

"Although the manufacture of colored fires may not properly be included in the practice of pharmacy, the druggist is frequently called upon to prepare them.

"The following formulas are designed for making fires suitable for theatrical illuminations, street parades, etc., which are the kinds usually required to be made by druggists. In the manufacture of fireworks a great variety of colored fires are made, but their formulas are not important to the druggist.

"In making colored fires it is necessary to observe some precaution in powdering and mixing the materials. The substances should be separately powdered, then mixed by means of a wooden spatula, and the mixture kept in tin cans away from moisture or heat. The sulphur directed is sometimes omitted from the formula on account of its disagreeable vapor, but it is not generally objectionable in the quantities used.

## BLUE FIRE.

Dark blue may be made by taking :

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Sulphur               | 1 ounce.  |
| Burnt alum            | 1 ounce.  |
| Carbonate of copper   | 1 ounce.  |
| Chlorate of potassium | 4 ounces. |
| Shellac               | 1 ounce.  |

Powder the drugs fine and mix with the shellac in moderately coarse powder.

Light blue may be made by taking :

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Sulphur               | 1 ounce.  |
| Burnt alum            | 2 ounces. |
| Chlorate of potassium | 4 ounces. |
| Shellac               | 1 ounce.  |

Mix the same as the preceding.

## GREEN FIRE.

Dark green may be made by taking :

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Nitrate of barium     | 4 ounces. |
| Boric acid            | 1 ounce.  |
| Chlorate of potassium | 3 ounces. |
| Sulphur               | 1 ounce.  |
| Shellac               | 2 ounces. |

Powder the drugs fine and mix with the shellac in moderately coarse powder.

Light green may be made by taking :

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Carbonate of barium   | 2 ounces. |
| Sulphur               | 1 ounce.  |
| Chlorate of potassium | 4 ounces. |
| Shellac               | 2 ounces. |

Mix as the preceding.

## RED FIRE.

Dark red may be made by taking :

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Nitrate of strontium  | 6 ounces. |
| Chlorate of potassium | 2 ounces. |
| Sulphur               | 1 ounce.  |
| Shellac               | 1 ounce.  |

Powder the drugs fine and mix with the shellac in moderately coarse powder.

Light red or pink may be made by using only half the quantity of the nitrate of strontium, or as follows :

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Chalk                  | 2 ounces. |
| Sulphur                | 1 ounce.  |
| Carbonate of potassium | 3 ounces. |
| Charcoal               | 1 ounce.  |
| Nitrate of potassium   | 3 ounces. |
| Shellac                | 1 ounce.  |

Powder and mix as the preceding.

## VIOLET FIRE.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Burnt alum             | 1 ounce. |
| Carbonate of potassium | 1 ounce. |
| Sulphur                | 1 ounce. |

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Chlorate of potassium | 4 ounces. |
| Shellac               | 1 ounce.  |

Powder the drugs fine and mix with the shellac in moderately coarse powder.

## WHITE FIRE.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Nitrate of potassium | 8 ounces. |
| Charcoal             | 1 ounce.  |
| Sulphur              | 1 ounce.  |
| Shellac              | 1 ounce.  |

## YELLOW FIRE.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Sulphur                   | 1 ounce.  |
| Dried carbonate of sodium | 2 ounces. |
| Chlorate of potassium     | 5 ounces. |
| Shellac                   | 1 ounce.  |

Powder and mix as the preceding.

"The foregoing are all the colored fires that are generally required for theatrical illuminations, street parades, etc., but a great variety of other colors may be made by variously combining them, and many shades of color may be made by varying the quantity of the ingredients used.

## LIQUID COLORED FIRES OR FLAMES.

"These may be made by dissolving certain substances to saturation in alcohol or other liquids which will dissolve them, and burn rapidly. They are best ignited in a shallow iron pan, which, for safety, should be set in a shallow pan of water. Considerable caution is required in burning these liquids, that accidents may be prevented.

"The substances used should be finely powdered and triturated with the alcohol in a mortar.

"Blue may be made by dissolving acetate of zinc in alcohol; green, by dissolving boric acid in alcohol; red, by dissolving nitrate of strontium in alcohol, or by making a strong tincture of lycopodium; violet, by dissolving carbonate of potassium in alcohol; yellow, by dissolving nitrate of sodium in alcohol; white, by dissolving camphor in alcohol.

"Another method of exhibiting colored fires, and perhaps the best of all, is to mix the finely powdered substances which produce the colors, as above, with a moderately thick solution of shellac in alcohol. They are thus suspended, and when burned give forth their characteristic color." *Formulary.*

## Therapeutics of Damiana.

The therapeutics of damiana seems to have progressed from the merely empirical stage to a point where it can be prescribed with something like scientific accuracy. Though slower in action, it is analogous to strychnia in effect, but more tonic than the latter. On the bowels it promotes increased peristalsis, causing 1 or 2 mushy stools per day, and it is an effective remedy in the habitual constipation of neurotic subjects, especially of those who are victims of sexual perversion. Increased diuresis follows its use, and many cases of irritable bladder and urethra are very greatly benefitted by it. On the heart, also, it acts as a tonic sedative equal in some cases of functional disturbance to cactus grandiflorus. From the above resume, it is plain why damiana has proven so efficacious in cases of nerve

exhaustion resulting from sexual excesses, and why, far from being a direct stimulant of erotic desires, it has been found to act as a sedative to abnormal sexual appetite. In short, it is not a "specific," but its so-called specific action is but the result of its general tonic effect.—*Cleveland Med. Journal.*

## Hazel-Nut Oil.

This oil has recently been examined and appears to be almost, if not quite, as useful for medicinal purposes, as almond oil. It possesses a mild taste and smell and is of a bright yellow colour. It is not a drying oil. Its specific gravity is .9164. With the chaidin test it gives a firm yellowish mass. It contains a small quantity of free fatty acids, one gramme neutralising .0035 gramme of potash. Its saponification equivalent is 191.4, and its iodine absorption 83.2. It becomes solid at 20° and becomes liquid again at 4°. The fatty acids solidify at 9° and melt at 17°. They do not give the colour reactions of the acids of almond oil.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

## Against the Code.

A lady not feeling so well as she liked, went to consult a physician. "Well, said the doctor, after looking at her tongue, feeling her pulse, and asking her sundry questions, "I should like to advise you—ahem!—to get married."

"Are you single, doctor?" inquired the fair patient, with a significant smile.

"I am, my dear lady; but it is not etiquette, you know, for physicians to take their own prescriptions."—*Medical Bulletin.*

## Tolypyrrin and Antipyrrin.

These homologues, obtained in similar manners, resemble each other greatly. An easy method of distinguishing them is, therefore, useful. A weak solution of tolypyrrin is rendered turbid by the addition of soda solution, whilst antipyrrin is only precipitated in strong solutions. If a mixture of tolypyrrin with antipyrrin is suspected, the melting point will indicate it, since it melts below the melting point of antipyrrin.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

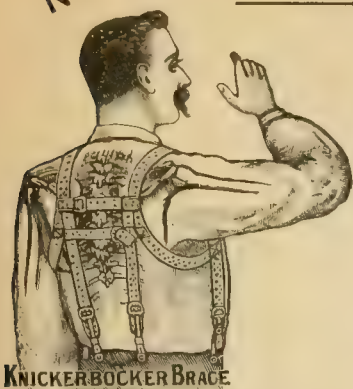
## Caffeine-Chloral.

Chloral possesses the well-known property of most aldehydes, of combining with feebly basic compounds, such as formamide, urea, cyanogen, &c. It does so with caffeine. The compound so formed appears to be very useful in relieving constipation. The compound occurs in colorless tables, easily soluble in water. Professor Ewald, of Berlin, has used it in hypodermic solution, in doses of 2 to 3 gramme at a time, given two or three times a day.—*Journal de Pharmaceut. Anciens.*

KERO-MOL OIL is the volatile oil of a Japanese *Lindera*, the *Lindera ferriana*.



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE  
**KNICKERBOCKER**  
**Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—  
**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around to be body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto,  
and other Wholesale Druggists.



## JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

**JOHNSON & JOHNSON**—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER  
400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOU-  
SANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE  
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE—AS  
GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRO-  
NOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION  
THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

Order of your wholesale house and specify

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Prices and all information on application to

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25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

## JONES' Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

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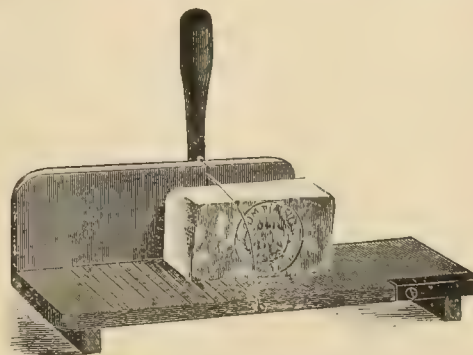
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

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**Vanilla Cultivation in Mexico.\***

At the time of the conquest of Mexico, the Aztecs used the vanilla for flavouring chocolate. The Spaniards learned its use from them and introduced it into Europe. Gathered at first from the vines growing wild in the forests, its cultivation as a special industry became profitable, though just at what date there are no records to show; but we find that as early as 1760 there were *vainillales*, or vanilla plantations in the vicinity of Papantla.

A native of Eastern Mexico, this plant grows wild in the State of Vera Cruz, from one extremity to the other of its coast line, and from the sea beach up to the mountains of the Sierra. It is cultivated mainly in the cantons of Misantha and Papantla, in that State, the little that is produced in Oaxaca being for the most part gathered from the vines which grow wild and uncultivated in the forests.

The vanilla plant belongs to the orchid family, has a pulpy stem which grows to several yards in length, attaches itself to trees, and appears to be little dependent

\*From the *Revista Financiera Mexicana*.  
*Phar. JI.*

on the soil for nourishment. The leaves are lanceolate and pulpy, and the yellow flowers bud from the axilla formed by the leaves with the stem. The fruit is a pod from six to twelve inches long, and about half an inch in diameter at its thickest part, tapering down towards the stem, curved in its entire length, dark green in its earlier stages, and yellow when fully ripe. It is filled with minute black seeds, somewhat resembling iron filings. When prepared for market, the pod becomes reduced to about a quarter of its original thickness, is black in color, and, it is needless to say, emits a very agreeable perfume.

Six varieties of vanilla are known in Mexico, namely, the mansa, the cimarrona, the mestiza, the pompona, the puerco, and the mono. Of these the mansa is the only one cultivated. The cimarrona, or wild vanilla, has a more pointed leaf and a thinner vine than the mansa; the pod is shorter, rounder, and thinner. The mestiza has more pointed leaves than the mansa, but less so than the cimarrona; the size of the pods is smaller than those

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The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

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STRATHROY, CANADA

# Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA  
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A DISORDERED LIVER,

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IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR YOU  
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FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS  
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Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

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NEW YORK CITY.**



of the *mansa*, and larger than those of the *cinarrona*. This variety is scarce, and when prepared it can hardly be distinguished from the *mansa*. The *pompona* (*siguerante* or *banana vanilla*, as the *Totonaco* Indians, who occasionally eat it, call this variety) has larger and rounder leaves, and a vine one half thicker than the *mansa*; the pod is double the size, and triangular in shape, resembling somewhat a badly nourished plantain; it has an extremely pleasant smell, not unlike anise, and is used in *Habana* by the tobacco manufacturers to mix with cigars. The *puerco* and *mono*, which grow wild and resemble the *cinarrona*, are not used in commerce.

There is yet another vanilla, called the *tarro*, or bamboo vanilla, which is considered by many as a distinct species, but is really nothing else than the *mansa* grown in the *tarrales* or bamboo thickets in the depths of the virgin forests, where it does not receive a sufficiency of sun and air, and produces a pod thinner and longer than the ordinary *mansa*.

The vanilla buyers formerly divided the prepared bean into four classes namely:

1. The beans or pods from six and a half inches long and upwards, short in the neck or stalk, sound and black; the beans which become split or open, provided they have the foregoing qualities, and the split does not extend more than a third of the pod. This class was again subdivided into *terciada*, which is composed of the

shortest pods; *primera chica*, which contains the next in size; *primera grande*, the next; *marca menor*, the next; and *marca mayor*, the largest of all.

2. Those pods which differ from the *terciada* only in being shorter, two of them counting as one of the first class.

3. *Zacate*, or the pods of all sizes which are imperfect through being gathered before becoming properly ripe, or being over cured, *pescoruda*, *vana*, *cucula*, and *apocoyonada*, all names for pods in a more or less damaged condition; and *cinarrona* or wild vanilla in good or fair condition, three pods counting as one of the first class.

4. The *rezacate*, composed of the very short pods; of those split clear up to the stalk; of the badly damaged; of the very immature; and of the very much over cured, which resembles a piece of wood; of this fourth class, six pods counted as one of the first class. The quantity of this and of the second class, was always very limited.

At the present day, the only distinction made is between the best class and the *cinarrona* and *rezacate*, the last two being sold at a very much lower price than the former. Both buying and selling are carried out by count.

*Santonolactone* has been recommended as a substitute name for *santonin*, in order to prevent its being confounded with *strychnine*.

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## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.  
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.  
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WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.  
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*We have given our Holiday Line special attention this season and we are now ready to fill orders.*

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FANCY PAPER BOXES,  
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PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDER.

*It being our desire to have the Leading Druggists throughout the Dominion handle our goods, should our representative not call on you regularly, please notify us that we may arrange to do so.*

*Mail business solicited and given the best of attention.*

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

OUR 8 OZ. PACKAGE.

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use half a dozen mediums to  
reach the trade.



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Reaches the Drug Trade in all Provinces of the Dominion—guaranteeing a circulation unattained by any other.

REFERENCES:—OUR ADVERTISERS.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....  | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..  | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..  | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLOIDION, lb.....            | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 18   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, Ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | Hops, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16½   | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA.....                   | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 75     | 80     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 65    | 70    | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 75    | 85    | Short, lb.....                   | 22   | 25   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 40    | 45    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 65     | 70     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    |       | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 50  | 4 75  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50  | 6 75  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



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## Extra Purified

# EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

**The Finest Quality Made.**

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents for Canada, Toronto.

### DRUG REPORTS.

#### Ontario.

Business shows signs of improvement.

Opium has advanced fully 10 per cent. during the past month. The future of this article is mere speculation. Morphia, of course, sympathises with it and is quoted higher.

Solol, demand large, stocks in the city about exhausted.

Coca Leaves and Cocaine are lower.

Spices generally are higher for first-class goods.

Oils of Bergamot, Cassia, Eucalyptus and Winter Green, are easier.

Gum Arabics, easier.

Gum Shellac, higher.

#### England.

London, Sept. 26th, 1893.

The month has been rather a dull one for business although there are signs of improvement. This is particularly noticeable in drugs, the chemical market generally being flat.

Quinine has hardened during the last week and with a fair demand prices were higher.

Cascara and Jalap are also dearer owing to scarcity of supplies on this side.

Adverse reports have been confirmed as to the Otto de Rose crop this year and a considerable increase in value of all grades has taken place.

From the same cause the English Essential Oils of Lavender and Peppermint are much dearer.

Balsam of Peru is easier.

Ergot, a shade lower.

Jaborandi Leaves are very scarce and dear.

Pilocarpine is quoted at a considerable advance.

Demand for Sulphate of Copper has slightly enhanced values, but the increase is not regarded as permanent.

The coal strike which still continues has affected Caustic Potash, only a small amount being now produced.

Oxalic Acid is very firm and the price advancing, as no stock exists.

Bleaching Powder is in the same category with Caustic Soda and from the same cause.

#### Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

M. Roussillon prepares this syrup from a solution which he claims to be unalterable when kept. Iodine, 16.40 Gm., iron filings, 8 Gm., and distilled water, 30 Gm., are heated together until the reaction is complete, and the solution filtered whilst hot into a vessel containing pure glycerin, 220 Gm. The filter is washed with a jet of boiling distilled water, and the mixed liquids are then warmed gently until the contents of the vessel weigh 240 Grammes. The solution is immediately poured into well dried vials, containing when filled 18, 36, and 72 Grammes respectively, these are at once corked securely and, when cool, the corks are well paraffined. When required for use the contents of the vials are mixed with sufficient syrup to make  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 Litre of syrup of iodide of iron, according to size, and both the solution and syrup thus prepared are said to keep without change. *Journ. de Pharm.*

#### Oleo-Creasote.

This ester of oleic acid and creasote is a yellow, oily liquid, having a faint odor of creasote but free from the caustic taste of creasote; it is insoluble in water, alcohol and glycerine, but easily soluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Being a neutral body, daily doses of 10-15 grams can be administered without interfering with the functions of the stomach. It can be

made by allowing 74.4 gm. pure creasote and 109.2 gm. pure oleic acid to stand for several hours before heating in an oil-bath to 135° C. for 1½ hours; the product is then repeatedly washed with distilled water, next with a dilute soda solution and lastly again with distilled water; to remove the last traces of water it is agitated with anhydrous sodium sulphate. The yield is rather unsatisfactory, as only about fifty per cent. of the theoretical quantity is obtained. C. Levy, *Journ. der Pharm. u. Els.-Lothr.*—*Amer. Jt. Pharm.*

#### Mixtures That Explode.

Beri and Cari Mantroud in a note presented to the Paris Chemical Society state that by mixing barium hypophosphite and potassium chlorate, dried and pulverized separately, an exceedingly combustible substance is obtained. Ignited in the open air a dull explosion takes place, but the slightest obstacle to the free escape of the gases renders the explosion terrifically violent, analogous to that of fulminate of mercury. This powder is exploded by any gentle shock, the striking of the pestle against the side of the mortar, for instance. A mixture of syrupy sodium hypophosphite with sodium chlorate in powder, forms an explosive as violent as nitroglycerin. Heated on a leaf of platinum this mixture first liquifies, then dries, and suddenly explodes, blowing a hole through the platinum foil.

TONQUINOL is a new compound offered as a substitute for musk, and is said by the patentees (Germany) to be a derivative of a nitrated terpene and a nitrated sulpho-acid of xyol. Tonquinol is in the form of a white crystalline powder, which, after solution in fifty parts of alcohol, may be mixed with water in all proportions. It is claimed to be very permanent and cheaper than Baur's artificial musk.

It is the men who investigate that progress; the conditions of yesterday are seldom repeated.

|  |                 |       |   |                  |                 |                                   |                 |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40              | 45   |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. true                 | 20               | 25              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 30              | 35   |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins                               | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins                   | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10   |
| LUPULIN, oz.   | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11   |
| LYCOPIDIUM, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13   |
| MACE, lb.  | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25   |
| MANNA, lb.   | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50   |
| MOSS, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| Irish, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.  | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12   |
| NUTMEGS, lb.   | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                   | 75               | 80              | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   | 15              | 18   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80   |
| OAKUM, lb.   | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 2 00 |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30   |
| Citrine, lb.   | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20   |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 11               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                       | 65              | 70   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin,                                    | 25               | 30              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80   |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash                         | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50   |
| Adhesive, yd.  | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Gallbanum Comp., lb.                                 | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Lead, lb.  | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Cont's, lb.                          | 15               | 16              | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| White, lb.   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACETI, lb.                             | 50               | 55              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55   |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16   |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80   |
| Blood, lb.   | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Bitter, lb.  | 27              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped                        | 5                | 6               | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | CHEMICALS.                                  |                  |                 |                                   | 20              | 25   |
| Cohosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 40              | 45   |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45   |
| Columbo, lb.   | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16   |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9    |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85   |
| Galangal, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15   |
| Genitan, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8    |
| Ground, lb.  | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                    | 22               | 25              | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 3                | 5               | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9    |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 18               | 20              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5    |
| Po., lb.   | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7    |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 25               | 30              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45   |
| Po., lb.   | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 75               | 80              | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35   |
| Ginseng, lb.   | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 12               | 13              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 1 00             | 1 10            | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 13               | 17              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 35               | 38              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60   |
| Indian Hemp  | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 1 80             | 2 00            | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20   |
| Ipecac, lb.  | 2 65            | 2 75  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 2 80            | 3 00  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 5                | 6               | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3    |
| Jalap, lb.   | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 18               | 20              | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 60              | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                             | 90               | 1 10            | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 30              | 35   |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 40               | 45              | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95   |
| Licorice, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 90               | 1 00            | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 4                | 5               | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Mandrake, lb.  | 13              | 18    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | Powdered, lb.                               | 3                | 4               | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65   |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880                    | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30   |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12               | 13              | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Pink, lb.  | 75              | 80    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75   |
| Parsley, lb.   | 30              | 35    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55   |
| Pleurisy, lb.  | 20              | 25    | Muriate, lb.                                | 12               | 16              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Poke, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55               | 60              | Muriate, oz.                      | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16               | 18              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 25            | 2 30 |
| Rhatany, lb.   | 20              | 30    | ANTINERVIN, oz.                             | 85               | 00              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40   |
| Rhubarb, lb.   | 75              | 2 50  | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                              | 1 00             | 1 10            | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50   |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 2 00             | 2 25            | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain       | 5               | 6    |
| Cut, lb.   | 50              | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25               | 30              | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Senega, lb.  | 55              | 65    | Fowler's sol., lb.                          | 13               | 15              | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10 |
| Squill, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60   |
| Stillingia, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | White, lb.                                  | 6                | 7               | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17   |



|                                    |       |      |                                    |      |       |                             |      |      |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 45    | 50   | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....             | 50   | 55    | Lemon, lb.....              | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 14    | 16   | THYMOL, Thymic acid, oz.....       | 55   | 60    | Lemongrass, lb.....         | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| Chlorate, Eng. lb.....             | 25    | 30   | VERATRINE, oz.....                 | 2 00 | 2 10  | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60   | 65   |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 30    | 33   | Zinc, Acetate, lb.....             | 70   | 75    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 75    | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....                 | 25   | 30    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75 | 5 00 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....            | 40    | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....        | 13   | 15    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10    | 12   | Iodide, oz.....                    | 60   | 65    | Origanum, lb.....           | 65   | 70   |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 4 00  | 4 10 | Oxide, lb.....                     | 13   | 60    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Nitrate, gran., lb.....            | 8     | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....                  | 9    | 11    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 50    | 55   | Valerianate, oz.....               | 25   | 30    | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Perchlorate, Red, lb.....          | 50    | 55   | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>             |      |       | Pimento, lb.....            | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32    | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....       | 75   | 80    | Rhodium, oz.....            | 80   | 85   |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 30    | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                     | 50   | 60    | Rose, oz.....               | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25    | 30   | Amber, crude, lb.....              | 40   | 45    | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70   | 75   |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....               | 35    | 40   | Rect., lb.....                     | 65   | 70    | Rue, oz.....                | 25   | 30   |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....         | 25    | 28   | Anise, lb.....                     | 2 75 | 3 00  | Sand d'wood, lb.....        | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| Oils, oz.....                      | 32    | 38   | Bay, oz.....                       | 50   | 60    | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16    | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....                  | 1 00 | 1 25  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 3 75  | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                      | 90   | 1 00  | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20    | 22   | Cajuput, lb.....                   | 1 80 | 1 90  | Spruce, lb.....             | 65   | 70   |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....   | 90    | 1 00 | Capsteam, oz.....                  | 60   | 65    | Tansy, lb.....              | 1 25 | 4 50 |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 1 00  | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                   | 3 50 | 3 75  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30    | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                    | 1 40 | 1 50  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75  | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....          | 1 50 | 1 60  | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 63    | 65   | Citronelle, lb.....                | 70   | 75    | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3     | 6    | Clove, lb.....                     | 1 60 | 1 65  | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>          |      |      |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10    | 12   | Copaiba, lb.....                   | 1 60 | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9    | 11   |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3     | 6    | Croton, lb.....                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40    | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                     | 9 50 | 10 00 | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Salicylate, lb.....                | 1 80  | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                     | 5 50 | 6 00  | COTTONSEED, gal.....        | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Sulphate, lb.....                  | 2     | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....                  | 20   | 25    | LARD, gal.....              | 90   | 1 00 |
| Sulphite, lb.....                  | 10    | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....                | 1 50 | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 65   | 67   |
| SOMNIF, oz.....                    | 85    | 90   | Fennel, lb.....                    | 1 60 | 1 75  | Raw, gal.....               | 63   | 65   |
| SPIRIT NITRO, lb.....              | 30    | 60   | Geranium, oz.....                  | 1 75 | 1 80  | NEATFOOT, gal.....          | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| STROBILUM, Nitrate, lb.....        | 18    | 20   | Rose, lb.....                      | 3 20 | 3 50  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| STROBILUM, crystals, oz.....       | 1 00  | 1 10 | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00  | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| SULFONAL, oz.....                  | 32    | 34   | Wood, lb.....                      | 70   | 75    | PALM, lb.....               | 12   | 13   |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....       | 2 1/2 | 4    | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....    | 3 00 | 3 50  | SPERM, gal.....             | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Pure precipitated, lb.....         | 13    | 20   | Garden, lb.....                    | 1 50 | 1 75  | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 65   | 68   |

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### Study and Progress in Pharmacy.

An extract from an address delivered by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D., before the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy.

Your studies should not cease when you pass your examinations. They ought to continue throughout your whole life. And I think you are particularly fortunate in having such subjects of study as those which you have chosen, for drugs and their actions and uses are alike interesting to the savage who depends on them for obtaining his food or defending himself from wild beasts, to the romancer of the middle ages, in whose works charms, philtres, and potions played a prominent part, and to the modern novelist, as shown, for example, in 'The Count of Monte Christo.'

The method of preparing drugs for use is always rude at first, and becomes more and more refined as knowledge advances. Primitive man is content to get drunk on simple fermented liquors, but as he becomes civilized he tries to find out the essence or spirit of this liquor, and discovers alcohol. Who first made this grand discovery it is hard to say. According to Christopher North—

"No wonder that the Irish boys should be so free and frisky,  
For St. Patrick was the very man who first  
invented whiskey."

If St. Patrick really did this, he has the priority in point of time, for he flourished in the 4th century, while Albucasis, who was the first person quoted by Pereira as acquainted with distilling, in Europe at least, only lived in the 12th century.

The crude materials once employed must often have been very disagreeable both to sight and smell. The ingredients of the witches' cauldron mentioned by

Shakespeare are not unfair specimens of the kind of drugs formerly used :—

"Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,  
Witches' mummy, maw and gulf  
Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark;  
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' the dark.  
Liver of blaspheming Jew,  
Gall of goat, and slips of yew,  
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse,  
Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;  
Finger of birth-strangled babe,  
Ditch-delivered by a drab,  
Make the gruel thick and slab.  
Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,  
For the ingredients of our cauldron.  
Double, double toil and trouble,  
Fire, burn, and cauldron bubble."

The plan here described of measuring the time for which the cauldron should boil is a primitive one, and yet I believe it is still used in the present day. Usually when one wants to boil an egg, one puts it in boiling water and allows it to remain three or four minutes by a watch. But when watches were not so plentiful the time used to be measured by an hour glass, in which the sand slowly ran through a narrow aperture. A still simpler way is to sing or chant a few verses of some song, and I believe this is yet sometimes sometimes done. If the boiling is to be long continued it will make the measure of time more accurate to dance as well as sing, because the rhythm of the song and dance together will tend to fall into the natural rhythm of respiration, which is about sixteen or eighteen a minute. In this way, both Shakespeare's witches and the primitive pharmacists could regulate the time of boiling their drugs pretty precisely without either an hour glass or a watch. For longer periods of preparation the moon was used, and we still have a remnant of this practice in the word "menstruum," so frequently used in place of "solvent," which obtained its name because many drugs were allowed to soak during a whole month in the liquid which was to dissolve out the active part.

In Shakespeare's lines we also find the idea of the month as the time for preparing active substances, although here the preparation consists in the secretion of poison by a "toad which, under the cold stone, days and nights hath thirty-one, sweated venom." There is an object also in catching it asleep, for it would thus have less opportunity of discharging any of the venom contained in the skin before it was popped into the pot. The history of toads and the ideas which have prevailed about them is very instructive, for it shows how the beliefs of one generation may be scouted by another and again re-

established on a firmer footing many years afterwards. I remember reading as a child a story of how King John was poisoned by a friar who dropped a toad into his wine, but sober books of natural history forty or fifty years ago scouted the idea of toads being poisonous at all. A little while ago, however, Dr. Leonard Guthrie sent me an interesting account of a wicked Italian woman whose husband was dying of dropsy. He took so long about it that his wife became tired of the process, and thought that she would help him on. She accordingly caught a toad and put it in his wine, so that he should drink the liquid and die, but instead of doing this, to her astonishment and disgust he completely recovered. Forty years ago this story would have been scouted as equally mythical with that of King John, but now we know that it is precisely what the woman would have expected if she had only been acquainted with the researches of modern pharmacology. For the skin of the toad secretes a poison, the active principle of which—phrynin—has an action very much resembling that of digitalis, which is the remedy, par excellence, for dropsy depending on heart disease. It is quite possible that some of these days we may get some enterprising firm advertising essence of toad as of superlative virtue for the cure of dropsy. In the same way as one formerly laughed at the idea of toads being poisonous at all, one may sneer at the exactitude with which rules were laid down for the collection of herbs, so that the witches were careful to collect the root of the hemlock at night. But the researches of Sachs, and more recently those of Horace Brown, have shown that starch is formed in the leaves of plants during the day and is consumed during the night. I do not know whether a similar process goes on in the root or not, but, if so, a given weight of a plant collected during the night would be more active than the same weight collected during the day. It is just possible, then, that Shakespeare's witches showed more wisdom in their mode of collecting plants than we moderns do, but even if this be so, we are far ahead of them in knowing the active principles to which the plants owe their physiological and remedial action.

It was just about the beginning of the present century that the first alkaloid, morphine, was discovered. And by whom was this discovery made? Not by a man who had all the appliances of a large in-



stitution at his disposal, but by an apothecary in a small German town. It was no doubt isolated previously by a French apothecary, but he did not understand its alkali-like nature, and ascribed its reaction to admixture with alkalis. This apothecary, Serturmer, in the small German town—one might almost say village—not only separated the alkaloid but described its basic properties, recognized its likeness to ammonia, and described the acid—meconic acid—with which it is combined in the poppy. Ever since this discovery the number of alkaloids isolated from plants has been steadily increasing. But of late years chemists have not been content with simply obtaining new alkaloids from plants. They have set to work to make them artificially. Perhaps they have not been quite so successful as had been anticipated, but in the effort to make them numerous bodies have been manufactured, which are becoming of very great use in medicine; so numerous, indeed, are they, and so fast are they increasing, that it is becoming very hard work to keep one's knowledge of them abreast with the times, and a list of new remedies not very many months old is already antiquated.

But great as this department of chemistry is, there is another equally important, which appears to be just coming to the front. I mean the formation of alkaloids in the bodies of animals and of men. We know already that plants frequently contain more than one alkaloid, and that these sometimes have an antagonistic physiological action. Jaborandi, for example contains two alkaloids, pilocarpine and jaborine, which in their action almost completely antagonise each other, so that one might possibly obtain a specimen of jaborandi having little or no physiological action, and yet containing abundance of alkaloid. Others again, such as *nuxvomica*, contain two alkaloids which, like brucine and strychnine, have a similar action and will assist each other. New alkaloids appear to be formed in the animal body, and these have not always the same physiological action. It would appear, for example, that during the day substances having a morphine-like action are formed more quickly than they are excreted, so that towards night the accumulation of these narcotic bodies tends to produce slumber, and so the individual goes to sleep for the night. But during sleep a different set of substances is produced which have a stimulant action, and as these go on accumulating while the narcotic substances are being excreted, the sleep becomes lighter and lighter, until at last the stimulant action gets the upper hand, and the person awakes. Now it is evident that just as the alkaloids derived from plants may antagonize each other, so the alkaloids formed in the body may more or less completely antagonize the action of alkaloids given as medicines, and indeed experience by the bedside has long ago shown that the best time to give a narcotic is in the evening, when sleep would naturally occur of itself. We have

been accustomed hitherto to look far too exclusively to the action of a drug, forgetting altogether that the result which it produces in a living body is the reaction between the drug itself and the organism. We have to deal not with one factor but with two, and just as the result may be varied by altering the remedy administered, so it may also be changed by altering the body of the recipient. In cases of uremia or of approaching diabetic coma one must always be careful how one gives opium or morphine, because a dose which would otherwise be harmless may tend to bring on profound coma. A great deal has been written lately in the medical papers about death from anæsthetics, and especially from chloroform, and the utmost care is now used to obtain anæsthetics free from impurity, because impurities have been looked upon, and probably rightly, as being responsible for some deaths. But it is quite possible that the impurity, if we may so term it, is not always to be found in the chloroform administered, but actually exists in the body itself in the form of alkaloidal substances which, in combination with chloroform, tend to produce death. Lately Professor Poehl, of St. Petersburg, was visiting this country, and he informed me that in Russia they are now beginning to pay much attention to this subject, and they are now able, by analysing the urine beforehand, to tell whether the administration of chloroform will be dangerous in any case or not. If the quantity of alkaloidal substances which they can precipitate from it is great, the administration of the anæsthetic will almost certainly be risky, whereas if the alkaloidal substances are scanty, the anæsthetic can be administered with perfect safety. In a tolerably large proportion of the deaths recently recorded, the anæsthetic had previously been taken by the same persons with perfect safety. Why death should occur in such persons after a second or third administration has hitherto been a mystery, but it can now be readily understood on the supposition that from indigestion, imperfect action of the liver, or some other cause, the alkaloids were more abundant at the time of the fatal administration than they were on the previous occasions. The idea which is now being worked out in Russia occurred to me several years ago, and therefore some of the experiments made by the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, of which I was a member, were made with the object of ascertaining whether disease of the kidneys induced by cantharides, or the alteration in tissue change generally which is induced by phosphorus, would render the administration of chloroform more dangerous. The number of these experiments was too small to lead to any positive result, and at that time there was no good method of quickly determining the amount of alkaloidal substances in the urine, although this can now be done with considerable rapidity and approximate accuracy.

Rich fields of new investigation, rich harvests of practical usefulness in reliev-

ing disease and in prolonging life, are rapidly opening out, but how are these to be utilised? In Germany, pharmacological institutes connected with the different universities are fully equipped, and the salaries of the professors and assistants are paid by the State. These institutions contain departments for the chemical investigation of crude substances, of isolated alkaloids, or of manufactured products, and also for the experimental investigation of the physiological action of these substances. It has not unfrequently happened that all the results obtained in an experimental research have been discredited because the drug which the experimenter used was not pure, and a great deal of confusion in regard to the physiological action of the alkaloids of opium has probably been due to various experimenters having worked either with impure alkaloids or with substances which, although bearing the same name, were in reality perfectly different. All this is avoided in Germany by the conjoined action of the chemical and experimental departments in a pharmacological laboratory, but in this country there existed until recently almost no means by which a pharmacological experimenter could be sure that he was really dealing with a pure substance, or even with the substance at all which he supposed himself to be employing. Some years ago, when wishing to demonstrate upon myself the action of nitrite of amyl, I was amazed to find that I inhaled from the bottle which was labelled "Nitrite of Amyl" for several minutes without experiencing the least physiological effect, the reason being that although the drug had been bought as a specimen of nitrite of amyl, it did not contain a single particle of the nitrite. Now, thanks to the liberality of the Pharmaceutical Society, guided by the wisdom of the President and Council, a Research Laboratory has been established which has already done most excellent work, and gives promise of still more in the future. That complicated subject, the alkaloids of aconite, is being unravelled, and Professor Dunstan has prepared pure specimens of the different nitrites which have been tested physiologically by Professor Cash. One great disadvantage under which pharmacological workers in this country previously lay, as compared with those in Germany, is being removed by the formation of a Research Laboratory by the Pharmaceutical Society, and in it men will no doubt be trained who will not only greatly benefit pharmacy, but may supply the want which may ere long be felt of ascertaining the susceptibility of a patient to the action of a drug before its administration. This may no doubt be done, to a considerable extent, by medical men themselves, but medical men are often too busy to give the requisite time. Many of them have not got, and cannot during the intervals of a busy practice acquire, the requisite chemical knowledge, and even when they have the knowledge and the time they may not always have the apparatus or the reagents at their hand, and it will thus, in many instances



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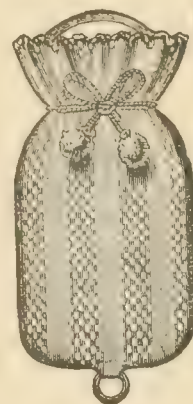
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### Movements of Graduates.

H. N. Paekert, gold medallist of class of 1893, is manager of a pharmacy, cor. 18th and Baker sts., Detroit, Mich.

W. A. Simson, class '93, is manager of a pharmacy, Kentville, N. S.

Geo. R. McCuen, of Guelph, and V. Mundy, of Hamilton, both of class of '93, are employed as prescription clerks by Dorgan & Merritt, 61st st. and 9th ave., New York City.

C. E. Brennan, class '93, holds a very lucrative position as manager of a dispensing pharmacy in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. B. Montgomery, late of Gerrard st., cor. Yonge st., Toronto, has accepted a position in New York City.

John M. Spencer, winner of the College silver medal and the Heebner gold medal, class of '93, is in the employ of the Canada Chemical Manufacturing Co. as assistant chemist.

Septimus Ryall, winner of the dispensing medal, class of '93, is now located in Winnipeg.

Geo. T. Maynard, class of '93, was obliged to give up an excellent position in New York City, owing to ill-health, and has returned to his home in Port Hope, Ont.

Chas. H. Allison, class of '93, is managing the retail pharmacy of C. D. Daniel, Chairman of the Education Committee of O. C. P., at the corner of Bleeker and Carlton sts., Toronto.

T. O. Wilkinson, class of '93, is now plying the mortar in the Wooden Nutmeg State, under the Stars and Stripes.

It is only the really busy man who can find time to attend to the demands of others for assistance.

### TRADE NOTES.

Manley's drug store, Warton, Ont., is being thoroughly refitted.

Rosebrugh & Co., Yonge st., Toronto, have made an assignment.

Fire and water damaged the drug stock of W. B. Fullerton, Gananoque, last month.

John Hamilton has purchased the drug business of Dr. Standish, of Palmerston, Ont.

L. F. Cutten & Co., of Boissevain, Man., have dissolved partnership, John Bremner retiring.

Winslow Tilley, druggist, St. Marys, N. B., has been burned out. Insurance, \$2,000.

J. E. Defoy, druggist, of Montreal, has made an assignment. Liabilities about \$2500.

There are 97 students in attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

F. W. Meek, Strathroy, Ont., has sold his drug business to L. F. Austin, of Brighton, Ont.

Grosvenor & Richards, manufacturers of plasters, etc., of Boston, Mass., have made an assignment.

Wm. Kirkland, of Hespeler, Ont., has purchased the drug business of H. B. Howell, Galt, Ont.

J. H. Nasmyth, of Stratford, Ont., has purchased the drug business of G. H. Golding, Brantford, Ont.

Young & Scharschmidt, druggists, of Courtney, B. C., have opened a branch drug store in Union, B. C.

A. H. Dunlop, druggist, of Madoc, Ont., has made an assignment. He has only been in business two years.

H. M. Thompson, of the firm of Maw, Son & Thompson, London, England, is visiting Toronto on business intent.

Charles Mole, who for some years had a drug business in Strathroy, Ont., died Oct. 18th, at Sarnia, Ont., where he has lived recently.

H. Rosser, late of Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., has gone into the retail business in Bridgeport, Illinois.

F. Jordan, Goderich, Ont., has sold his drug business to his former clerk, J. E. Davis. Mr. Jordan intends retiring from business, but will still live in Goderich.

Prof. C. F. Heebner, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, has been appointed Lecturer in Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics at the University of Toronto.

H. Sherris and W. Murchison, of Toronto, have combined forces on Hallam's Expectorant and Adams' Root Beer as both have a good sale and should be profitable.

Mr. David, of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, has consented to be a candidate for the presidency of the Dom-

inion Commercial Travellers' Association, of Montreal.

The death is announced of John Kennedy, father of James A. Kennedy, of the wholesale drug firm of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont. Deceased was in his 66th year.

The Hearle Soap Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, have dissolved, R. Samuel retiring from the business, which will hereafter be carried on by W. E. Price, H. W. Powers, and John L. Woods.

W. B. McVey, formerly with R. W. McCarty, druggist, of St. John, N. B., and who is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass.

Matsuzo Natsumoto, one of the partners in the Japanese Brush Co., Tokio, has been in Toronto. The quality of Japanese brushes is gradually improving, and on account of cheap labor, it will in the future be a strong competitor with France.

### Pharmacy Students.

At a meeting of pharmacy students of Montreal, held on Oct. 21st, officers were elected as follows:—Wm. H. Johnson, president; J. Buntin, vice-president; J. C. Chretien Zaugg, treasurer; J. Laporte, secretary; committee, V. Bouteiller, R. Desilets, V. Giroux, E. Como, G. A. Deschenes. The annual dinner will be held early in January.

### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual major and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th Oct., when eight major and eight minor candidates presented themselves; of these four major and five minor candidates were accepted. Their names, in order of merit, are as follows:—As Licentiates of Pharmacy—James Douglas Webb, Montreal; Joseph Edmund Dube, Quebec; Triffle Delisle, Quebec, and Henry J. Pilon, Montreal. As Certified Clerks—William Arthur Hendrie, P. H. Gendron, J. B. Turcotte, J. A. Picotte and Phillipe Lupien, all of Montreal. The Board of Examiners were S. Lachance, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. Duberger, Waterloo; W. H. Chapman and J. R. Parkin, Montreal, with E. Muir secretary of the Board. Mr. Edmund Giroux, jr., Montreal, represented the Association in his capacity of 2nd vice-president.

### Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. Dorsey, lately assistant at Dr. Dodds', has entered the employ of Mr. Davies, his place at the Medical Hall being taken by Mr. Manson, formerly with Mr. Gourlie, of Summerside.

J. C. Milford has returned from the

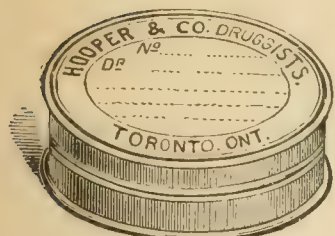


It is rather a curious fact that more students are initiated into the mysteries of the art of pharmacy at our London hospitals than in all the chemists' shops throughout the country. Every year some 300 to 400 young medical students have to undergo a course of practical pharmacy as part of their medical curriculum, and it would certainly be a rash computation to assert that as many apprentices enter the ranks of pharmacy annually. It is true that the instruction is necessarily short and incomplete, partly from the distaste exhibited by the students and partly from the limited period at the disposal of the teachers. To attempt in one course to educate students as to the theory of prescribing and the art of dispensing, together with a smattering of the Pharmacopœia and an elementary acquaintance of *materia medica*, is obviously absurd. The result is to be seen in the gross ignorance of incompatibles which is daily displayed by prescribers, whilst the dispensing doctors seem chiefly to rely upon ready-made mixtures and liquors which only require dilution with water. A visit to one of the larger hospitals is always interesting, and one of the trade journals here has recently described the principal London ones. The head dispenser, who is also frequently the teacher of pharmacy to the Medical College attached to the hospital, has supreme command of

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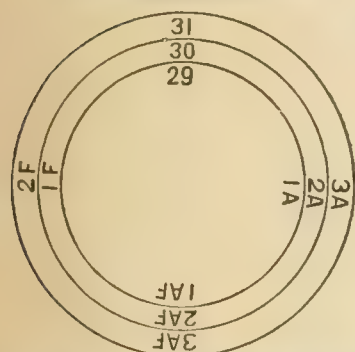
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his department. He controls the supply of drugs by inviting tenders or discriminating between those submitted. He supervises no small amount of manufacturing which is done in his laboratory and checks all poisons. Many of these laboratories are fitted up with steam pans and large tincture presses, etc., whilst the preparation of peptonized foods is part of the duties of the department. It is notorious that hospitals are extravagant with drugs and new preparations. Hospitals, indeed, in this country are essentially the proving ground for new drugs, since vivisection or experiments upon animals (not human) is so restricted. A hospital drug account is interesting and amounts often in value to \$25,000 per annum. It is remarkable to notice how the consumption of opium and quinine has been affected by the new remedies such as sulphonal, antipyrin, acetanilids, etc. The rise and fall of many members of the modern materia medica are faithfully chronicled in these accounts. Thus, strophanthus and terebene reached their high-water mark at one of the largest hospitals two years ago, and exhibit now a rapidly diminishing record. Curiously enough the evil-smelling iodoform still holds its own in spite of the numerous substitutes that have been recommended, and in the face of repeated statements that it is not an antiseptic at all.

The illness of Sir Andrew Clark, one of our leading physicians, is generally deplored. He is a particularly genial and courteous doctor, 'who has often shown his sympathy with chemists and eloquently applauded their efforts to advance in scientific attainment. In his consulting-room at Cavendish Square is a large silver vase, under a glass case, with an inscription indicating that it was the gift of a grateful patient who was snatched from the jaws of death by the distinguished physician. His prescriptions are delightfully different to those of most doctors, being written with evident care and in a delicate but plain hand-writing. He always employs a purple ink, so that, apart from the characteristic penmanship and signature, his prescriptions are distinguished at a glance. As an orator there are few men in the profession who equal him, and he is at his best in post-prandial speech-making.\*

The progress that is gradually being made in this country in devising methods to circumvent "cutting" in prices, is clearly marked by the reports which have been made lately in the *British and Colonial Druggist*. As the largest city in the world, London stands at the head of distributors of merchandise and the opinions of its leading patent-medicine houses must carry considerable weight. A few years ago any attempt to pin down the "scalper" would have been regarded as chimerical and wholesalers would have denounced all plans that were originated for the purpose. To day we see a growing tendency

to regard the idea of protecting prices as not only proper but feasible. Much of this conversion to a wholesome opinion on the subject is due to the intrepid manner in which Messrs. Elliman, of embrocation fame, have successfully carried out from the beginning their plan to meet this grievance. In spite of the number of large stores and other distributing agencies, Messrs. Elliman have managed to bind both wholesalers and retailers not to sell their goods below stipulated prices. The result has certainly been satisfactory, and, in spite of an occasional breaking-faith, the plan works harmoniously and with little friction. Before this plan was devised the wholesale trade repeatedly stated that nothing of the kind could ever succeed, and did their level best to pour cold water on the scheme, because it entailed extra clerical labor. But its success has clearly demonstrated the capacity of a manufacturer, who is determined about the matter, to protect the prices at which his goods shall be sold. All the nonsense, which even now is repeated by some out-of-date people, about free trade in a free country, sounds like bathos when we find a scheme carried out which hurts none and protects many. What is required now is the amalgamation of the firms and manufacturers who approve of this policy so that the best scheme may be adopted, instead of several plans being at work at the same time. The persuasion method is dead, and no amount of moral suasion will affect a "scalper." Some combined effort on the part of druggists to deal only with goods to which a living profit is attached would bring many a halting manufacturer to his senses. It is doubtless of very little use to murmur against what we regard as unjust trading, if we do not in some measure attempt to work with those who assist, and oppose those who retard a plan for mutual advantage. "Muslin druggists" have doubtless come to stay, but they are surely welcome to the portion without profit, if we can cut away the profitable ground from under their feet in return.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 26th, 1893.

### A Strong Endorsation.

The citizens of London, Ont., were startled last week on hearing of the sudden death of one of their prominent business men—Mr. T. A. Mara. It was not generally known that deceased had not been enjoying very good health for several weeks past, but he had just returned from a visit to Florida, where he had been trying to recuperate, in no better if not a worse condition than when he left. On Sunday last he decided to take a dose of rum and quinine, which mixture was prepared by a graduate of the College in Strong's drug store. During the night it became evident that the unfortunate man was growing gradually worse, and the family physician was immediately called in. On Monday morning he rallied for a short time, spoke to the physician in attendance, and then relapsed into uncon-

sciousness in which condition he remained until Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock, when he quietly passed away. Several of the leading physicians were in consultation the night before his death, and it was held by some that he had the symptoms of poisoning from morphine, while others maintained that he died from uremia, or poisoning from the kidneys. Mr. Strong naturally feels the position very keenly, as the medicine was procured in his store, but the kind expressions of regret and unabated confidence signed by forty-two of the physicians of the city will we hope, in a certain measure at least, satisfy him of their continued confidence.

The following physicians signed the document referred to:—

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| T. V. Hutchinson,      | J. B. Campbell, |
| J. S. Niven,           | H. A. McCallum, |
| Cl. T. Campbell,       | H. Goings,      |
| W. H. Moorhouse,       | A. R. Pingel,   |
| E. T. Eede,            | Geo. Hodge,     |
| H. Arnott,             | A. MacLaren,    |
| W. J. Logie,           | J. Wishart,     |
| J. A. Macgregor,       | Alex. Graham,   |
| W. J. Waugh,           | E. Macklin,     |
| G. H. Wilson,          | J. W. Fraser,   |
| J. Piper,              | Geo. Shultz,    |
| W. J. Mitchell,        | Chas. S. Moore, |
| F. P. Drake,           | O. Weld,        |
| Hadley William,        | Wm. Woodruff,   |
| Alison Jamieson,       | J. D. Wilson,   |
| L. Bakus,              | N. H. Beemer,   |
| Geo. C. Davis, D.D.S., | W. F. Roome,    |
| W. P. Ross,            | John B. Flock,  |
| J. Macarthur,          | J. H. Gardiner, |
| M. J. Hanavan,         | B. F. Butler,   |
| H. Meek,               | G. P. Westland, |
| F. R. Eccles.          |                 |

The drug stores of Messrs. Pettingill & Dawson, at Regina, N. W. T., were totally destroyed by fire Nov. 14th.

Four of the most prominent druggists in Vancouver, B. C., have been fined \$85 for selling poisons without registering. The Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted. Westminster and Nanaimo were similarly served.

THE spontaneous ignition of lupulin is reported from Bremen. On one of the trans-Atlantic steamers just about ready to sail smoke was seen to issue from a box; upon opening, to see the cause, the material, lupulin, burst into flames. The lupulin had been sent from some part of Bavaria, and was to be shipped to this country. The unconsumed portion was found to be thoroughly caked, due to the presence of moisture and thus furnishes the cause of the ignition; a material, rich in oil; moisture; large quantity and considerable time of storage by which the heat generated by the slow oxidation of the oil, was so much increased that it reached the ignition temperature.—(*Sundl Apotheker Ztg.*)—*Am. J. Pharmacy.*

Determination of Extract of Wine is rapidly effected by evaporating 5 c.c. of wine in a tared watch-glass and drying it for thirty minutes in a water drying stove. Sweet wines must first be diluted to ten times their volume.

\*The letter, as will be observed by the date, was written before the decease of Sir Andrew Clark.—(Ed.)

# THEY ARE HERE.

---

Our New Stock of  
PARISIAN BRUSH COMPANY'S



Hair Brushes.

CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS'



Confectionery.

ARTAUD'S ✦ PERFUMES,

20 and 21 oz. Bottles.

These goods are grand values and will assist  
you to increase your trade.

---

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.  
HAMILTON.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

## Profitable Extras.

To the Editor.

SIR,—When reading Mr. Muir's address, delivered before the Druggists' Association in September, on the suitability of the scientific fitting of spectacles as an adjunct to the drug business, it may have occurred to many of our fellow druggists there were also other lines which might be properly assumed without detracting from the respectability of the profession. We refer more particularly to photography.

On account of the simplification of the forms of the camera and the decreased expense with which the science may be pursued, any druggist in the average town of Canada could, after a short personal experience in the use of the instruments and chemicals necessary, be in a position to create and foster a demand for photographic goods among amateurs. There is already a large trade done in this line, but it is in the hands of a few houses in the cities, and it is just now that the druggists in the country are looking for remunerative side lines that this suggestion might be looked into with benefit.

Of course, there has always been a limited trade done with the professional photographers, and this trade would not be interfered with, professionals as a rule being willing to encourage amateurs in the pursuit of this pastime. A small outlay in the cheaper lines of amateur chemicals, cameras, dry plates, etc., would be sufficient to start with, and no doubt the large houses would be willing to supply samples of cameras on commission. The chemicals and dry plates would become in constant demand and could be bought in the best market, which for cameras and dry plates is perhaps in the U. S.

Though it is perhaps late in the season to broach this idea, it will be well worth while to look into the matter during the winter so as to be ready to try it in the spring.

It is in fields like the above where special knowledge is required that we must look for help in the future, and the druggist who is keen to discover and to enter into fresh channels of trade which will not injure his drug business is going to be the man who will succeed in the state to which the drug trade appears to be drifting.

We only need to look to the old country to find a precedent for commencing an amateur photo trade, the druggist over there having been in the business for years and they find it pays.

J. C.

## Emol.

Emol is a provisional name given to a newly discovered product which in ordinary respects is allied to fuller's earth, but which is distinct from all market varieties of this substance. It is a product found in Perthshire, England, closely associated with serpentine marble, chalcodony, onyx, and copper. It contains steatite and minute traces of lime and oxide of iron. (*British Medical Journal*). When purified it is a soft, delicately pink, impalpable powder, which produces no gritty sensation when placed on the tongue. It has a powerful softening effect upon hard lime water, and can be used with warm water as a natural soap, leaving the hands soft and smooth. But constant use of emol as a cleansing agent results in so great a softening of the skin on the hands that they become unfit for use, and this fact has suggested its employment in removing callosities and horny excrescences upon the palms and soles. In this application it was found very successful, a paste being made with water and thickly applied, resulting in the peeling off in layers of the epidermic masses. *Amer. Soap Journal*.

## Gutta-Percha.

O. OESTERLE.

Gutta-percha (preferably getah-pertcha) is a collective name applying to the product obtained by the induration of the milk sap of several different trees, of which the one formerly best known, *Asonandra Gutta* (Hooker), or *Palaquium Gutta* has now almost disappeared, owing to the felling of the trees to obtain the juice, and their consequent destruction. According to Burck, several other species of *Palaquium* were employed in 1884 as sources of gutta-percha, notably *P. Borneense*, *P. Trenbii* and *P. Leerii*. A somewhat similar juice is also yielded by other members of the sapotaceous family, but the products thus obtained from *Sideroxylon*, *Chrysophyllum*, and *Mimusops* are of little or no industrial value. The author has examined gutta-percha obtained from *P. Leerii*, and found it practically identical with the ordinary commercial article; it consisted of *gutta* ( $C_{10}H_{16}O$ )<sub>n</sub>; *alban*,  $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$ ; and *fluavil*,  $(C_{10}H_{16}O)_n$ , the latter being present in larger quantity in some specimens than in others, and producing a corresponding deteriorating effect on the physical qualities of the mass; whereas an increased proportion of alban seems to be without this effect.—*Arch. Pharm.*

VASOGEN, OR OXYGENATED MINERAL OIL.—Though formerly considered as neutral and non-oxidizable, later research has shown that the mineral oils contain acids and may be oxidized. Vasogen forms a permanent emulsion with water, and is a solvent for many medicaments. *Pharm. Zeit.*

Mark Twain's Latest Romance of an Esquimaux Maiden.

A magazine is usually satisfied with one strong feature for the month. *The Cosmopolitan*, however, presents for November no less than five very unusual ones. William Dean Howells gives the first of the letters of the traveller, who has been visiting this country, from Altruria. We have read Mr. Howells' impression of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impressions of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated to awaken the most conservative minds. The second feature of *The Cosmopolitan* is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor on "Changes in Women's Costumes." The third feature is "American Notes," by Walter Besant, who was recently in America and is doing the United States for *The Cosmopolitan a la Dickens*. The fourth feature is an article by General Badeau on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the English Nobility." The article is illustrated by the facsimile of cards to the Queen's drawing-room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading houses of England. Finally, we have a new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called "The Esquimaux Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is illustrated by Dan Beard. The November number presents the work of many artists, among whom are: C. S. Reinhart, Otto Guillonnet, J. H. Harper, G. Hudson, Franz von Lenbach, George Wharton Edwards, F. Schuyler Matthews, Dan Beard, W. L. Sontag, Jr., F. G. Attwood, C. Hirschberg, J. Habert-Dys, August Franzen, Louis J. Read, J. N. Hutchins and Hamilton Gibson.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY HONOR GRADUATE O. C. P., four years' experience in city, good dispenser, stock keeper and salesman; best references; salary moderate; age 24. Address—W. R. BOULTER, Hagersville, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED as Improver, three years' experience. Apply to Box 135, Walkerton, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED by a youth, age 17, nearly two years' experience in the drug business. German and English spoken. Not afraid of work. Address—LOUIS HERBES, New Hamburg, Ont.

## FOR SALE.

GOOD BUSINESS IN DRUGS, Stationery, etc., in the most prosperous town in the N. W. Territories. Stock \$14,000. Address—X. Y. Z., CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

## DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the oldest established Drug business in Edmonton. For full particulars address—P. O. Box 10, Edmonton, Alta., N. W. T.



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JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER  
400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOU-  
SANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE  
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE—AS  
GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRO-  
NOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION  
THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

Order of your wholesale house and specify

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25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.



—THE—

## LADIES'

SILVER

## CACHOUS

(Rose Flavour)

**"Impart a Delightful Odour to the  
Breath."**

*Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.*

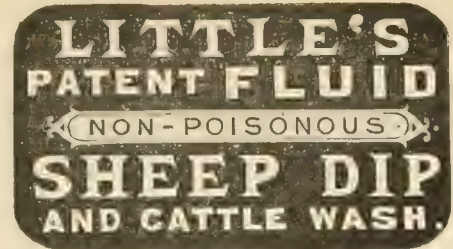
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MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

**ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.**

**J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.**



**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND  
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,  
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.**

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,  
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and  
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

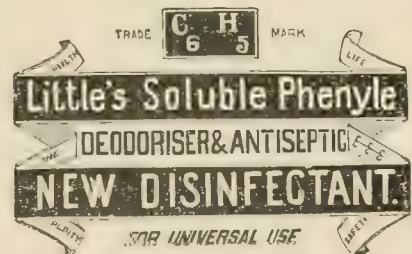
17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and  
Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing  
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.**

**NON - POISONOUS AND NON - CORROSIVE.**

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American  
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-  
infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which  
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per  
cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers  
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad  
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the  
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all  
parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted  
by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton  
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



## What Shall the Standard Be ?

WALKER EVANS.

Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The history of a community, State or nation, is the history of individual characters, the principle of whose lives, and the object and purposes to which the energies of these lives have been directed, leaving their impress upon the character of the people. The study of such characters becomes, therefore, a subject of deep interest, and the story of their success or failure a matter worthy of careful study to him who would profit by the examples thus pictured before him in the journey of life, which we all must travel.

Narrowing the subject down to the points of interest that affect most, those of us who occupy the humbler walks of life, as distinguished from the few whose characters adorn the annals of time, let us consider the question of what the standard shall be for us in our individual capacity of merchants and manufacturers, who have assembled here, as is well understood, to exchange thoughts and discuss methods and plans, which shall inure to our welfare and good, whether considered collectively or from the standpoint of self interest alone.

Having at one time in life been engaged for a brief period in the hardware business, some acquaintance was made with the history of a few men, whose characters left memorable impressions that can never be forgotten, and which have and will continue to be a standard which hope holds out as a promise of success, not to that eminent degree possibly attained by these noble examples, but nevertheless something to strive after and a star in the temple of that goal to which the eye of hope may direct its gaze in its aspirations for perfection.

Henry Disston, the founder of the Keystone Saw Works, of Philadelphia, began his business career at the early age of fourteen, as an apprentice with a saw making firm voluntarily assumed. In his twenty-second year he started in a cellar, what afterwards grew to be the largest and most complete works of their kind in the world, employing 1600 men, founding an Industrial University wherein a dozen useful trades are taught and creating a new American industry that surpassed the efforts of the skilled artisans of the old world. Upon what basis was the foundation of this mighty work begun, and what standard did he fix as the *ultima thule* of all his energies? There is a secret in every man's success, and Henry Disston did not patent that secret for selfish ends, but confided it to all who cared to emulate him in the upward struggle. When asked by a dealer, "Disston, what do you put in your saws?" he promptly replied, "Good steel and honest work." Going one day into a down town hardware store, he called for a carpenter's saw. Laying the saw flat on the tips of his outstretched hands, and bringing it up

to the level of his eye, he glanced down the blade, said it wasn't a good saw, and slamming it flat on the counter shivered it.

The dealer, astonished, demanded, "Who are you? any saw would break under such a blow!"

"My name is Henry Disston," he replied, "and here's a saw that I defy any man to break in that way." Disston's saws had a show in that house from that time on.

Although blind prejudice encountered him on every hand, he never slackened his endeavor. He believed in his saws but the public did not, and the young saw maker had many a hard knock before the public would believe that an American saw could be anything more than a base imitation of the English article.

He did not reduce the quality to meet the demands of the trade, but raised it to the standard of perfection, and forced the trade to come up to him. He sold many a saw at one per cent. advance on its cost, rather than reduce the standard, though he much needed the quicker and better profit such a course might have temporarily secured to him, but he lived to see the demand for his saws so great that price was not considered by the appreciative public. The name of Disston was the standard and guarantee of value returned for the price paid.

In the beginning he made saws to live. When wealth had come and he might have had ease, he lived to make saws. He struggled for eighteen years before he could command a recognition for his wares in any fair proportion to their merits, but success came at last, and with it, better than all else, an example of integrity and a determined purpose to elevate the standard of his products nearer to the quality of perfection, worthy to be followed by his fellow-men, in whatever calling their lot may fall, or the energies of purpose may point.

David Maydole, the celebrated hammer manufacturer of Norwich, N. Y., began his business career as a blacksmith apprentice, which to complete required a term of six years.

As a business man he did thorough, honest work, preparing himself for it by patiently and completely mastering his trade, always attending closely to business, and for weeks together stood at the anvil fifteen hours out of the twenty-four. He supplemented these qualities of a business man with a firm purpose to always make the best article. From the first, he manufactured hammers that consumers wanted at any price. He forced them to the head of the trade till they were acknowledged the best in the world.

To the reputation once acquired he was never untrue. He never traded on it. He forgot the achievements of the past in the deeds of the present. The last hammer he ever made was to him as much a matter of faithful work, as the first he forged. The stroke of the first blow he struck began his fortune and contributed to shape the hammer that dropped com-

plete from the anvil when his life ended. His career was thus a continual rise, with no side steps and no side wanderings. He was not a sand-hill climber. His feet every time touched the rock.

He lived to see his blacksmith shop the largest establishment of its kind in the world, and himself the king of hammer makers.

Like Disston, he made perfection his standard and never allowed an imperfect article under any circumstances to go upon the market, and as in the fading crimson of that October morning, the light of earth faded away, it might have been said that not one stroke could he wish unstruck in forging the hammer of his life's career.

What was the standard fixed by this great blacksmith, that carried him triumphantly forward to the position of king in his trade? In his business life, certain traits and characteristics stood out so prominently that even in this brief sketch, they are readily recognized as the elements which contributed to his wonderful success. His rule was to *excel* not to *undersell*, and the *reverse* of this rule has marked the failure of many a merchant and manufacturer to reach the confidence of the people regarding the purity and honesty of his purpose or the quality of his wares.

Another example worthy of mention and emulation, is found in the career of Clement Studebaker, the worthy head of the great Studebaker Wagon Works of South Bend, Indiana. He also marched to success, to the tune of the Anvil Chorus, working at the forge with his brother, pounding away no doubt with a Maydole Hammer and cutting with a Disston saw, his way through poverty to wealth, and from obscurity to prominence among the men of his day, occupying high positions of honor in his State and country, at home and abroad, all due to the standard he placed before him, as he bent his energies towards the object of his hopes.

That standard was in all things to do his best. He made two wagons the first year. Now he employs thousands of skilled workmen. It was not blind chance or fool luck that gave him success. Diligence, though commendable in all right purposes, does not always insure success. There are many qualities that combine to assist in the struggle for great ends, but there is one element necessary to complete and crown the whole, and that one is a firm and enduring determination to be satisfied with nothing short of the best. It is the Divine principle, and the Divine command: Be ye perfect; and we can safely infer that the Creator's demands on us in our relations to Him, includes the lesser obligation to strive after perfection in our relations to each other.

It is true the manufacturer will be met with the statement that the best goods will not sell in competition with cheaper grades, but if the dealer will only give time for the principle of quality to operate, it will not only pay better margins of



Labels and Boxes.

**LAWSON & JONES,**

PRINTERS,

Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

LONDON, - CANADA.

Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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Clarence St., LONDON.

**SIMPLE, BUT SURE!**

SOMERVILLE'S

M. F. COUGH

CHEWING GUM.

FIVE CENTS PER BAR,

TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME

STANDING CARD.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT.

PRICE 65c. PER CARD.

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - LONDON, ONT.

# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict  
for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarrh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT.



profit but increase the amount of sales, and better still make for him a reputation that will sell his goods like Maydole's name does his hammers, or Drisston's his saws.

It may be charged that the argument presented, bears mostly from the standpoint of personal experience, and is mainly applicable to the special class of goods made by the party presenting the facts, and a suspicion of egotism might be detected in any attempt to range the interests he represents as being operated upon the same high principles found to be the elements of success in the lives and characters of the noble examples described. Such a suspicion is easily removed, when the fact becomes known that these principles were already the rule and the same high purpose the law, before that party became identified with the concern, which he now has the honor to represent.

Suffice it to say, the principle of emulating the most successful men of the past is a policy commended to all by every consideration of good logic and sound judgment, and no man need hesitate to proclaim it to be the high purpose of his ambition to reach success by the same path, or if possible to plant his standard another step near the top.

One line of business may exemplify the argument presented in some respects better than others, and if an example for the discussion of this principle is sought, no objection can be offered to the selection of one so intimately connected with the business of the druggist, as mixed paints.

How many of the great number here assembled who deal in that class of goods, have any positive knowledge of the composition of the brands they sell? Is not the question, how cheap, always asked before the one, how good, and the short-sighted policy of present and immediate profit made to shut out any consideration of one which looks to the future for its compensation, though it may bring a percentage of remuneration greatly in excess of the other?

How many dealers in this article of doubtful quality, ask for a proof of the guarantee, often only verbal and that frequently second-hand? Who of you, if a call should come for a first-class, high grade article of prepared paint, would be able to furnish the goods with any certainty of the fact in your own minds. If you cannot be assured of certainty on this point, reasoning from the principles set forth, is it not your duty to force the manufacturer to the standard of the best, by a comparison of the material composing the brands offered?

The dealer cannot claim immunity from responsibility by a pretension of ignorance on this point. If the ignorance is real, is it not too often a condition of choice, assumed because it pays better to know, giving encouragement to those who would lower the standard and by this process degrading the quality until the demand is so far destroyed, that the consumer must resort for safety to the purchase of the recognized staple in the composition of

all good paint, out of which he can secure a profit scarcely above the cost of handling, but which he is compelled to carry because of his own folly.

If the consumer does not seek the best, it is because he is careless of his own interest, too often encouraged in this ignorance to be made the dupe that makes it possible for Jim Crow brands to find a market.

Under such circumstances, the standard must be forced. If the dealer will not, the manufacturer is reluctantly compelled for the time being to become his own distributor, though much preferring the dealer's aid, when mutually working upon the same principle and striving for the same end.

Supposing, however, the dealer to be seeking to elevate the standard and the manufacturer, ignorant of his own welfare and careless of reputation, seeks to place his dubious wares before the public. Shall the dealer agree upon a mere guarantee of satisfaction to become the agent for disseminating a brand of goods of uncertain composition, liable because of that uncertainty to damage his reputation beyond recovery for reliability on goods of any kind? The dealer, therefore, has a right to know the composition of the brand he is asked to be the agent in distributing, for the protection of his own reputation, and the manufacturer can be forced to the standard by a request to supply an analysis for comparison.

If he refuses, no better evidence is needed of his purpose to impose on the public through you as his agent, an article that will not bear the light of investigation or the test of comparison. In forcing the standard, the manufacturer or dealer will find himself in a somewhat lonely position, but this should not discourage him. It is in fact the guarantee of his safety, because competitors for the highest and best are not so numerous. The average man does not see very far beyond his own nose, and while he is catching minnows near the shore, let him who would profit by the lessons to be learned of the past, cast his line far out into the deep and verily he shall have his reward.

Plant your standard, not in the valleys, nor on the plateaus above the plains, not on the foot hills or on the mountain side nay, plant it not this side the loftiest peak of the mightiest monarch of the hills, but with an eye undimmed by the crown at the crest, or bewildered by the rugged steep behind, with your feet on the summit rock, plant it firmly and proudly upon the highest pinnacle point. The secret of success is at the top.

Solutions of pepsin, as is well known, are filtered only with considerable difficulty. Wearn proposes, says the *Bollettino de Farmacia e di Chimica*, to add sugar of milk to the solution. It does not dissolve, and is said by the author to greatly facilitate filtration, the liquid coming away perfectly limpid. In such cases the lactose acts purely mechanically, like silica, talc, etc.

## Sensitive Iodine Preparations.

G. H. CHAS. KLIE.

Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The official preparations of iodine which may be styled sensitive are: syrup of hydriodic acid, iodide of iron, saccharated iodide of iron and syrup of iodide of iron. Formerly light and air were excluded from these preparations under the supposition that both contributed toward their decomposition. At the present time it is known that light has no such effect, and that decomposition is caused by the oxygen of the air. Anybody can convince himself of this fact by filling small bottles with syrup of hydriodic acid or iodide of iron. The bottles ought to be filled up near to the cork and well corked. They can now be placed in the light without any change becoming noticeable for a long time. The first change which becomes perceptible, especially in syrup of iodide of iron, will originate in the layer of syrup nearest the cork. At first, say after three or four months' keeping, a slight straw-colored tinge is noticed, which deepens with age.

### SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrup of hydriodic acid may be called a sensitive iodine preparation, because, prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and kept in bottles from which air is not perfectly excluded, the syrup gradually darkens. Its preparation, according to the pharmacopœia offers no special difficulties. Hydrosulphuric acid gas is led into a mixture of iodine in a very fine state of subdivision in thin syrup. The iodine is soon changed into hydriodic acid. The surplus of the hydrosulphuric acid gas is expelled by heat, the precipitated sulphur is separated by filtration, sugar is dissolved in the filtrate, spirit of orange is added, and the syrup is ready for use.

I have made syrup according to this formula, and have observed that after a time it always turns dark.

Gardner's syrup of hydriodic acid is much prescribed and keeps tolerably well. I cannot see that it looks any better, keeps any better, or acts any better than the syrup I make myself. It does not claim permanency. The label says: If decomposition should set in at any time this syrup will be cheerfully exchanged.

I have here six samples of syrup of hydriodic acid.

No. 1, prepared Mar. 3, this year, according to the Pharmacopœia. 10. oz. were kept in a pint bottle, corked and exposed to the light. It has deepened in color more than the other two samples prepared about the same time. No. 2 was prepared on Mar. 7, after the same formula as No. 1, except that 1½ ozs. of glucose were substituted for sugar. This sample has not changed in color. No. 3 was prepared on Mar. 15, after the same formula as No. 1, except that glucose was substituted for sugar. No change in color has occurred in this sample up to date. All three samples were flavored with spirit

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PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.



of orange, made from the fresh peel, not from the oil. This accounts for the yellow color. Syrup flavored with essence of orange made from the ethereal oil does not exhibit a yellow color when fresh. I have one sample of Gardner's syrup, about a year old, which is of a decidedly straw color. It is No. 4. I would not call it spoiled, by any means.

I will show after a little that a syrup may be much older and much darker and not show a trace of free iodine.

No. 5 is a sample of Gardner's syrup about eight months old. It is in good condition. No. 6 is a syrup made in January, 1884. It is over eight years old. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia. Originally 10 fl. ozs. were kept in a glass-stoppered bottle, protected from the light and in a cool place. About half was used, the balance was allowed to stand in the same bottle, and after it had acquired color the wrapper was removed and it was allowed to stand near a window in the cellar. I suppose, most anybody would pronounce the syrup spoiled and would not think of dispensing it. Still, incredible as it may seem, it does not contain a trace of free iodine, as I will show presently. This shows pretty plainly that even if the syrup is not very carefully kept, it takes a very long time before free iodine is evolved.

#### IODIDE OF IRON.

Iodide of iron is a preparation difficult to preserve intact. I have always dispensed saccharated iodide of iron instead. This can be kept in good condition, if carefully kept, about one year. I keep it in one or two ounce wide mouthed bottles, securely corked with nice, soft, smooth corks in the coolest and dryest place in the store.

Here is a sample about four months old which is still in prime condition, as a test will show.

The test shows free iodine in the proportion of 1-8000. This is only a trace but it is free iodine nevertheless. We ought to have an iodide of iron which will not show a trace of free iodine. I have experimented a good deal with this point in view, and would propose the following formula as furnishing a preparation that is unexceptional in every respect.

#### FERRI IODIDUM SACCHARATUM.

Iron, in the form of fine wire and cut into small pieces . . . . . 6 parts  
Iodine . . . . . 17 parts  
Distilled water . . . . . 20 parts  
Pulverized iron . . . . . 1 part  
Sugar of milk . . . . . 79 parts

The text should be changed to read as follows:

Transfer the mass quickly to a heated iron mortar containing pulverized iron and the remainder of sugar of milk and reduce the whole to powder.

The product will not exhibit the same color as heretofore. It can be dissolved in water, filtered, and the syrup of iodide of iron can be made extemporaneously if desired. Saccharated iodide of iron which exhibits free iodine much more freely than the four months old sample referred to

above, can be restored to pristine quality by the addition of one per cent. or q. s. of pulverized iron.

In spite of all care and precaution saccharated iodide of iron will show traces of free iodine in about a year if not made according to above formula.

Many years ago I thought I had solved the problem of a permanent iodide of iron. I prepared a solution of iodide of iron, added gum arabic to make a thick mucilage and spread this on glass to obtain the salt in scales. A beautiful clear and transparent scale salt was the result, but in due time the salt became as dark as ammoniacitate of iron and free iodine became apparent. In a word, the salt had spoiled.

#### SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Syrup of iodide of iron prepared according to the Pharmacopœia, filled into 1 oz. vials corked and kept in a light place in the cellar keeps excellently well. I have never experienced any trouble. I have here samples of syrups prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and samples prepared according to formulæ slightly modified, simply for experimentation. Some of them are not yet old enough, to judge whether their respective formulæ are good or bad. One was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia on May 19, another in April, '92, and kept in the usual manner. One was made Mar. 18, 1892, with glucose instead of sugar. Another was made Mar. 23, 1892, with 50 per cent. glucose. The last two samples of 10 fl. ozs. each have been kept in pint bottles, corked and exposed to the light. All the change perceptible in these has been a flocculent precipitate. There is more precipitate in the all glucose sample than in that containing 50 per cent. Slight traces of yellow color can be noticed in the surface layer of the syrups, when they have stood undisturbed for a week, but this will disappear upon the least shaking. I have seen the statement in print that permanent syrup of iodide of iron could be made with glucose but have not tried it until I made these samples.

My mode of keeping it in one ounce bottles keeps the syrup in prime condition a long time and I found no occasion to experiment until recently. These samples of glucose syrup are only three months old, not sufficient time for a thorough test. The pharmacopœial syrup kept in the same manner and the same length of time would show a decidedly yellow tinge. As far as my experiment has gone, it shows that the syrup made with glucose does not color as fast as that made with sugar.

I have another sample of syrup of iodide of iron. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and put into this bottle when finished. A coil of bright iron wire was placed in the syrup. The intention was to find out how long the syrup would keep without coloring. It kept intact more than ten years. It was placed aside after that time and no more attention was given it. No other care was given it but what has been mentioned. For instance, it was not kept in

the cellar, on the contrary, it was continually kept in the store and has experienced the heat of twenty summers. As I mentioned before, it was placed aside after having been observed more than ten years and almost forgotten. While writing this paper, it was remembered and hunted up. You will notice that the syrup is in a pretty good state of preservation in spite of its age, and what is more, it will not show the least trace of free iodine, as I will show.

#### The Pharmacy of Emulsions.

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, PH. G., (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.)

#### THE THEORY OF EMULSIFICATION.

The making of an emulsion, with a proper emulsifying agent, is almost as positive and certain an operation as the making of a 50 per cent. solution of a salt or any other simple mixture.

Let us first consider the theory of emulsification, then the practical operations involved in making emulsions of different kinds.

If we place half an ounce of a fixed oil as cod liver oil, in a two-ounce bottle, add to it half an ounce of water and shake vigorously the oil is broken up into globules and diffused through the water, and the mixture has an opaque appearance. On discontinuing the agitation, however, the oil and water quickly separate into layers again. This is due to two causes—the lack of adhesion between the globules of oil and water, and the difference in specific gravity.

If now we place in another two-ounce bottle half an ounce of mucilage of acacia, turn the bottle so as to flow the mucilage around the inner sides, then add half an ounce of oil and shake vigorously, we obtain a whiter and more opaque mixture than before, which remains permanent for a period varying with the condition of the oil, the density of the mucilage and the vigor of the shaking which we have given to it.

Here we have broken up the globules of oil as before, but we have also coated each globule, while in a fine condition, with a film of mucilage, which forms a medium of adhesion between the oil and water in the mucilage, and an emulsion ensues, although the difference in specific gravity is greater than in the first case.

The foundation of an emulsion, then, consists in breaking up the cohesion of the oil as much as possible and getting it into fine globules, which are then coated with a gummy or albuminous substance, as a pill is coated, whereby adhesion is established between the globules of oil and water, and a homogeneous mixture results. If the globules of the oil are not small enough, the cohesion of the oil will gradually re-establish itself, particle will coalesce with particle, until at length a more or less complete separation of the oil has taken place.

The permanence of an emulsion, then,



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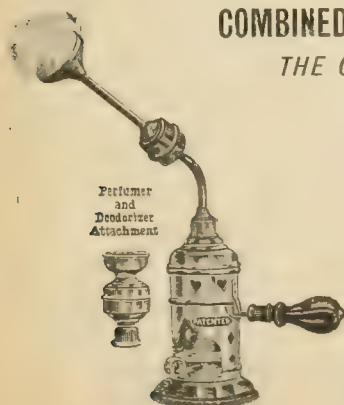
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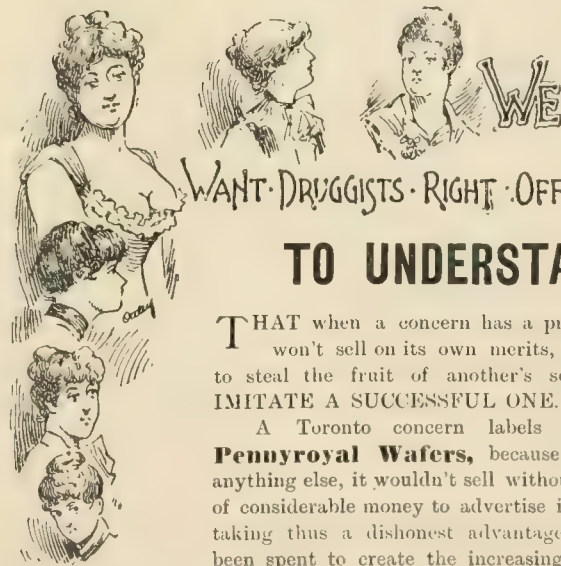
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consists in obtaining the globules of oil in so fine a condition that even a very thin mucilage can prevent their coalescing. These globules are ordinarily too small to be seen with the naked eye, but in emulsions made with thick mucilage, as mucilage of tragacanth or mucilage of Irish moss, the globules of oil may be distinctly visible to the eye and yet the emulsion remain permanent, owing to the viscosity of the mucilage which envelops them. Such emulsions, however, will not bear very much dilution.

The best type of a natural emulsion is milk, in which the true emulsion portion separates as cream. When separation of this emulsion occurs, we obtain the fat as butter.

In triturating an emulsion, no pressure is needed, but a rapid motion is essential.

The pestle should be held loosely between the thumb and first two or three fingers, and the motion imparted to it by means of the fingers and wrist as well as those of the arm and shoulder. This will be found much less tiresome than when the pestle is grasped firmly with the whole hand and the motion imparted from the arm and shoulder alone.

#### EMULSIFYING AGENTS.

Emulsifying agents are chiefly albuminous, mucilaginous or alkaline in character.

In milk and yolk of egg we have good examples of emulsions with an albuminous agent; milk being an emulsion of butter fat with casein, and yolk of egg an emulsion of a peculiar fat with vitellin.

Casein has been recommended as an emulsifying agent. It is, however, not easily obtained, and when procured possesses no advantage over acacia. It is used in the same manner as dry acacia (which see.)

Both milk and yolk of eggs are used as emulsifying agents; and are unexcelled as such except as regards keeping qualities. The propensity of milk to "sour" and egg to become "stale" are well known, and these properties are not changed by combining them with fats or oils. But for emulsions which are to be taken immediately, nothing equals these agents for ease of manipulation or palatableness.

Both milk and yolk of egg being natural emulsions, we would naturally expect that they would be easy of manipulation when used as emulsifying agents. Not only is this true, but they also emulsify successfully a larger variety of fatty bodies than other agents.

Milk as ordinarily obtained, is seldom used except as a diluent. It is too weak of itself to be used to any extent as an emulsifying agent. The ordinary condensed milk of the market serves in this capacity admirably. This contains some sugar, which, however, does not interfere. In using it, the condensed milk is diluted with an equal bulk of water, then the oil is added in small portions, constantly triturating. Miss M. E. Bartlett, Ph. G., recently succeeded in emulsifying 2 1/2 ounces of cod liver oil with 5 drachms of

condensed milk previously diluted with 5 drachms of water. This emulsion, containing about 84 per cent. of oil, was of the consistency of lard, and kept well for a month.

Glycerite of yolk of egg is an excellent form of the second to use. The oil should be added in portions to the glycerite in a capacious mortar, with constant trituration, and lastly the diluent may be added in the same manner. Both of these agents are used with excellent results for other bodies more difficult to emulsify than oils, such as creasote, chloroform, terebene, oleoresins, balsams, resinous tinctures, etc.

For ease of manipulation, for palatableness, and for general utility, yolk of egg and condensed milk stand first among emulsifying agents. Their tendency to spoil, however, condemns them for general use, since emulsions made with either seldom remain palatable for more than three or four days, and they are but little used. They have a special value, however, in emulsions of chloroform, creasote, and other antiseptic bodies, the preservative properties of which will prevent any change for several weeks.

Either dry acacia or mucilage of acacia can be used for emulsions. Both have their advocates in point of preference, but in a wide experience with young men who were learning to make emulsions, dry acacia has proved itself a quicker and more certain agent to use, at least in the hands of novices. This is probably due to the fact that dry acacia must always be used in definite proportions, as must also the water added.

#### RULES FOR EMULSION MAKING.

Two rules are in common use for making emulsions with dry acacia:

RULE 1. For one part of gum, use three or four parts of fixed oil (two or three parts of volatile oil) and once and a half as much water as gum.

RULE 2 varies only in using twice as much water as gum. The proportions of oil to gum vary with different oils; most fixed oils being emulsified well in proportion of four of oil to one of gum, while most volatile oils require one of gum to two of oil.

Suppose we wish to make a pint of 50 per cent. (by volume) emulsion of cod liver oil.

This will require 8 fluid ounces of oil, and, by the rules, every 4 parts of oil will require 1 part of gum; then the 8 fluid ounces of oil require 2 ounces of gum. Carefully weigh, then, the 2 ounces of powdered acacia, place it in a dry mortar having a capacity of 3 or 4 pints, pour upon it the 8 fluid ounces of cod liver oil. Triturate lightly until the acacia is diffused evenly through the oil, which will be accomplished in about a minute if both acacia and mortar were dry.

Now lift the pestle, and having carefully measured 3 fluid ounces of water (rule 1), pour it all upon the oil in the centre of the mortar, then triturate rapidly until a perfectly white, creamy mixture

results showing no globules or color of oil. This is called a primary emulsion. Then add to this slowly, with constant trituration, water enough to make a pint of emulsion. This emulsion is of the color and consistency of thick cream, and is permanent.

In using mucilage of acacia, the mucilage is placed in a dry mortar, and the oil added in small portions, each portion being thoroughly triturated before adding the next. One ounce of mucilage will easily emulsify two ounces of cod liver oil, with the addition of a little water near the end of the emulsification.

Often a failure is made in this through the breaking of the emulsion while adding the last portions of oil. A little calculation will show the cause. One ounce of mucilage having a specific gravity of 1.25 will weigh an ounce and a quarter, and contain 34 per cent. of gum, or about 200 grains. This amount of gum will emulsify, according to the rule, about 13 drachms of the oil, then after adding thirteen drachms of oil to the mucilage, the remainder of the oil should be alternated with portions of water, as in making the 50 per cent emulsion.

The following prescription, a favorite one in some sections, may be prepared in two ways:

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Acacia pulv .....   | 10  |
| Sacchari pulv ..... | 30  |
| Olei morrhuae.....  | 60  |
| Aqua q. s. ad ..... | 120 |
| M. Ft emuls.        |     |

The surest way of obtaining a good emulsion from this, in the hands of inexperienced operators, is to make a primary emulsion, according to rule, with the acacia, 40 cc. of oil and 15 cc. of water. To this primary emulsion is added the remainder of the oil in portions, alternating with portions of water, and lastly the sugar dissolved in the remainder of the water.

Another way is to make a mucilage with the acacia and about 20 cc. of water, in this dissolve the sugar, and then triturate the oil in portions, as in using mucilage of acacia.

#### TRAGACANTH EMULSIONS.

Tragacanth is not often used alone as an emulsifying agent. It forms dense emulsions, which are too thick to be agreeable. It is often used with acacia as a means of cheapening the emulsion and also to prevent separation of the emulsion into layers by stiffening it. Various proportions of acacia and tragacanth may be used, made into a mucilage into which the oil is stirred as in using mucilage of acacia. One part of tragacanth alone will emulsify 15 to 20 parts of fixed oil. The following combination is a good one:

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Acacia .....          | 4.4 |
| Tragacanth .....      | 6.4 |
| Olei morrhuae .....   | 240 |
| Aqua .....            | 120 |
| Syrup. q. s. ad ..... | 480 |

Mix the acacia and tragacanth with 60 of oil, add 24 of water and triturate until primary emulsion is found. To this add

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For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



# MINERVA

—AND—

## RICHARD 1st

## CIGARS.

## FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

# J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.



the remainder of the oil and water, and lastly the syrup.

Tragacanth is especially useful for suspending bismuth subnitrate and other heavy bodies in mixtures. Condensed from *N. E. Druggist by Amer. Drug. and Pharm. Rev.*

### Surgery's Debt to Antisepsis.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

These last twenty years surgery has been advancing at an almost vertiginous pace, and its progress and improvement are due to the universal practice of antisepsis and to the adoption of proper dressings. The most daring operations are now crowned with success, and different viscera which had previously been carefully avoided by surgeons, are treated safely and to the welfare of the patients. It is an every day occurrence to see the abdominal cavity opened either to remove a tumor or to make some operation on the intestine; the brain is laid bare to free it from some compression from which it is suffering, or to open an abscess and give free exit to the pus. Under all these circumstances the surgeon intervenes with perfect security when he has minutely taken the necessary precautions to protect the wounds he creates from infection by germs.

These dangerous germs are both within the patients and about them, and for this reason it is absolutely indispensable to disinfect the spot that the operation is to affect and also everything connected with the operator, his instruments or assistants. As for the germs floating in the atmosphere, some surgeons endeavor to counteract their effect by spraying antiseptic liquids about the room during the operation. The point to be guarded against above all others is infection of the seat of the intervention, and this can be accomplished by destroying the germs that may have already invaded it, or by closing up all access to it on the part of those that may be about it. The former can be affected by the use of antisepsis and the latter by asepsis.

#### WOUNDS IN WAR TIME.

Complications arising from firearm wounds seem to result from the action of germs which are not carried by the projectiles, as might be supposed at first thought, but by the patient's clothing. In one of the late meetings of the Société Impériale-Royale des Médecins de Vienne, M. Habart reported the experiments he had undertaken in this connection with M. Faulhaber, concerning the infection of firearm wounds. These two investigators, using regulation rifles, fired at boxes of gelatine, of which some were sterilized or covered with sterilized blotting paper, others surrounded with pieces of old uniforms, and others with pieces of uniforms dipped in pure cultures of staphylococci. In the first case the track of the bullet remained aseptic, in the second were found, in addition to pieces of cloth, a variety of mi-

crobes, while in the third the boxes contained nothing but staphylococci.

In short, a bullet striking the body of a soldier, or a piece of shell entering his flesh, stands every chance of creating an infected wound. It is therefore imperative to treat all wounds in war time antiseptically, and we owe a great debt to the different authorities who in time of peace are preparing a sufficient stock of packages of dressing to supply each soldier or officer on the day war may break out. This small package of dressing with which each soldier is to be furnished is to be placed in the French army, in a pocket specially prepared for it, and is certain to render great services whether used by the wounded man himself or by the ambulance corps. However temporary this remedy may be, it will still have the advantage of supplying the regimental surgeon with almost enough dressings for the first demands on the battle fields without his having to make use of his stores, and it will rapidly place the wounds out of reach of the danger of infection arising from contact with clothing, hands or the ground.

#### THE DEATH RATE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The frightful tribute that humanity is constantly paying to tuberculosis renders interesting any researches or statistics in the nature of those just published by M. Holsti, of Helsingfors, bearing on the manner in which this tribute is paid. The death rate due specially to pulmonary phthisis varies naturally according to age, sex, social status and occupation.

It is incomparably higher during the two first years of life; it then decreases gradually and reaches a minimum between the ages of five and fifteen years. From that time on it rises again to a maximum between thirty-one and forty years of age, when it once more falls off gradually with advancing years. What is the explanation of these fluctuations? With children during the first two years of life the rate is high because they pass their time shut up in rooms, and especially because by not being able to walk they crawl around the floor, infecting any slight wound they may have, soiling their hands with everything with which they come in contact—objects very frequently containing the bacilli of tuberculosis—and then carrying them every moment to their mouths. At the other ages the death rate is due to individual social conditions, due in turn to a certain degree to the difference in sex.

As a general thing men die more frequent from tuberculosis than women, except between the ages of fifteen and twenty. Why should there be an exception of this sort? Because at that period young girls live a confined, sedentary life, whereas young men are free to do as they please and take part in the open air in a quantity of sports and amusements. Soon afterward, however, the struggle for life, desire for position, the different professions, make the men lose this advantage. They then live more indoors, take

less exercise, and tuberculosis creates greater havoc among them than among women. These conditions become worse still as they advance in age, owing to the custom of many men working together in a restricted space or to the numerous sources of infection created thereby. So that with man the death rate does not begin to descend until near the age of sixty, whereas with women it turns between thirty-one and forty.

There is no disease that shows the influence of social conditions so much as tuberculosis. Every one knows that a rich man with tuberculosis will live far longer than a poor man. But the poorer classes furnish as well a far larger contingent to this terrible scourge. The general death rate from tuberculosis being 37.7 per cent. from the age of fifteen, it is with the poorer classes 44.6 per cent. while with the rich it is only 22.7 per cent.—just one half as much.

Employes furnish 11.6 per cent. of this mortality; workmen in the open air 35 per cent. in confined spaces 58 per cent. and in some places 75 per cent. of the total death rate.

Finally, in closing, M. Holsti asserts that the sort of clothes worn has also an influence on this question. Upper costal breathing, which favors the expansion of the tops of the lungs and their free irrigation by the blood, prevents their being invaded by the tuberculosis bacilli; now this sort of breathing is found in the women of the more civilized parts of the world and seems to be due mainly to the use of the corset. This unlooked for argument in favor of corsets appears to me to be open to contest.

#### CHLOROFORM IN SUNSTROKE.

A German army surgeon, M. Koerfer, has been testing the value of inhalations of chloroform in the cerebro-spinal form of sunstroke, and in the case of two soldiers very seriously affected with unconsciousness, convulsions, hyperæsthesia of the skin, livid skin and weakened pulse, the prolonged administration of chloroform succeeded in putting an end to all the symptoms. The favorable effect of the chloroform showed itself as soon as its use was commenced by marked improvement in the pulse, but the convulsions did not cease altogether until the narcosis had been kept up for an hour and a quarter in one case and for a quarter of an hour in the other.

The use of cold water and hypodermic injections of ether, to which recourse was had in the first case, where the symptoms were particularly serious and before the chloroform was tried, were found to be powerless and to have no other effect than to bring on or increase the convulsive attacks each time they were tried. With this patient M. Koerfer also made an injection of two centigrammes of morphine toward the end of the chloroform seance, and when the man began to come out from the effect of the chloroform he fell asleep again under the influence of the morphine, and on awakening finally the



convulsive attacks had entirely disappeared.

Chloroform acts in these cases by stopping the convulsions which help to raise the temperature of the body by lessening the production of heat and also by facilitating the radiation of the heat of the body. Hypodermic injections of ether are given to prevent asphyxia, and caffeine administered in the same way has a twofold purpose, to increase or re-establish the urinary secretion and to tonify the system in general. In the future it will be well to bear in mind the usefulness of chloroform in these very severe cases of sunstroke.

### Chemical History of the Atmosphere.

In the *Chemical News* Dr. Phipson gives the chemical history of the atmosphere from its origin to the present day, in accordance with the results of his observations and experiments, particulars of which we have published from time to time. Premising that the matter composing the earth was originally in a gaseous condition at such a temperature that no compounds could exist, he assumes that, when a solid crust later covered an internal molten mass, water was condensed upon the surface and a primitive atmosphere of nitrogen surrounded the globe. Into this atmosphere large quantities of carbonic acid and water were evolved by volcanic action, but there was no free oxygen. Plants then made their appearance, and, in vegetating, evolved oxygen copiously, deriving this element from the carbonic acid supplied by volcanic action. When a certain proportion of oxygen was attained, animal life became possible, and duly appeared. At the same time the proportion of carbonic acid became less, the carbon being stored up as coal, peat, lignite, etc. As these processes proceeded animal life of higher order appeared, the development of the nervous system coinciding with the increase of oxygen in the air. As evidence that the composition of the atmosphere is still slowly changing, it is stated that the latest and most careful determination of carbonic acid in the air have shown a decided decrease (0.05 to 0.03) in the last fifty years.

### The Production of Prussic Acid from Sugar.

The conversion of an absolutely innocuous substance into one of a powerfully toxic nature by means of a series of simple chemical operations, though not a rare phenomenon, is well illustrated in a reaction recently observed by three chemists—Messrs. Burls, Evans and Desch—in which prussic acid proved to be one of the products of the action of nitric acid upon sugar. It is well known that by acting upon sugar, sawdust or cellulose with nitric acid, oxalic acid in tolerable quantity is produced. In the course of such an experiment the chemists above named noticed the smell of prussic acid

just after the first violence of the reaction had ceased and the evolution of nitrous fumes had diminished. Subsequent examination proved beyond doubt that prussic acid in considerable quantity was present in the liquid, and on submitting the liquid to distillation, prussic acid was found in the condensed products. A larger yield of the acid was obtained when the nitric acid was allowed to drop slowly into the sugar solution from a tap funnel. Caramel was acted upon similarly, although the quantity of prussic acid produced was less than before. The production of hydrocyanic acid would appear to be due to the reduction of the nitric acid to nitrous acid and to the action of this acid upon the carbon ensuing on the decomposition of the sugar. Finely divided carbon itself was found to give prussic acid on distillation after treatment with nitric acid, and the same result was obtained when cane sugar was acted upon by nitrous acid by submitting the sugar first to the action of nitrite of potassium and then acidulating with sulphuric acid. On this hypothesis the reaction may be thus represented:  $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{C} = 2\text{HNO}_2 + \text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{HNO}_2 + 2\text{C} = \text{HCN} + \text{CO}_2$ . This action is evidently of interest from a theoretical point of view, and only shows how we may be led astray in being content with the simplest explanation of certain phenomena. The text books give oxalic acid as the product of the action of nitric acid upon sugar, but now must be added the observation that hydrocyanic acid is a compound simultaneously produced.—*The Lancet*.

### A New Method of Quantitative Determination of Certain Metal and Alkaloids by Trituration.

In a recent number of *L'Orosi*, Professor Dioscoride Vitali publishes a very interesting and valuable memoir over a new process devised by himself for the volumetric determination of those metals whose salts are completely precipitated from solutions by hydrogen sulphide, and whose sulphides are insoluble in dilute acids. The process is based on the principle, that when hydrogen sulphide throws down the metal from the solution of its salts in the form of sulphur compound, the acids are set free, and by means of a titrated alkali solution the amount of metal present can be determined from the precipitate. The same process serves equally well for the determination of a neutral or an acid salt, but in the latter case only a larger proportion of the alkali solution is required for the saturation of the acids separated from the salts by the action of hydrogen sulphide.

In a similar manner the process serves for the determination of the alkaloids, it being necessary, however, that in these cases the alkaloids appear in the shape of compounds with hydrochloric or sulphuric acids.

In the first instance (hydrochloric compounds) a weighed quantity of the salt is treated with silver nitrate, and in the

second (sulphuric compounds) with lead nitrate. The precipitate, protected from the action of light, is carefully washed and finally suspended in water and exposed to the action of hydrogen sulphide, which sets free the sulphuric acid originally combined with the alkaloid. From the amount of the titrated alkali solution requisite for neutralization of the acid the amount of the latter can be determined, and on this result, of course, rests the determination of the amount of the base present (when the nature of the salt treated is known).

The author illustrates the principle of his process by a number of most instructive examples, from which, however, we will quote but one—the determination of quinine, since this is of universal interest.

One gram of quinine disulphate was dissolved and the quinine thrown to the bottom by means of the hydrogen sulphide. The amount of deci-normal soda lye required for the neutralization of the free sulphuric acid in the solution was 36.3 ccm. This answers to 17.883 cgm. of sulphuric acid, which amount in quinine disulphate, answers to 59 cgm. of quinine, a result which exactly answers the theoretical formula for quinine disulphate, as shown by the following equation, the molecular weight of sulphuric acid being 98, and that of quinine being 324: As 98 is to 324, so is 17.883 cgm. sulphuric acid to the amount to quinine. By multiplying 324 by 17.883, and dividing the result by 98, we have 59, which is the weight in centigrams of the alkaloidal quinine.—*Nat. Druggist*.

### Improvement in Thermometers.

Mr. Lupin, of Munich, has recently called attention to two thermometers that are free from certain inconveniences that are presented by those filled with alcohol. One of them is obtained with sulphuric acid diluted with water. According to the experiments of Sohncke, the quantity of water abstracted by distillation in the thermometric tube is trifling, even when the free extremity is surrounded with ice, and, what is still more important, this small quantity of water is reabsorbed in a short time. The expansion of the liquid column is nearly constant. Mr. Vogel made use of this apparatus in the course of an expedition in Brazil, and obtained very satisfactory results with it.

The other liquid is a solution of chloride of calcium in spirits of wine (10 to 15 per cent. of the anhydrous salt is the best proportion). This is especially recommended for medical uses on account of its pronounced color, which facilitates readings. It gives no rise to error, either, in consequence of distillation, and, besides, presents the advantage of taking the temperature of the body very rapidly, say in about three minutes. The regularity of expansion, although less perfect than with sulphuric acid, is satisfactory between 0° and 50° C.

These two solutions do not solidify, even at the temperature of evaporation of snowy carbonic acid, and, with the proportion of salt indicated, there is no deposit in the reservoir.—*Revue Scientifique*



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1893.

## A Medical Columbus.

THE year 1893 is not only the quadricentennial of the discovery of America, but also that of the birth of Paracelsus, the celebrated chemist and physician, although his methods were of such a character that in modern times we should call him a charlatan. It is said that Paracelsus was also one of the first discoverers of alcohol, which he called the "Elixir of life," but demonstrated the fallacy of his theory by himself dying a sot. One of the most noted exploits of Paracelsus was in experimentation with various drugs, one of which acquired its name from the peculiar qualities which it exhibited. Having found a peculiar substance, he tested its medicinal virtues upon the monks of a neighboring monastery with the effect that each one of the persons who took the medicine promptly died. From this fact, he named the newly-discovered drug "anti-monk," which in the Spanish language is "anti-monie," from which we have "antimony."

## Proprietary Remedies.

A contribution entitled "Proprietary Remedies versus Patents" appears elsewhere in this issue, and although we agree with the writer in some points, there are others which we cannot view as he does.

The supposed distinction between "proprietary" and "patents" is one that exists really in imagination, for, as far as the public are concerned, they are entirely in ignorance of the component parts of either, and whether the preparation is made by the druggist or not, when presented to the public it is a specific for disease or complaint, in either case recommended by the manufacturer, be he a manufacturer of safes or a vendor of drugs. Then again, a large number of the remedies now advertised are the manufacture of druggists now in business or who have at one time carried on such a business. Take the bulk of those now sold in Canada, do they not bear the imprint of druggists whose names may be found on the registers of our Pharmaceutical Societies or Colleges of Pharmacy? Are they not, then, entitled to as much confidence as those which may be recommended by the local druggist as being of his "own make" and "therefore he can recommend them"?

No doubt there are many nostrums put before the public which are nearly if not wholly valueless, just as there are "quack doctors" whose sole avocation is to make money, but, that all "proprietary" or "patent" medicines should be condemned on this account is absurd. Our contributor speaks of the patent medicine manufacturer "cultivating the patronage of the country merchant," and there is little

wonder that he does so, when, in many instances, he finds druggists "substituting" some preparation of their own whenever possible, and in some cases with a label not very much unlike that of some maker who has spent time and money in introducing his remedies. Patent medicines are here to stay, and if the druggist does not desire to make a profit out of them, the "country merchant" the city dry goods house, the grocer, or, as we find it in some instances, the hardware dealer, will certainly make the money out of them to which the druggist is by virtue of his calling certainly entitled. A druggist is not in business merely for the sake of relieving suffering humanity, although we sincerely hope this primary object of the profession will never be lost sight of, but he is in business for the support of himself and those dependent on him, and in this age of close competition, small profits and restricted trade, he should use every legitimate effort to that end, selling those lines of goods which he can conscientiously keep and the public require.

## Articles Adopted in the New U.S. Pharmacopœia.

The 1890 edition (seventh decennial revision) of the U. S. Pharmacopœia—which goes into effect on January 1, 1894—has just been published.

Only 90 articles have been dismissed, while 88 have been added. The newly-adopted articles are the following:—

Acetanilidum, acidum hypophosphorum dilutum, acidum stearicum, adeps lanae hydrosus, alcohol absolutum, alcohol deodoratum, aloë barbadensis, aloinum, aqua aurantii florum (diluted), aqua chloroformi, aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, aqua rosæ (diluted), aspidosperma, barii dioxidum, caffeina citrata, caffeina citrata effervesces, calcii sulphas exsiccatus, cinnamomum saigonense, cocaine hydrochloras, convallaria, elastica, elixir aromaticum, elixir phosphori, eriodictyon, eucalyptol, extractum apocyni fluidum, extractum asclepiadis fluidum, extractum aspidospermatis fluidum, extractum cimicifugæ, extractum convallariæ fluidum, extractum eriodictyi fluidum, extractum jalapæ, extractum lappæ fluidum, extractum menispermii fluidum, extractum phytolacæ fluidum, extractum rhamni purshianæ, extractum scoparii fluidum, extractum uvæ ursi, extractum viburni opuli fluidum, ferri et quinina citras solubilis, glyceritum acidi carbolici, glyceritum acidi tannici, glyceritum boroglycerini, glyceritum hydrastis, hydrastinæ hydrochloras, hyoscine hydrobromas, lithii citras effervesces, menthol, methyl salicylas, naphthalinum, naphthol, oleatum zinci, oleum betulae volatile, oleum cadinum, oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum, pancreatinum, paraldehydum, pepsinum, petrolatum liquidum, petrolatum spissum, physostigminæ sulphas, pilula catharticae vegetales, pilule ferri carbonatis, potassii citras effervesces, pyrogallol, resorcinum, rhamnus purshiana, salol, sodii nitris, sparteinæ sulphas, spiritus amygdalæ amara, spiritus aurantii com-

positus, spiritus glonoini, spiritus phosphori, strontii bromidum, strontii iodidum, strontii lactas, strophantus, suppositoria glycerini, terebentum, terpini hydras, tinctura lactucarii, tinctura quillajæ, tinctura strophanthii, trochisci santonini, viburnum opulus, zea.

## Women as Pharmacists.

OVER 500 ladies are engaged in the practice of pharmacy in the United States, and over 700 women drug clerks, so announced by Julia M. Crissey, Omaha, Neb., at the recent meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

## Sir Andrew Clark, M. D.

THE death is announced of this famous English physician who has been perhaps the most prominent amongst practitioners in England for many years. His death occurred Nov. 6th, and was the result of paralysis. He was born Oct. 18th, 1826, and consequently was 67 years old at his death. He paid a visit to Canada at the time of the first arrival of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

## Another Substitution.

WE are informed that some unprincipled person is offering to the trade a formula purporting to be "similar to that used in the manufacture of antikamnia." We would caution the trade from having anything to do with such impostors. Substitution in any form is wrong, and in most cases dangerous, and it is to be deplored that anyone should be found who would willingly sacrifice his honor as well as the welfare of the suffering by lending a hand to such a practice.

MR. ROBERT GIBSON, of the firm of Robert Gibson & Sons, medicated lozenge manufacturers, has been elected an alderman of the city of Manchester by an unanimous vote of the Council.

A Swedish firm of glass-makers are producing a new kind of glass, presenting remarkable brilliancy and clearness. It is said to be composed of no fewer than 14 different substances, of which the most important are boron and phosphorus.

COURTLAND BRONSON, of Hamilton, Ont., recently received a patent for an invention by which he claims he can make 20-year-old whiskey from raw whiskey by removing all impurities. He cools the whiskey to 70 degrees below zero and then passes an electric current through it. He has been supplied with money to carry on his experiments.

IN our October issue an answer was given to a correspondent who asked for "a table used by druggists in the United States on the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures." The fact of the question having been omitted has led some of our readers to suppose that the table was applicable to this country, which it is not.



**IMPORTANT****To the Trade**

We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE**, we are enabled to offer to the **CANADIAN TRADE** a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere :

**For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz., \$7.25 per doz.**

" 3 " " " 6 " 7.00 " "

" 6 " " " 12 " 6.75 " "

" 1 gross and upwards, - 78.00 " gross.

A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.**

Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893.

General Agents for Canada.

**YOUR OWN!**

*Do you know that we prepare for  
Druggists' Sale*

**A Special Throat Troche**

*Put up with the Druggist's own name, thus*

**SMITH'S**

**Improved Bronchial Pastilles**

For.....


This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

**TWO SIZES IN NEAT LID BOXES.**

**Large (containing 60 Troches) \$10.50 per gross.**

**Small ( " 30 " ) 6.50 " "**

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

 We can also quote Special Prices in Bulk for this Troche.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,**

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# ADAMS' LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink.

It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

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Refined and manufactured in Japan by

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In a report on this Camphor, H. HELBIG, F. C. S., and DR. F. W. PASSMORE, of London, state :  
"It is perfectly pure ; being, in fact, of such excellence that it is identical with the chemically pure compound, C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>16</sub> O."



## Proprietary Remedies versus Patents.

BY MENTOR.

The attention directed to the introduction of proprietary remedies by the Hamilton and Toronto druggists during the past year has done much to make the scheme one of absorbing interest to the trade, especially as ever this course was adopted a general disruption of the trade methods ordinarily practised by the retail chemist was threatened.

The trade in patent medicines has been for a number of years a large factor in the volume of business done by the average druggist, and, although the accumulation of preparations which became dead stock through failing to answer the purpose for which they were designed, was every year becoming greater, the turnover of those still being pushed, was such as to secure them a place with the druggist's stock. The extensive advertising given them by their manufacturers created a demand which the druggist who was especially advertised as their vendor naturally sought to supply, and he thus became the most valuable advertising agent the manufacturer could secure.

Many druggists who felt that in supplying what they were in no position to recommend, they were doing themselves an injustice as well as the public, introduced tried preparations of their own, but as the local trade thus secured was too limited to warrant an expenditure of the amount necessary to make them externally as attractive as the article competed with, their general success did not militate against the patent more favorably presented.

Adapted, or said to be adapted for the cure of those diseases which give the physician the most trouble to overcome; supported by extensive advertising secured by a partial expenditure of the ample profits derived from the difference between the amount charged and the actual worth of the article, and, having the free use of the druggist's prestige as a vending recommendation, it is little wonder that patent medicines and patent medicine manufacturers have thrived under such fostering care and blessed opportunities. Still, dissatisfied with the advantages thus enjoyed, their introducer seeks new agencies and cultivates the patronage of the country merchant. In this effort his success is assured from the start, as the dealer in general farm merchandise is only too pleased to be supplied with a ready-made line with the more aristocratic druggist in the supplying of popular remedies. Emboldened by his success thus far, and having his avaricious tendencies thoroughly whetted, he proceeds further, upon the assumption that passive permission means permanent privilege, and undertakes to supply the big city dry goods houses with the weapon of popular patented piracy at the lowest possible price consistent with personal profit and a humane consideration for the feelings and business interests of those upon whose foundation he has already built

With this final stride, however, he oversteps himself, and arouses the druggist to a consideration of the household remedy question in all its bearings. Such a question resolves itself into demand and supply. The public want reliable home remedies at popular prices and the drug trade is the only channel through which they can with any degree of confidence obtain their supply. They care but little whose it is as long as the article supplied will justify the recommendation of the druggist who sells it. No doubt exists in the minds of the drug trade that they can, upon the whole, supply better preparations than those now offered, and no one who has thought out the question to his own satisfaction will challenge the method now being introduced. If the druggists of to day or of the future desire to avoid being made the catspaw of those who have only personal and selfish ends to serve, and who, as a rule, are as little competent to judge of the merit of medicine as they are to act consistently, they will promptly and cheerfully accord their co-operative support to make a success of a branch of their trade which cannot afterwards be subverted at the will of an individual. The commercial part of the druggists pursuit is too important to be allowed to become dependent upon the caprice of anyone. Under the most favorable circumstances it cannot be made to afford more than a reasonable recompense to its votaries, and as favorable circumstances are not at present a happy chance, but are rather, dependent upon the united and sympathetic effort of the trade to create them, it the more certainly becomes the duty of every druggist to support his confreres in order to support himself.

## The Successful Man.

THE late Sir Andrew Clark, in addressing his students on one occasion, said he presumed those present would like to know from him what conditions he thought were essential to make a man a successful physician. Here are the opinions he expressed on this point:

"Firstly, I believe that every man's success is within himself, and must come out of himself. No true, abiding and just success can come to any man in any other way. Secondly, a man must be seriously in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose; he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing at the one time which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, "I cannot do that—I cannot love work," then I answer that there is a certain remedy, and it is work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of work is formed it will be transfigured into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained from love to do. Thirdly, the man must be charitable, not censorious—self effacing, not self seeking, and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and antagonists that can be done. Fourthly, the man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor is life and gladness, and that successful labor, with high aims and just objects, will bring to him the fullest, truest and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."

## An Extensive Advertiser.

G. T. FULFORD, of Brockville, Ont., proprietor of "William's Pink Pills," is again in England looking after his interests in that country. In an interview with a representative of the *British and Colonial Druggist* he says, "I now spend for advertising on an average £3,000 a month in Great Britain, and £6,000 a month in America. There was a time when I hesitated more over spending £100 in advertising than now I do over £10,000. I know now what advertising means. You must be prepared to pay out. Do not expect to see immediate results, but launch out and wait for them." It is almost needless to say Mr. Fulford is an extensive advertiser in drug journals and thereby cultivates the trade of druggists in preference to that of the general dealer.

## Glycerine — The Relation of the Animal Product to that obtained from Vegetable Sources.

L. A. HARDING, B. SC., PH. D.

Extract from a paper in the *American Soap Journal*.

A great divergency of opinion seems to exist as to the fitness of glycerine obtained from the animal source, as compared to that from the vegetable kingdom. The prevalence of a general opinion (even among the medical and pharmaceutical profession) that the glycerine derived from the vegetable source is so much purer, and therefore better fitted for internal use, is without doubt true.

Manufacturers have heralded their pure vegetable glycerine as the only kind fit for the physician to use, when prescribing it for internal treatment. All this is very good as a story, and sounds very plausible, but let us for the purpose of loftier scientific inquiry, spend a little time in the examination of glycerine, physically and chemically, and let us carefully note in what respect one differs from the other.

Physically, glycerine, whether from the vegetable or animal source, represents a colorless, inodorous, syrupy liquid of a pure, sweet taste, the specific gravity of which is between 1.265 and 1.280. Glycerine, chemically speaking, is an alcohol, and is designated as Propyl or Triatomic Alcohol, whether animal or vegetable in its origin, chemically they are alike, the processes by which they are manufactured are alike, the impurities, if any, come alike from the same source. Glycerine, as mentioned before, is classed as a triatomic alcohol, it is a derivative of propane,



# BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.



Over 2,000,000  
Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling  
Toilet Soap in  
the World.

Excels any 25  
cent Soap on the  
Market. Nets the  
Retailer a good  
profit.

When sold at a very popular price it  
will not remain on your counters. Try  
a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that  
the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green  
bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Com-  
pany, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware  
of imitations.

**COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,**

185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

**F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,**  
Sole Agents for Canada.

## Johnston's FLUID - BEEF!

maintains its high standard as

A perfect  
Beef Food.

## Staminal

is a *FOOD* and *TONIC* combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of  
*Beef and Wheat* and the tonic  
qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the  
form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

## Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so  
treated that when dissolved in the  
requisite quantity of water it yields  
a product that is

The perfect equivalent of  
**MOTHER'S MILK.**

## Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the  
Best and Strongest preparation  
ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture,  
Meerschaut, Vases, Books, Leather Belting,  
Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.  
15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for  
repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.  
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for  
repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of  
Rubber Goods.

Price, \$1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior  
to any in the market, and can be used by any  
one, as the directions are given so explicitly.  
It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and  
one gallon cans.

**MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE** for  
repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.,  
always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and \$1.00 per doz.  
10 and 15 cents per bottle.

**A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,**  
232 William St. - New York City.

A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.  
J. N. HENDERSON.

## LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

## Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

## JOS. E. SEAGRAM

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

## ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

## Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

## A Druggist's Specialty.

## CURTIS & SON'S

## Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high  
qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

## CURTIS & SON,

PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.



Is a certain and speedy cure for  
INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all  
appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: \$1.00

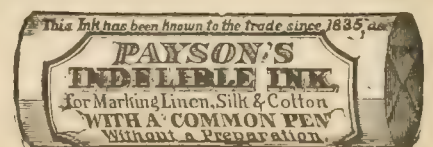
PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-  
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen  
throughout Canada.

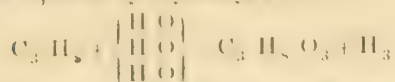
THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by—The Davis & Lawrence Co.,  
Montreal; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.



$C_3H_5$ . In which three atoms of Hydrogen are replaced by Hydroxyl ( $H.O.$ ).



It is not found in the free state, but always combined with fatty acids or oleic acid, and is separated from the fat by means of strong basic hydrates, sulphuric acid or steam. These methods are now almost universally employed in its manufacture on a large scale. Glycerine is also formed, in a very small quantity of course, as a product of the fermentation of sugar, and it is therefore always present in fermented beverages, more especially in wine and beer. Dilute glycerine moderately oxidized by means of nitric acid, at ordinary temperature, forms glyceric acid,  $C_3H_5O_4$ , by stronger oxidation oxalic acid is produced,  $C_2H_2O_4$ . For a thorough understanding of the question under discussion it is quite necessary to go into the detail of the various processes by which glycerine is manufactured.

Glycerine is manufactured in a variety of ways, all yielding the same product with a greater or lesser degree of purity. A very large portion is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of soap and candles. One of the best and purest brands is manufactured by the Price Candle Co., at Battersea, England. This firm has for a long time employed what is known as the Wilson & Geoyne process in which the decomposition of fats is effected by means of distilling by superheated steam. By a careful application of this method, the glycerine and the fatty acids distill over without any further decomposition.

### Disinfectants and Disease Germs.

C. Chamberlain and E. Fernbach, in a lengthy paper on the disinfection of rooms, describe the results of a great number of experiments with different disinfectants on bacteria in various conditions. They find that the eau de javelle of commerce, chlorinated lime (a 1 in 12 solution diluted to ten times its volume with water), and commercial hydrogen peroxide, are more active than a 1 in 1,000 acid solution of corrosive sublimate. When employed at the ordinary temperature, however, they do not act, or only after several hours, upon moist germs, but, if they be heated to  $40^\circ$ – $50^\circ$ , or even higher, these germs are destroyed rapidly, a few minutes sufficing. It would seem desirable, therefore, to use disinfectants at as high a temperature as possible. Dry germs were found to be much more resistant than moist ones, for where a few minutes sufficed to kill the latter, the dry forms were able to resist a temperature of  $40^\circ$  to  $50^\circ$  for several hours. Before the disinfectants could act properly also it was necessary to soak the dry germs in water, preferably lukewarm, for about an hour, after which they were as readily acted upon as moist germs. It follows, therefore, that it should be regarded as

absolutely necessary that the walls of rooms should be sprayed with water before a disinfectant is employed. A noteworthy fact to which attention is called is that concentrated solutions of chlorinated lime are much less active than the same diluted with ten or twenty times their volume of water. This holds good whether moist or dry germs are to be destroyed, and at either the ordinary temperature or at  $50^\circ$  C. The *Bacillus subtilis* was the organism chiefly experimented with, being selected on account of its great resisting power. When the germs were in the moist condition liquid cultures were mixed with disinfectants, in definite proportions, and the whole well shaken together. Cultivations were made from the mixtures from time to time, and the results checked by some of the original culture that had not been acted upon by disinfectants. The dry germs were treated upon glass slips, and not upon silk threads, as is usually the case. With regard to the action upon other organisms of the disinfectants employed, they were found to destroy in a few minutes, and at the ordinary temperature, the spores of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Saccharomyces cerevisia* and *B. typhosus*. Thymol, lysol, and oil of turpentine were found to yield relatively bad results as disinfectants, and preference was given to chlorinated lime solution, diluted as above (*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur.*)—*Phar. Journal*.

### Nitro-Metals.

P. Sabatier and J. B. Senderens describe a new series of compounds, which they distinguish by the term *metaux nitres*. These are formed by the direct union of nitrogen peroxide with certain metals, the vapor being passed at a temperature of  $25^\circ$  to  $30^\circ$  over the metals in a finely divided state, as obtained by the recent reduction of their oxides by hydrogen or carbonic oxide. Copper, cobalt, nickel and iron are the metals so far experimented with. Nitro-copper,  $Cu_2NO_2$ , is a brown substance which reacts with great energy with water, nitric oxide being evolved. It was found to contain about 74 per cent. of copper. Though unaffected by dry air at the ordinary temperature it is dissociated when heated in pure nitrogen. By heating some of the compound in a Faraday V-tube, nitrogen peroxide is liberated and collects in the cold limb in the liquid form, being re-absorbed by the copper when the tube is allowed to cool. Hydrogen only affects the nitro-copper when heated to about  $180^\circ$ , ammonium nitrite and free ammonia being then produced. Carbonic oxide reduces the copper to the metallic state on heating; dry ammonia gas reacts in the cold, metallic copper and ammoniated oxide of copper resulting; and sulphuretted hydrogen also reacts without the aid of heat, water and sulphur being liberated, whilst finally a blue sulphide of copper remains. Nitro-cobalt occurs as a black powder. It reacts violently with water and, when mixed with a combustible substance,

forms a dangerous explosive. Nitro-nickel is also black, and resembles the cobalt compound in its properties, whilst nitro-iron is more difficult than the others to isolate, and has not yet been obtained in sufficient quantity for detailed examination—*Phar. Journal*.

AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACISTS seem to be very much in the same position as we are in Canada. The fact of holding a certificate in one of the group of colonies does not qualify the holder in the others. In New South Wales a meagre Poisons Act is in force, and, although they have no regular Pharmacy Act, yet a qualified man from Victoria or elsewhere is not permitted to do business there. New South Wales is the only British colony without a Pharmacy Act.

THE office of permanent secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association having become vacant through the death of Prof. Maisch, with the advice of the majority of the council President E. L. Patch has announced Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, as permanent secretary during the interim between now and the next meeting. All communications should be addressed to Prof. Joseph P. Remington, 1832 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SESAME OIL IN OLIVE OIL.—To detect the adulteration of olive oil by means of sesame oil, prepare a solution as follows :

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Pyrogallie acid.....    | 2 grms.  |
| Hydrochloric acid ..... | 28 grms. |

Introduce 14 grains of this solution into a test tube. Pour in about the same quantity of the oil to be examined. Shake the tube vigorously and allow it to stand until the oil and acid have separated into two layers. Take off the supernatant liquid with a pipette, and boil the acid for five minutes. If there is any sesame oil in the sample, the acid becomes purple on boiling, whilst olive oil only gives a yellow color. It is easy to detect the addition of 1 per cent. of sesame oil by this method. —*Journal de Pharmacie*.

A NEW CAPSULE MASS.—A patent has been taken out which has for its object the improvement of the mass used for enveloping medicinal liquids, known as perles, or capsules. 2,500 grammes of tapioca and 4,000 cc. of water are allowed to stand for four or five hours; the whole is then transferred to an open basin and stirred for some time until the grains have all disappeared. 1,000 grammes of sugar and 500 grammes of glycerine and 4,000 cc of water are mixed and the solution added to the tapioca jelly, still warm. The whole mass is now heated for some time. It is then pressed upon linen after cooling. The thick liquid is then dried in a stove on plates of suitable thickness, and is then ready for using in the "pressure" process of making capsules or perles.—*Journal de Pharmacie*.



# Rubber Goods

—AT—  
RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies

$\frac{1}{4}$  gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

**ALLAN & CO.,**  
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

## ATTENTION !

*\$2.00 buys a Sample of our No. 1, RAPID WRITER FOUNTAIN PEN. The best pen on the market.*

CIRCULARS FREE. AGENTS WANTED.

Address—**FOUNTAIN PEN CO.,**  
Manufacturers, Newton, Ont., Canada.

## THE J. R. H. BRAND

IS THE FINEST

## NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

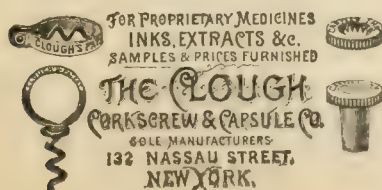
Direct correspondence to

**JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,**

TROMSO, NORWAY.

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Rye."



## Drug Store Fittings A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

## THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.  
Gray's Anodyne Liniment.  
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.  
Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.  
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.  
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.  
French Magnetic Oil.  
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.  
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.  
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.  
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.  
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.  
Clark's Derby Condition Powders.  
Wright's Vermifuge.  
Robert's Eye Water.  
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.  
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.  
Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.  
Strong's Summer Cure.  
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

## Druggists.

## TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Corks, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

**HORSES and CATTLE.**

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE : - Sample by mail, 25 cents.  
TO TRADE :- \$1.50 per doz., express prepaid  
TERMS : -Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

**C. F. SEGSWORTH,**

6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.

THIRD EDITION.

## MANUAL OF PHARMACY

AND

## PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

By CHAS. F. HEEBNER, P.H.G., P.H.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

*The Book is a Cloth-Bound, 12mo., of 252 Pages.*

The most practical work yet published for the use of pharmaceutical students preparing for College or State Board Examinations. It can be read with profit by all pharmacists seeking the correct understanding of scientific pharmaceutical literature in general. It is also calculated to insure a sound foundation to the beginner contemplating a subsequent course of training in colleges of pharmacy.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated) and a full index.

The book has been well received everywhere, and has been adopted either as a text-book or book for reference by most of the colleges of pharmacy.

Price \$2.00 (\$2.25 interleaved) by mail, postage prepaid.

## A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By THE SAME AUTHOR.

The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and; in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Price \$1.00, interleaved.

Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

**CANADIAN DRUGGIST**

STRATHROY, CANADA



## How and Why Druggists Should Advertise?

W. W. DAVY, PH. C.

There is only one answer to the question as to why druggists should advertise, and the answer is known to all, viz., to increase their business and their cash account. That is patent to every business man, but the other question—how to advertise? that is the problem. It is easy to spend money for advertising and hard to see where the profit comes in. It is very easy to overdo the matter.

In giving advice to druggists as to how to advertise, I will divide them into two classes—city druggists and country druggists.

As far as advertising goes, the country druggist has the advantage as he can use his local newspapers, but the city druggist is debarred from newspaper advertising, as a rule, because it is too expensive to advertise in large daily papers and because they would only partially reach his trade.

The city druggist then must confine himself to physician's influence, circulars, window displays and signs. These four ways are about his limit; the first is the most important. He should use every exertion to gain the good will and influence of his neighboring physicians. He should call on them personally and tell them about his facilities. If he has hired a new clerk who passed his examination with honors, he should tell the physician about it. If he has made up some of the National Formulary preparations, as for instance, compound syrup of hypophosphites, let him take a sample along with him and show what a superior preparation it is to certain loudly recommended proprietary articles that will ferment at the least provocation.

The city druggist should be kind to the physician. A nice thing to do is to send him a complimentary soda water season ticket with a polite note stating that you trust he will make good use of it.

Circulars are good. The city druggist will find that a few taking words on a neatly-printed circular will be read, and when relating to seasonable topics will make new trade.

Window displays are, if properly done, a great help; they should, however, be seasonable and suggestive. It is a good plan, and has often been recommended, to display a windowful of some specialty, but this is often not feasible as the druggist's stock in many cases will not permit it, but he can, by using his judgment, make taking combinations. For instance, one week he can show all his brushes, including tooth, nail, hair, and combs of all kinds. Another week he can fill his window with rubber goods including all his stock of syringes, nipples, rattles, rings, etc., or he can leave out the syringes and add baby things, such as condensed milk and the various baby foods. And so on through the autumn stock, turning one series out in the window as the time. He

should also put his prices on the goods in plain figures so that all can see. A comb marked 50c. will attract as much attention as one marked 10c.; he will not sell as many of them but it will be known where a good article can be had and that is the trade he is after.

The last method for the city druggist is signs. We would suggest for this purpose, say four or six good taking signs printed with letters from four to six inches in length so that they can be read at a glance from the opposite side. These signs should be changed with the seasons.

As for the country druggist he has all the chances of the city druggist and can use all the opportunities we have stated, in addition to which he has his local newspapers in which he should advertise judiciously. A standing advertisement of three or four inches should be kept lively with seasonable news about the advertiser's business and local items in the local columns should refer to special articles.

He should also cultivate the physicians and use the signs, and at times, if he has anything very special, use a circular.

There is another system of advertising in vogue among some druggists that has advantages. It is the publishing of a paper in which the druggist tells his patrons in good readable style what he sells and how he sells it. The advantage of this system of advertising is that it suits either the city or the country druggist. The city druggist can get the same results that the country druggist does from his local papers and the country druggist has a local paper of his own.

Some druggists have by a little extra work issued a paper of their own and in so doing have procured enough advertisements from their neighbors to pay for the whole paper. The expense of issuing such a paper is very little more than issuing a circular.

The points to bear in mind, however, are—do not advertise too strong for your stock. Never advertise what you cannot do. Do not expect advertising to make business unless you have qualifications and the energy and capacity to hold your customers when they are brought to you.—*Druggists' Circular*.

## Electro-Chemistry.

W. N. SHERMAN, PH. D., MERCED, CAL.

To those watching the progress of electrical science in its various branches, the recent practical application of the electrical current for purifying water would seem to indicate that in the near future it may be more closely allied to chemistry and pharmacy, and in many ways used in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals. To the writer there seems to be a wide field in this direction, and its development only awaits scientific investigation. The discovery and development of electricity is largely indebted to chemistry, and the two are closely linked in many ways. Through chemicals we produce a current, and then use the current in the

deposition of metals (electro-plating), etc. The forming of storage plates is purely an electro-chemical action, and is one of the practical examples that show its action in separating and uniting chemical elements. This action of the current is termed Electrolysis, and presents many strange and interesting features. It is used on the human body to decompose fluids and induce changes in morbid growths. Another strange phenomenon may be observed as follows: Moisten the positive electrode of a galvanic battery with a solution of potass iodine and the negative electrode with a solution of starch. Now place them on opposite and distant portions of the body and close the circuit and you may observe the blue color in the starch of the negative pole. The iodine has passed from the opposite pole and attacked the starch forming the blue iodine of starch. This illustrates what we call cataphoresis, or the introduction of medicines into the body by means of electricity, and is frequently practiced by physicians using electricity.

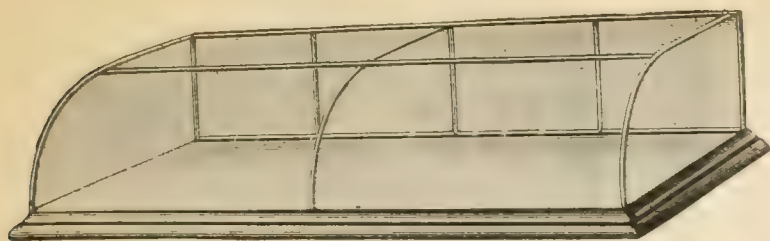
The electro-chemical action of the current on substances outside the human body led to its uses for similar purposes to the human body, and with success. Thus we observe the relation of discoveries along certain lines and their gradual development and progress. It is a species of perpetual action. We first produce the electrical current by a combination of chemicals and then use the current to produce chemical changes in other substances. In relation to power the same thing may be accomplished by using the rapids of a river to run a water-wheel and dynamo, then using the current of electricity so produced to develop power on a boat passing up the stream. Thus we see a very remarkable phenomenon, the river furnishing the motive power to overcome its own resistance; first a power to develop energy, then energy to develop power.

A new field has been opened by the eminent scientist, Nicola Tesla, but as yet it is in an experimental stage. This is the production of a current of enormous high frequency (alternating) similar to that from the electro-static machines, and from this we may expect great results. His brilliant experiments have startled the whole scientific world. Among the many strange things, he passes over three hundred thousand volts of this current into his own body without harm.

Some beautiful and profitable experiments may be observed under the microscope. One of these is the deposition of fern leaf crystals of gold, copper, silver, etc., from solutions of the same. The crystals are made by passing a current through a solution of these metals, and they are suitable for permanent mounts, and are greatly admired by everyone who sees them.—*Pacific Druggist*.

**HYDRASTINE IN GONORRHEA.** After the acute stage of gonorrhea has passed, muriate of hydrastine is most valuable as a mild astringent injection.





# H. G. Laurence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SHOW CASES.

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

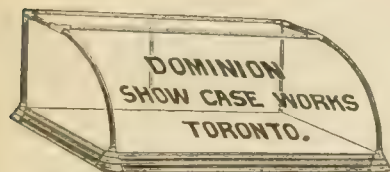
196 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

# Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

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HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

## JONES' Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.

Easily  
Cleaned  
and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



Dust  
Proof  
and  
Changeable  
Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

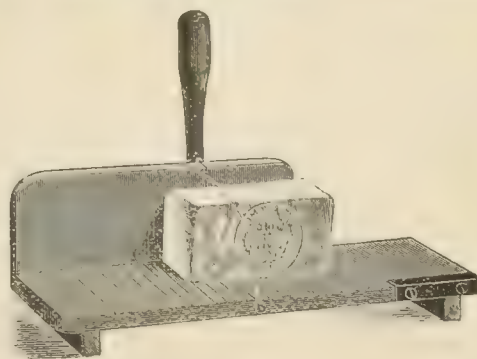
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

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PREVENTING WASTE.

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STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada.



## PHARMACY ABROAD.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA.

The Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg last week celebrated the seventy-fifth year of its existence. This is the oldest society of the kind in Russia, with the exception of the Pharmaceutico-Chemical Society of Riga, which was founded in 1802. The St. Petersburg Society consists of 75 honorary, 160 ordinary, and 50 corresponding members. It publishes a journal of its own, which is printed in both the Russian and German languages. Eight other towns in Russia possess pharmaceutical societies — namely, Moscow, Warsaw, Dorpat, Kazan, Kief, Odessa, Kharkof, and Mittau. *Brit. and Col. Druggist*

†††

DISPENSING IN BAGDAD. Dr. J. C. Sundberg, U. S. Consul to Bagdad, writes thus in a communication made recently to the San Francisco County Medical Society. The practice of medicine is in a degraded state, and patients are constantly bargaining with the physicians for a cure and refuse to pay for advice pure and simple, or for an examination, no matter how much skill or time it may involve. When a wealthy person gets sick all the doctors and magicians in the city are sent for an hour or two apart, and without each other's knowledge, and their advice is followed or not, as it suits the fancy of the women neighbors, who always try to pump the doctor by fair means and foul. If a prescription is sent to a drug store it will probably be put up in an old unwashed cod-liver oil bottle that has lain perhaps for months in some dirty corner and then an old rag and some paper is made to do service as a cork. This is not overdrawn. Sometimes the prescription may be put up in a cup without any cover. The percentage on prescription system has here been developed and refined as nowhere else. There are benevolent societies whose secretary receives a salary a certain amount on every prescription he has to settle for, and then he and the doctor agree that a new prescription shall be written for every dose.

†††

### PROFESSIONAL LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

The practitioner of medicine in Russia has, in marked contrast to his American brother, very little liberty in the pursuit of his profession, and none at all save as it is doled out by the police. According to George Kennan, than whom no better authority on Russian laws and customs exists, the physician must get permission from the police before he can practice his profession, and then, if he does not wish to respond to night calls, he must have permission to refuse to go; furthermore, if he wishes to prescribe what are known in Russia as "powerfully acting" medicines, he must have special permission or the druggists will not dare to fill the prescriptions. "Chemists and apothecaries, both in the cities and in the provinces, are furnished by the police with a complete

list of names of all physicians who have the right to prescribe 'powerful acting' medicines, such as anaesthetics, narcotics, and poisons. If a doctor's name is not on this list the chemists dare not fill his prescription, for any drug that might be used by a 'terrorist' for the attainment of illegal ends." — *Medical Progress*.

## Ginseng Culture.

The Ginseng is a plant about which we hear very many inquiries, but unfortunately there are very few reports from those who have attempted its cultivation. Nearly all the roots exported from this country are gathered from wild plants by the Indians, therefore there is great danger that, unless care is taken and the natural beds reserved or the cultivation of the plant encouraged, it will soon become extinct, and through this neglect we will lose an industry which annually brings a large amount of money into the country. Realizing the importance of this matter, the Ontario Government, two or three years ago, published a bulletin which contains a large amount of useful information regarding the nature and value of this plant. For the benefit of those who are interested, we give the experience of Mr. George Stanton, Summit Station, N. Y., who commenced experimenting with the Ginseng as early as 1886. His first attempts were unsuccessful, but in 1888 he obtained results which, even under the unfavorable circumstances, convinced him that the cultivation of the Ginseng could be made a success. He then commenced a careful study of the habits and requirements of the plant, while the experience which he had already gained enabled him to improve upon his methods of culture, so that he now considers that success is assured.

He says that the best way to get started is to transplant the wild roots, and by this means a person soon gets in the way of raising his own seed. Fresh, reliable seed is expensive, and cannot be obtained in any considerable quantity; in fact, cannot be handled in bulk like other seeds as it must be sown the autumn of the season in which it is grown, and must not be allowed to get dry. It may be sown in any secluded spot in the forest, and left for nature to produce a crop of roots, but this process is slow. The best plan is to prepare the ground, make it very rich, and sow in drills two or three inches apart; seeds one inch apart and one inch deep. Mr. Stanton considers that his crop of seed, which was produced upon a piece of ground 300 feet in length, and no more than three feet wide, was worth over one hundred dollars. The indications are, that the cultivation of ginseng can be made very profitable to those who have time and patience to devote to it. The exportation of the root is an old established industry, dating back to the year 1818, when it was first exported from Canada. From 1882 to 1891, the exportations from the United States were valued at the enormous sum of \$7,700,000. The

supply of the wild root is rapidly becoming exhausted, and it is certainly worth while to make an effort to establish the cultivation of so valuable a root while there is something left to start with. Those beginning should guard against purchasing seed out of season, and avail themselves of all the information that they may be able to obtain. — *Advocate*.

## A New Remedy.

Old Joe Case didn't have much respect for either doctors or medicine until a short time ago.

Joe had just pulled through a pretty severe attack of grippe, and was persuaded, much against his will, to take quinine as a tonic. The country doctor, to whom Joe went for the quinine, happened to be very busy that day, and did not have time to put up any capsules for him. However, he provided him with the materials, and ample directions as to how he must fill the capsules with the quinine.

A week after this Joe presented himself at the doctor's office. His face was beaming.

"Doc," he said, "I ain't never a-gwine to say agin that you can't help a feller. You've done me a power o' good."

The doctor was slightly surprised. He asked him how much quinine he had taken.

"Well," said Joe, "I ain't took none o' it yet. I've just been a' takin' the capsules. Quinine may be pretty good, but them thar capsules does the business. Lemme have all you kin spare. The old woman will be oneasy 'till she gits 'em, for she 'lows they mought help her, too." — *Detroit Free Press*.

A PERMANENT concentrated Cinchona decoction is prepared as follows: One kilogramme of crushed cinchona bark is extracted with the necessary quantity of boiling water, and filtered while at a temperature of 70° C. The filtrate is quickly evaporated to about 400 c.c. and allowed to become lukewarm. The thick precipitate thus obtained is now almost completely dissolved by adding 100 c.c. of alcohol. The measure of the fluid is then brought up to 500 c.c. and kept in well stoppered bottles. Ten c.c. of the decoction will correspond to 20 grammes of the bark. — *Apoth. Zeit.*

PROOF of the sterilization of surgical dressings is obtained, according to Manthner (*Deutsche Med. Zeitung*), by applying to the dressing a harmless color which will change when heated to 100° C. Such a color is furnished by the following preparation: Solution of ammonium acetate, 150 parts; water, 150 parts; 20 per cent. alizarin paste, 5 parts. This mixture should be well shaken before being applied to the dressing. It is brown in color, but will turn to a bright red on being heated to 100° C.

Acetanilid, in five grain doses, is now much praised for its virtues in epilepsy.





Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

## LICORICE

### HIGHEST AWARDS :

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, | 1876 |
| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



TICK LICORICE, { 1, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.  
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.  
in Bbls., Bulk.

CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.  
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.  
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AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

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THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

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ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculoze, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

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For Indigestion, Bilioousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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MANTLES, GRATES and TILES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



## FORMULARY.

## SWISS BABY POWDER.

According to *L'Union Pharmaceutique*, the "Poudre Suisse à poudrer les bébés" has the following formula:

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cake of stearin                       | 15 parts  |
| Boric acid                            | 15 parts  |
| Carbonate of lime                     | 150 parts |
| Starch                                | 250 parts |
| Carbolic acid                         | 3 parts   |
| Oil of lemon, or other perfume, q. s. |           |

Powder the solid ingredients as finely as possible and mix thoroughly.

## DUSTING POWDER FOR CHILDREN.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Powdered baobab gum         | 15 parts  |
| Perfumed boron acid         | 35 parts  |
| Prepared calcium carbonate  | 150 parts |
| Rice starch, or Lycoperdium | 300 parts |
| Carbolic acid crystallized  | 3 parts   |
| Powdered camphor            | 2 parts   |
| Menthol                     | 2 parts   |
| Eucalyptol                  | 2 parts   |
| Powdered zinc oleate        | 2 parts   |

DR. P. VERNON.

## GLYCERIN CREAM.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Spermaceti           | 3 ozs     |
| White wax            | 1 oz      |
| Oil of sweet almonds | 8 fl. ozs |
| Borax                | 1 oz      |
| Glycerin             | 3 fl. ozs |
| Orange flower water  | 1 fl. oz  |
| Oil of neroli        | 5 drops   |
| Oil of rose          | 3 drops   |

Melt the wax, spermaceti, and oil of almonds together, dissolve the borax in the orange flower water and glycerin, previously mixed, pour the solution a little at a time, into the melted mixture, stirring the preparation without ceasing until all the solution has been fully incorporated, and a homogeneous product results; finally add the essential oils.—*Pharm. Record*.

## BOROGLYCERIN LANOLIN.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Acid. boric     | 2 parts  |
| Distilled water | 15 parts |
| Glycerin        | 15 parts |
| Lanolin         | 30 parts |

Dissolve the boric acid in the water with the aid of the water bath, add the glycerin and lanolin, and stir until soft. This formula furnishes a nice, white, soft ointment, and has the advantage that it can be washed off with water. It furnishes a splendid application for chapped hands and other toilet purposes, and of course, may be perfumed to suit the taste.

*Nat. Druggist*

## TREATMENT OF EXCORIATIONS OF THE SKIN IN INFANTS.

Crondall, in the *Centralblatt für die Gesamte Therapie*, gives the following ointment for use on infants, especially where there are excoriations of the skin:

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Castor oil  | 1 part    |
| Alcohol     | 80 parts  |
| Perfume     | 10 parts  |
| Oil of rose | 300 parts |

Mix, and make an ointment.

## NEW OIL CREAM.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Oil of sweet almonds | 100 parts |
| Wax                  | 100 parts |
| Glycerin             | 100 parts |
| Perfume              | 100 parts |
| Water                | 100 parts |
| Perfume to suit.     |           |

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the oil, separately dissolve the boric acid in the glycerin, heat and while warm add to the warm fatty solution, then add the warm filtered water at once and stir constantly until a smooth ointment is complete. Before it is too firmly set add a suitable perfume.—*Amer. Druggist*.

## CHLORAL, A NEW DISINFECTING FLUID.

Chloral is a new French disinfecting fluid, said to have the following composition (*Arch. Med. Belg*):

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Corrosive sublimate | 1 part     |
| Sodium chloride     | 1 part     |
| Hydrochloric acid   | 1 part     |
| Copper sulphate     | 3 parts    |
| Distilled water     | 1000 parts |

The sodium chloride is added to render the solution more stable: the hydrochloric acid, to prevent the decomposition of the corrosive sublimate in presence of albuminoid matter; and the copper sulphate, for its vomitive effects—in case the chloral should be taken internally by mistake.

## NAPHTHALINE OINTMENT.

The following formula for this ointment is given:

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Naphthaline                     | 5.0  |
| Acid boric                      | 2.5  |
| Acid benzoic                    | 2.5  |
| Vaseline or cera flav. (3 to 1) | 40.0 |
| Bals. Peru                      | 2.5  |
| Finet. benzoïn                  | 5.0  |

*Pharm. Post.*

## COMPOSITION OF BRILLIANTINES.

Brilliantines, says the *Monde Pharmaceutique*, are preparations for softening the hair and giving it a gloss. Formerly they were simple mixtures, in various proportions, of castor oil and alcohol, more or less perfumed and colored. Now perfumed glycerin, or mixture of glycerine and castor oil, with or without alcohol, are used. The following formulæ are given:

1. Alcohol ..... 100 gm  
Castor oil ..... 30 gm  
Oil of rose ..... 1 gm
2. Alcohol ..... 100 gm  
Castor oil ..... 25 gm  
Extract of cinchona ..... 5 gm  
Perfume ..... 1 gm
3. Alcohol ..... 100 gm  
Castor oil ..... 20 gm  
Glycerine ..... 100 gm  
Perfume ..... 2 gm
4. Alcohol ..... 100 gm  
Glycerine ..... 200 gm  
Perfume ..... 2 gm
5. Glycerin ..... 100 gm  
Rose water ..... 20 gm  
Attar of rose ..... 1 gm
6. Glycerin ..... 200 gm  
Perfume ..... 10 gm  
Perfume ..... 2 gm

## CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF SALICYLIC ACID.

It is sometimes convenient to have a strong solution of salicylic acid at hand, and Jaudon suggests in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, the following formula therefor:

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Salicylic acid            | 8 parts   |
| Alcohol, 94               | 24 parts  |
| Borax                     | 4 parts   |
| Glycerin, neutral         | 8 parts   |
| Water, sufficient to make | 100 parts |

Dissolve the acid in the alcohol and the borax in the glycerin, mix the solutions, and add water to make the desired quantity. *Nat. Druggist*

## A STABLE SOLUTION OF ERGOTIN.

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Ergotin         | 21. XX.   |
| Acid carbolique | 21. ISS.  |
| Aq. dest.       | 96. IXXX. |
| Solve et filtra |           |

*Nouv. Rem.*

## CAULIF SPICE.

Take of

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Aniseed, in coarse powder | 1 part  |
| Fennel                    | 1 part  |
| Fennigreek                | 1 part  |
| Caraway                   | 2 parts |
| Gentian root              | 2 parts |
| Locust bean meal          | 2 parts |

## CALF SPICE.

Take of

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Locust bean meal             | 4 parts |
| Barley meal                  | 4 parts |
| Brown sugar                  | 1 part  |
| Gentian root, in fine powder | 2 parts |
| Aniseed, fine powder         | 2 parts |
| Fennigreek, fine powder      | 1 part  |
| Fennel, fine powder          | 2 parts |
| Dried phosphate of soda      | 1 part  |

—Br. and Col. Druggist.

## Camphor, Alcohol and Essential Oil in Pills?

S. A. M'DONNELL, PH. G.

The following prescription, which was presented at my store yesterday, is a good one to try the patience of a tyro as well as the skill of the adept man of experience:

|   |                   |                   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| R | Quin. bi sulph.   | 9 i.              |
|   | Camphor           | 9 i.              |
|   | Spt. vini. rect.  | 9 s.              |
|   | Ol. menth. pip.   | gtts. xx.         |
|   | M. ft. pil., xxx. | "Send in bottle." |

It has always been my custom on compounding a recipe containing an essential oil, to mix it and some powdered soap together first, then add the balance of the ingredients, and generally no other excipient is required, a good mass resulting, holding the oil within its body to perfection. But in this case, when the camphor gets its work in, the alcohol is out of the question, and like the caudal appendage attached to the *sus scrofa*—more for ornament than use. None of the excipients at all appropriate, tried, give good results, the compact mass forcing the oily liquid to the surface, and in size out of all proportion, which would never do to so dispense. Somewhat disgusted with the result, I had the oil dropped into a mortar, the camphor and bisulphate added, and rubbed together *a la camphor and chloral*; I then melted some yellow wax and poured about half a dram of it on to the liquid ingredients and worked it up into a mass—no other excipient—and result, good. Divided it off, rounded them up and dispensed them looking like the good pills it was *intend* they should be. Now, I don't want to be understood as advocating that wax is the excipient. I only cut the coat according to the cloth.—*Pacific Druggist*.

Economy is not to be determined by the cost, but by the results.



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Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,  
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,  
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Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup,  
Gregory's Toothache Cure,  
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## KENNEDY'S Magic Catarrh Snuff

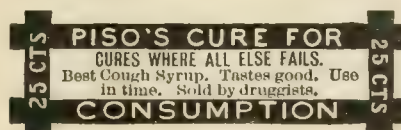
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*This preparation has been proved  
to be a POSITIVE CURE for*

Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,   
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal  
and Toronto.  
And all leading Druggists.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an  
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

## THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

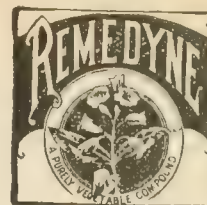
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## ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-  
eases of the Liver;  
a Special Stomach  
Medicine advertis-  
ed only for the dis-  
orders which it will  
undoubtedly cure.

REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in  
compound, a gentle Laxative Tonic Bit-  
ters. Its action on the organs that pur-  
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erful, and perfect in effect; a positive and  
speedy CURE for **DYSPEPSIA**  
and its kindred  
diseases, disorders from which over sev-  
enty-five per cent. of the people are  
suffering in some form, and enumerable  
among their subjects the most miserable  
beings in the world.

REMEDYNE **AND** com-  
plete  
is a highly concentrated course of medicine within itself. From  
one to three bottles will cure ANY  
CASE of Dyspepsia or

## LIVER COMPLAINT

THE DOSE is so small that each bottle  
contains from one hundred to two hun-  
dred doses, varying according to the age,  
condition, and strength of those requir-  
ing medicine.

Take no substitute; every druggist keeps  
REMEDYNE, or we will send it direct  
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\$1.00 per bottle.  
Three bottles, \$2.75  
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Every Druggist should handle  
—OUR—  
**Druggist Favorite, 5c.**  
—AND—  
**Patti, 10c.**  
**CIGARS.**  
Send for sample order.  
FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.



## Pharmaceutical Notes.

## HYDROCHLOROSULPHATE OF QUININE.

Since the introduction of this peculiar double salt of quinine fully a year ago, we have heard little about it from therapeutists. Dr. J. K. Crook, of New York, however, communicates a paper on it to the *American Medical Surgical Bulletin*, in which he says he has tried it in a variety of conditions, including pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, muscular rheumatism, chronic malarial poisoning, acute intermittent fevers, and in simple debility, and anorexia. Dr. Crook has found the drug to possess all the common well-known physiological properties of the sulphate of quinine, but it has two important advantages—(1) its ready solubility admits of its employment hypodermically; and (2) this property also renders the preparation more digestible and more readily assimilable by the stomach. We still require something more than this report. It has been stated that the quinine molecule is rearranged in the synthesis of the salt, and if that be so, the physiological action is sure to differ, though slightly. *Chemist and Druggist*.

## CREASOTE EMULSION BY MEANS OF SACCHARATE OF CASEIN. (Dr. Legros.)

The author proposes to administer creasote in the form of an emulsion prepared by means of saccharate of casein. This emulsion can be made in an instant, the author declares, as follows: Pour into a suitable bottle 10 grammes (2½ fl. drs.) of creasote and 10 grammes (2 fl. drs.) of alcohol, and add a solution of 10 grammes (2½ drs.) of saccharate of casein in 10 grammes (2½ fl. drs.) of water. Emulsion is perfect after a few seconds' agitation; enough water is then added to make 1 litre (33.8 fl. oz.).

This creasote emulsion may be employed per os in tablespoonful doses (added to water, or, better still, to milk), or per rectum in the form of small enemata (100-125 grammes [3½-4¼ fl. oz.]). It is said to keep for a long time, owing to the antiseptic property of the creasote. A sample was kept by the author for over a fortnight without undergoing any alteration, although it had been exposed, in a partly-filled phial, to temperatures of 25-30° C. (77-86° F.). *Bulletin Pharm.*

## A NEW REACTION FOR COCAINE.

About .02 gram. of cocaine hydrochlorate is dissolved in a drop of water, and 1 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid is added. The resulting colorless solution gives on the addition of potassium chromate solution, a quickly dissolving precipitate. The color becomes golden red, of course, and on warming becomes green owing to the reduction of the chromate. Further warming causes fumes of benzoic acid to be given off. This is given in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* as a reaction for cocaine, but we should think its value is very small as the reduction of a chromate to a salt of chromium is of little or no value, and the benzoic acid might

easily escape detection unless an appreciable quantity of cocaine were present.

## ACETONE AS A TANNIN SOLVENT.

Trimble and Peacock, in a paper read at a recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, devoted special attention to the use and value of acetone as a solvent of oak tannins. By its aid they extracted from powdered nutgalls 62.24 per cent. of solids, whereas commercial ether removed 59.77 per cent. only. It is a better solvent of tannin than either alcohol or ether, and extracts it with less admixture of sugar and other carbohydrates. Its low boiling point, also renders its recovery easy and rapid, without risk of decomposing the tannin. The process recommended as satisfactory is as follows:—The powdered oak bark is moistened with acetone, packed in a closed percolator, allowed to macerate with acetone for forty-eight hours, and then percolated until exhausted. A dark red or brown semi-solid extract is left on distilling off the solvent. On treatment of this with water and filtering, dilution of the filtrate with more water results in the precipitation of anhydrides, and, after successive agitations of the filtrate with acetic ether, the tannin thus separated is further treated with ethylic ether, and finally obtained in a nearly pure form in which it is readily and completely soluble in water. *Phar. Journal*.

## OXYGEN MANUFACTURE.

G. Küssner describes a method of obtaining oxygen from the air by agency of calcium plumbate,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{PbO}_4$ . This compound, in a spongy, porous condition, is exposed to the action of well-washed furnace gases and rapidly absorbs the carbon dioxide present, calcium carbonate and lead peroxide being formed. These products are then heated to redness and oxygen is rapidly disengaged. When most of the oxygen has been liberated, carbon dioxide begins to come over, at first mixed with oxygen, but subsequently in a pure state. The mixed gases are passed over calcium plumbate, which absorbs the carbon dioxide and allows only the pure oxygen to escape. When the carbon dioxide ceases to be evolved from the retort, a current of air is driven through and re-converts the residue into calcium plumbate, which may then be used for a subsequent operation. (*Chem. Zeit.*)

## AN ISOMER OF SANTONIN.

If santonin be dissolved in strong hydrochloric acid it can be precipitated undiluted by means of water. If, however, it be allowed to stand for a day in a cool place, there separates out a slightly rose-colored crystalline deposit. This is filtered off, washed with strong hydrochloric acid and then with water, and finally crystallized from boiling alcohol. White needles are thus obtained, insoluble in water or hydrochloric acid, and but slightly soluble in cold alcohol, benzene or ether. Analyses assign to this body the formula,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$ . This is isomeric with santonin, but differs markedly from

it in physical properties. Its rotatory power is  $+112^\circ$ , whilst that of santonin is  $+173^\circ$ . Through reduction with nascent hydrogen it forms an isomer of santonin acid  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$ . The isomer is laevorotary,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -53.3$ , whilst santonin acid is dextrorotary  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +74.9$ . *Berichte*.

## NEW DRUGS.

There is a long list of new remedies this month, and several new patents have been taken out for them. Amongst the more important are two by Riedel, of Berlin. The first is for the preparation of pethoxy hydracetin and pethoxy-phenyl-hydracetin. The latter is obtained by precipitating the salts of its sulphonic acid by means of common salt, and afterwards heating the precipitate with hydrochloric acid. After suitable treatment the ethoxy-hydracetin is obtained in colorless crystals melting at  $140^\circ$ , possessing antipyretic action. The other is a patent for a compound related to antipyrin, p-methoxy-phenyldimethylpyrazolon. The corresponding mono-methyl derivative is digested with an equivalent of acetic ester. This reaction gives fine colorless needles, melting at  $138^\circ$ , easily soluble in benzol and alcohol, less so in ether or water. These, when heated with methyl iodide and methyl alcohol to  $120^\circ \text{C}$ ., yield the desired compound, a crystalline body, easily soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform, less so in ether or benzene. It melts at  $82^\circ \text{C}$ , and is a good antipyretic. *b*-Cymidin forms the subject of a patent by Haarman and Reimer. It is prepared by the action of a dehydrating agent (such as a mineral acid) on the oximes of the camphors. It is a yellowish oil boiling at  $118^\circ$  to  $121^\circ$  under a pressure of 15 mm. It does not solidify in the cold. Merck, of Darmstadt, brings forward acetyl and propionyl derivatives of oxyphenyl urethane. They are both well characterized crystalline compounds and possess anti-pyretic properties. Some interesting eugenol derivatives, too, are brought forward. Of these the chief are the iodine derivatives. Eugenol is treated with iodine in alcoholic solution and sodium hydroxide in molecular proportions. An odorless yellow crystalline compound is produced melting at  $150^\circ$ . More iodine and alkali produce a compound containing the (OI) group, melting at  $85^\circ$ . The other compound is polyisoeugenol. When isoeugenol is treated with a small quantity of a condensing agent such as a mineral acid, or an acid chloride, at a high temperature, a crystalline cake is produced which is the polymeric compound and can be purified by recrystallisation from alcohol. It forms colorless, tasteless needles, melting at  $98^\circ$ , and it will be used in medicine to some extent. The lactyl derivatives of methyl-aniline, ethylaniline and phenetidin are also brought forward as new antipyretics. They are prepared by treating the respective bases with esters of lactic acid, or with lactic anhydride at  $130^\circ \text{C}$ .—*British and Colonial Druggist*.





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- THE -

# Canadian Drug Trade

Do not confine themselves to the sale of Drugs and Medicines, but are amongst the largest dealers in

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles,  
Smokers' Sundries and Cigars,  
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And numerous other lines which form a profitable part of the stock-in-trade.

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Can reach the entire drug trade of the Dominion of Canada, by inserting an advertisement in this Journal.

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**Canadian Druggist,**

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**STRATHROY, CANADA,**



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC. IT IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE DRUGGISTS CAN GET THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING. IT IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE DRUGGISTS CAN GET THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING. IT IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE DRUGGISTS CAN GET THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE BUSINESS NOTICES.

### Archdale Wilson & Co.

See Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement on page eight.

### Optical Goods.

One of the largest dealers in this line of goods in Canada is the Montreal Optical Co., whose travellers traverse the whole Dominion. They have a stock capable of meeting all requirements of the trade and prices will compare with any.

### Fountain Pens.

Read the advt. of the Fountain Pen Co., of Newton, Ont., (head office, Toledo, Ohio.) A good Fountain Pen is a luxury that few would do without after having used them. See advt. on page 27 and mention this paper when writing.

### Look Out For Frost.

The London Drug Co. in this issue present a list of many goods which are liable to freeze in transit during cold weather. Such goods should be ordered in advance and in sufficient quantities to last through the season. Read the advt. on page 4.

### Somerville's Cough Chewing Gum.

C. R. Somerville, of London, Ont., has put a new article before the trade in his M. F. Cough Chewing Gum. This is sure to prove a good seller, being attractively put up and a reliable article. Read the advertisement on page 13 and order some from your jobber.

### Fine Perfumery.

John Taylor & Co., of Toronto, Ont., have proved to the satisfaction of the most fastidious of the drug trade that perfumes can be and are made in Canada, just as good as imported lines. They claim that their goods are uniform and true to flower, and use only the best of raw material in their production. This firm also control the products of the Morse Soap Co. whose goods are so highly esteemed.

### Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Adams & Sons Co. have received the highest award from the Worlds' Columbian Exposition for the quality of their Tutti Frutti and their other brands of chewing gum, also for the excellency of the flavors contained in their gums and the artistic manner in which they are packed. Their gums are made of the choicest materials available and are well deserving of the popularity to which they have attained.

### Minard's Liniment.

Amongst the most popular and best-selling of Canadian patent medicines is Minard's Liniment, manufactured by C. C. Richards & Co., of Yarmouth, N. S. This firm now keeps three double teams constantly on the road advertising and

looking after the interests of their preparation, which, from at one time having only a local demand in the Province of Nova Scotia, has now a larger sale than perhaps any other medicine of its kind throughout the whole Dominion. The proprietors are well known druggists and have a large retail as well as jobbing trade in Yarmouth.

## Books.

"The Diseases of Dogs and Cats and their Treatment."—This work, which has been written by a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience with the smaller domesticated animals, contains much that is valuable to chemists who may be called upon to supply medicines for these animals. The methods of treatment are not as were practised many years ago, and much may be learned from a treatise of this kind which will prove instructive as well as helpful in a business way. Published by the British and Colonial Druggist, 42 Bishop's Gate, without London, E. C., England.

## Magazines.

### The Literary Digest.

*Multum in parva* is certainly applicable to that popular weekly, *The Literary Digest*. Articles on the most interesting and timely subjects by the best writers, are here condensed into space more suitable to the busy man's reading and only the "pith" of the matter presented. Funk & Wagnalls Company publishers, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

### The National Druggist.

The *National Druggist*, of St. Louis, Mo., comes to hand this month in greatly improved form and general appearance. It has always been one of our most valued exchanges and the readers of this journal are indebted to the *National Druggist* for many valuable selections which appear from time to time in our columns. We wish our *confrere* abundant success under its new management.

### An Old Friend.

In a series of interviews with members of the last Congress, 31 out of 43 remarked that they were readers of the *The Youth's Companion*. For definite and trustworthy information on the questions of the day it is really unique, while the high character of its stories, the wide fields covered by its special articles, and its contributions from the most famous writers in Europe and America, are well known.

Its programme for next year seems brighter than ever. Some of the important stories are: "The Deserter," by Harold Frederic; a Tale of the Great Mutiny in India, by Sarah Jeanette Duncan; several Romances of the Sea, by W. Clark Russell; Tales of the War, and of the Frontier in Early Days. Henry M. Stanley contributes two thrilling narratives from Darkest Africa, and Archibald Forbes writes of his "Closest Call."

Naval Battles are described by Admirals, and Military Life by Generals. Then there are other articles on Choosing an Occupation, Boys Who Should Not Go to College, Physical Training, Recreations of all kinds, and many other practical subjects.

Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Sweet Charity," reproduced in colors from a painting by Ferris, which is presented to all subscribers who send their \$1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

### Review of Reviews.

The leading feature of the *Review of Reviews* for November is its presentation of the "Possibilities of the Great Northwest," in an article by Mr. S. A. Thompson, and in a supplementary article by Dr. Emory R. Johnson, upon "Inland Waterways for the Northwest." Mr. Thompson, as secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, has for several years been actively engaged in searching out and applying effective means for bringing the great states northwest of the Upper Mississippi, and the great Canadian provinces belonging geographically to the same region, into closer communication with the rest of the North American continent. He is therefore able to write with an enthusiasm born of intimate knowledge of the subject and supported by very important and surprising statistics. Dr. Johnson is lecturer on Transportation in the Wharton School of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania, and has recently published a monograph upon "Inland Waterways." Dr. Johnson particularly emphasizes the importance of canal and river transportation as a means of lowering railway rates, and he finds a very large social as well as economic influence resulting from this extension of facilities for shipping and for personal travel. These two articles suggest a future of almost unimaginable growth for the great Northwest. Each article is fittingly illustrated.

### The "Canadian Magazine."

"The Canadian Magazine" for November contains a rich variety of contributions, some of them of remarkable and world-wide interest. Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., furnishes the third instalment of the account of his remarkable three thousand two hundred mile journey, "Down the Yukon and Up the Mackenzie," and it exceeds in interest his previous articles. Allan Eric, of the Institute of Jamaica, contributes a well-illustrated and entertaining article on "Banana-growing in Jamaica." W. D. Le Sueur writes forcibly and gracefully on "State Education and 'Isms,'" in reply to Mr. Ewart, Q. C. Edward Meek condemns "Plebiscite" as a principle dangerous to the nation, and holds that in consequence of the declining influence of Congress, and the increase in the power of the President and of the people, Caesarism is likely to prevail in the United States. The article is a remarkably thoughtful and striking



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~~~~~THE~~~~~  
**“BELLS PERFUMER”**

Sprays Perfume on the Handkerchief.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

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AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

*EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU !*



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12 inches long by 7½ inches wide by 18 inches high.

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to close out the con-  
signment.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,



one. J. L. Payne tells us how a young couple may win a home of their own. "The Battle of the Eclipse," an illustrated article by E. B. Biggar, "The Old Bastille of Paris," by H. S. Howell, are both vigorous, and even thrilling, articles. Other articles are "The Canadian Club Movement," by W. Sanford Evans, "Beowulf, the English Homer," by Prof. Horning, of Victoria University, "Mirage in Western Canada," by Mrs. John Fletcher, and "Peculiarities and Illustrations of Wit," by Dr. T. V. Hutchinson. Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis) contributes a patriotic poem, "Thermopylae," which is likely to be one of the poems that will live. The fiction in this number is bright. "The Canadian Magazine" begins its second volume with a reputation both in America and Europe, which must be pleasing to Canadians. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. \$2.50 per annum.

#### "Sweet Charity."

In the Artists' Exhibition of 1893 at the New York Academy of Design, there was exhibited an oil painting by J. L. G. Ferris, entitled "Sweet Charity." Its richness of coloring commanded instant attention, while the lesson it taught was so impressive that one naturally returned to it for a second view.

Its subject is a young lady of colonial times who is on an errand to one of the poorer families of the town. She has a sensible, charming face, which expresses with remarkable fidelity the sentiment of her errand. There is not a home that this charming picture will not ornament. It must be seen to be appreciated.

"Sweet Charity" was purchased by the Publishers of *The Youth's Companion* and has been reproduced in colors in large size, 11x21.

It will be sent to all new subscribers to *The Companion* who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription, and the paper will also be sent Free from the time the subscription is received, to January, 1894, and for a full year from that date, to January, 1895. This offer includes the Double Souvenir Numbers published at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. Address, *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

#### The Delineator.

The December issue of *The Delineator* is called the "Christmas Number," and is rich in material pertaining to the holiday season. The styles for the month are exceptionally handsome and appropriate, and the younger members of the family receive special attention in an illustrated article entitled Party Dresses for Misses and Girls. There is also an appropriate article on Fashions in Fur Garments. A paper that is invaluable to all ladies is called Some Suggestions for Home Made Christmas Gifts, and the housewife is especially considered in Dainty Desserts for the Holiday Season. Christmas Legend and Folk-Lore is most interestingly treated, and in an article, there is a description of a very modern Christmas

gle Party. The children will be delighted with the entertainment provided for them, and the parents will appreciate the ideas contained in *The Children's Christmas*. In addition to this special matter there are articles on many popular subjects. Lawn Tennis, in the Sports and Pastimes series, is brought to a close this month; Household Renovation tells about Floor Coverings, Furniture and Moths; Child Life deals with Recreation for Boys and Girls; Physical Culture continues instruction in Expression, and Around the Tea Table makes us acquainted with the fashionable fancies of the season. Novelties are illustrated in the papers on Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, etc., with full instructions for making. This number is an excellent one with which to begin a subscription, which costs One Dollar a year; Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delineator Publishing Co.* of Toronto, (Ltd.) 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

#### The Witness.

The *Montreal Witness* is now offering the remainder of the present year free to new subscribers for next year as an encouragement to give that valuable paper a trial. The *Witness*, both Daily and Weekly, has, during the year, adopted what it declares to be the model form, with neat, small, convenient pages, being enabled, by the possession of one of the most complete printing presses ever built by the Hoes, of New York, to vary the number of pages at will. The paper enters the press at two places, on rolls broad or narrow as required, and the newspapers come out at lightning speed folded, pasted and cut. Besides this improvement in form, there is a remarkable improvement in typography, the type being set by the wonderful Linotype machine, which attains the speed of five men, and casts a new type face every time. The proprietors invite visitors to Montreal to see these machines. The picture element has so greatly developed in the *Witness*, that it may now be fairly called an illustrated paper. The *Witness* has moved to the busiest corner in Montreal, the junction of Bleury and St. Peter Streets with Craig Street, and has a spacious building there which is in some respects as fine a newspaper office as is anywhere to be seen. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars, and of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, while the little pioneer paper, *The Messenger*, costs only thirty cents.

#### What Canadians Can Do.

WHERE THEY EXCEL IN ADVENTURE, STORY-TELLING, POETRY AND PICTURE-MAKING.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to *TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER*, which is just appearing on the market. Every year that enterprising paper issues a Christmas Number, and every year the production is superior to all previous ones and to any thing similar attempted in Canada. Con-

stant progress is made towards an ideal. The premium picture this year is a large oleograph 20x28 inches, entitled *A Moment of Suspense*, purchased from its owner in Germany at a very large sum. In reproducing this picture twenty colors are called into use by the lithographers. This information is technical and only those who know something of the picture making art will grasp its full import. The picture represents a group of ladies and one gentleman of the period of Louis XV. of France, dressed in the superb attire of that time, in a splendidly furnished room. Everything calls into play the subtle art of the colorist. The gentleman, with a stick, is opening a trap in which is a mouse; a cat crouches near by to spring upon the captive, while the ladies have flown for safety to the top of chairs, tables and couches. This picture frames with singular effect.

The leading feature of the Christmas Number is *The Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur* by Charles Lewis Shaw, being a humorous and thrilling account of the expedition of 1884 to the relief of General Gordon, who was besieged by the False Prophet behind the walls of Khartoum. Four hundred Canadian voyageurs shared the perils of that expedition, of whom Mr. Shaw was one. This is one of the best things yet written by a Canadian. Illustrated by Heming, Ethel Palin and English artists.

*Two Old Hunters*, by Octave Thanet, one of the best short story writers of to day. Illustrated by Feraud.

*Old Dickson's Young Lady*, by Evelyn Durand, one of the very cleverest of Canadian short story writers. Illustrated by Feraud and Ethel Palin.

*The Exodus to Centreville* by Marjory McMurchy. Illustrated by the same capital artists.

*The Ronin's League* by Helen Gregory-Fletcher. This is a quaint story of Japan, illustrated with reproductions from the paintings of Hokusai, Japan's first artist.

*With Murder in His Heart*, by Edmund E. Sheppard. This is a story of cowboy life in Texas, illustrated by Ethel Palin.

In poetry the number is the richest yet. Among those contributing are: E. Pauline Johnson, Charles Gordon Rogers, Ernest Hawthorne, K. Wheeler, Gus M. Beers, George Moffat, Reuben Butchart and G. E. D. Five full page engravings adorn the number, one of which is by M. Hearn and another by the talented Louis Wain.

The price of the number remains as in previous years, 50 cents per copy. Buy it of your bookseller, or on receipt of that sum at the *SATURDAY NIGHT* office, 9 Adelaide street, west, Toronto, a copy (along with premium picture) will be sent, postage paid, to any address in the world. Buy it and also send it to your friends as a sample of Canadian art.

**ACTION OF LIGHT ON SILVER CHLORIDE.**  
—This salt is decomposed by light with evolution of chlorine, whose place is taken by oxygen, the new compound appearing to possess the formula Ag<sub>2</sub>O.



### Preparation of Hydrogen.

J. Ball, of the Royal College of Science, notes that he has recently observed that, by the addition of a few drops of cobalt nitrate solution to the acid and zinc in a hydrogen apparatus, the rate of evolution of the gas is enormously accelerated, especially at the beginning of the reaction. The cobalt nitrate appears to be almost unaltered. A very thin film of cobalt was deposited on the zinc, but the amount deposited was much too small to weigh. A similar action is exerted by a solution of a nickel salt. Another correspondent confirms the statement made by Ball, remarking that he has been accustomed to make use of this property of the cobalt salt for some time past.—*Chem. News.*

### An Improved Test for Arseniates

JOHN LOTHIAN.

This will be found an expeditious method for demonstrating the presence of arsenic, when existing in the arsenic condition, and has been used by the author for upwards of five years. It is especially applicable to insoluble arseniates, e.g.,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{2AsO}_4$ , in which case the pharmacopœial test is tedious and unreliable, viz., boiling with excess of caustic alkali, neutralising, and testing with  $\text{AgNO}_3$ . The substance is dissolved in dilute  $\text{HCl}$ , or if soluble acidulated with dilute  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  added, the solution warmed, and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  gas passed in. Yellow arsenious sulphide is at once precipitated. The sulphur thrown out from the  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  does not interfere with the reaction, and may, if necessary, be removed by agitation with carbon bisulphide.—*Pharm. Journal.*

### Liquorice in the Caucasus.

The inhabitants of Elizabethpol and Baku derive considerable benefit from liquorice (*glycyrrhiza glabra*), which grows wild, needs no cultivation, and multiplies spontaneously. In 1878 two Greeks turned their attention to the large quantities of liquorice in Caucasia; in 1886 they erected a large factory for dyeing and pressing the liquorice, which they annually export to America. The remunerative trade soon attracted others, and to-day there exist four prominent commercial houses which carry on a wholesale trade in liquorice, and two of which have erected extract factories in this country. Annually there are produced about 108,339,000 pounds of raw liquorice, which, after drying, yields 36,113,000 pounds of marketable merchandise. For raw liquorice the factories pay on the average 11 cents per 100 pounds.—Extract from U. S. Report in *Kew Bulletin*.

Atropia gives the quickest relief for aphonia, due to fatigue of vocal cords.

It is a common fallacy for everyone to consider his neighbor's business more congenial and profitable than his own.

# WILLIAM J. DYAS,

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### PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

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## Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA  
OR INDIGESTION,

TAKE

RIPANS TABULES

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, OR HAVE  
A DISORDERED LIVER,

TAKE

RIPANS TABULES

IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR YOU  
SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING,

TAKE

RIPANS TABULES

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS  
OF THE STOMACH,

TAKE

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

## One gives relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail Canadian agents,

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

374 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P. Q., and 43 Colborne Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

W. T. STRONG, 184 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

BOLE, WYNNE & CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are Easy to Take, Quick to Act, and Save many a Doctor's Bill.  
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,  
NEW YORK CITY.



### Senkintan or Thousand Gold Medicine.

One of the most popular nostrums of Japan, and one which has made its proprietor a wealthy man, is Senkintan or "thousand gold medicine," which is made at Tokio by a quack named Nobuyamia, of Osaka, who is a thorough believer in advertising, which he does in a rather unique manner. He has in his employ hundreds of young men each of whom wears a uniform consisting of a handsome coat, an oiled paper cloak, leggings, high clogs and an umbrella bearing the trade mark of the manufacturer, two circles interlaced. The supplies of each of these peddlers are carried in a small portmanteau also decorated with the interlaced circles. Each peddler carries with him several dozen packages of the *Senkintan*, or "thousand gold medicine" as its name, literally translated, would read.

The medicine itself is said to contain starch, catechu, thuja, (arbor vitæ), liquorice, elecampane, camphor, peppermint, cloves. It is made into little cakes, covered with tin-foil and each cake is divided into 20 portions, each portion being a dose. Minute directions accompany each dose, the medicine being used both externally and internally.

The label on each package translated is as follows:

| Sumi Naga<br>(Maker's Name) | Trade Mark<br>Sen (Thousand) | Guwan So<br>(Founder)<br>(Made in Tokio) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Quai<br>(Made at)           |                              |                                          |
| Shun<br>(Factory)           | Kin<br>(Gold)                |                                          |
| Do<br>(of returning spring) | Tan<br>(Medicine)            |                                          |
| Saie<br>(Manufactured)      |                              |                                          |

These peddlers travel on foot all over the Empire of Japan in couples, chanting as they walk the virtues of their medicine as follows: "Ah! Patent thousand gold medicine, the secret of which Nobuyamia of Adzuchi street, Osaka, has inherited. Ah! these are the properties of this medicine! Ah! it makes the stomach and the spleen strong! Ah! it is excellent for hoarseness and colds, pyrosis and the result of eating decayed food! Ah! it cures headache, giddiness and dizziness on awakening and is valuable for children's diseases!"—*Amer. Druggist*.

Henceforth the Canadian - Australian steamers will call at the Fiji Islands. This change in the route, the proprietors of the steamers confidently hope, will influence the Imperial Government to grant a subsidy to the line. The Arawa, which has been chartered for eighteen months to replace the disabled steamship Miowera, which stranded on the evening of October 2nd while entering Honolulu harbor, is a much larger vessel.

—: OUR :—

## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.  
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.  
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.  
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.  
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.  
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.  
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.  
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.  
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.  
GLYCERINE, in tins.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.  
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.  
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.  
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

# Holiday Goods for Druggists Only.

*We have given our Holiday Line special attention this season and we are now ready to fill orders.*

*The Line includes Cut and Decorated Bottles in Crystal, Venetian and Japanese Ware, attractively put up in*

**FANCY PAPER BOXES,  
SATIN-LINED BOXES,  
HAND PAINTED BOXES.**

*The Largest and Handsomest Assortment ever shown in Canada.*

**PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDER.**

*It being our desire to have the Leading Druggists throughout the Dominion handle our goods, should our representative not call on you regularly, please notify us that we may arrange to do so.*

*Mail business solicited and given the best of attention.*

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

OUR 8 OZ. PACKAGE.

DETROIT, MICH.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMERS.

WINDSOR, ONT.



Dealers in —

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
FANCY GOODS,  
SMOKERS' ARTICLES,  
FANCY STATIONERY,  
OPTICAL GOODS,  
CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c.,



Are reminded that it is unnecessary to  
use half a dozen mediums to  
reach the trade.

# The Canadian Druggist

Reaches the Drug Trade in all Provinces of the Dominion—guaranteeing a circulation unattained by any other.

REFERENCES:—OUR ADVERTISERS.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....   | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb....      | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| ALSAM, Fir, lb.....             | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb.....        | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DEXTRENE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 18   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 24     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Sage, Ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 75    | 80    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16½   | 18    | HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GUARANA, lb.....               | 3 00  | 3 25  | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb....  | 75     | 80     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 65    | 70    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Powdered, lb.....              | 75    | 85    | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 40    | 45    | Short, lb.....                   | 22   | 25   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 65     | 70     | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Hyoeyamus.....                   | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    | 45    | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 50  | 4 75  | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50  | 6 75  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 30   |



## BRANWELL'S

Extra Purified

## EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

## The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY &amp; CO., London.

-:-

LYMAN BROS. &amp; CO., Toronto.

J. WINER &amp; CO., - - - Hamilton.

-:-

H. SKINNER &amp; CO., - Kingston.

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRANWELL &amp; Co., St. Helens, Lane, Eng.

## DRUG REPORTS.

## Ontario.

Business has been fairly active, with no startling changes in value.

Gum Arabics are easier.

Opium, unchanged.

Damiana Leaves are scarce.

Quinine, no change to note.

Menthol, firm, will likely be higher.

Vanilla Beans, higher.

## England.

London, October 26th, 1893.

Chemicals have been rather flat this month owing to very small demands. The coal strike has had some effect in raising prices of Soda Compounds, especially that of Caustic Soda.

In drugs there has been more activity, although the enquiries are not so great as usual at this time of the year.

The principal advances have been in Menthol, Senega, Cape Aloes and Kino.

The market is practically clear of Gum Kino, and for some time at all events, it will remain very scarce and dear.

Gum Acacia is now coming into the market from the Soudan region again.

Aloes of only moderate quality have been offering and for Cape there has been a good demand.

Ipecacuanha, in spite of large supplies, maintains a high figure, but Cubebs are going lower.

There has been a marked increase in prices for English Oil of Peppermint and Lavender, owing to the poor yield.

Otto of Rose has also advanced for a similar reason.

Opium is dull, with a slightly falling tendency, which may, however, soon recover.

Siam Benzoin is offering at prices which

must be ruinous to importers who have old stocks.

Rhubarb is in fair demand, and there is a marked absence of finest qualities, owing to an excessively wet season in China.

## Adulterated Borax.

Our attention has been called to a practice which has lately grown to be quite common—the adulteration of borax with bicarbonate of soda, and in some rare cases with other substances. It is only the powdered borax, and particularly that which is sold in packages for household use, that has been found sophisticated. In some cases as high as sixty per cent. of the contents of a package has been found to be soda, and from that down to ten per cent. Of course the packers find it profitable to cheapen the article, but in the case of borax it will prove even a more short-sighted policy than in the case of many other articles used in the household. The use of borax for household purposes is of comparatively recent introduction, and is by no means universal, hence when the household wife uses the adulterated stuff and does not secure the result she expects, borax will be condemned as not answering the purpose for which it has been recommended, and its sale will decrease. It is urged that other considerations than honest dealing should lead to an abandonment of this practice, as those resorting to it will not be influenced by appeals to their sense of justice. The financial injury should be plainly apparent to those who continue the practice, especially to the extent it has of late been carried. The profit to the packer is very tempting, it must be admitted, as powdered borax costs about eight cents per lb., while bicarbonate of soda may be purchased for less than three cents per lb.; but the practice is sure, if continued, to ruin the trade in powdered borax for household use. This may prove another verification of the fable of the goose and the

golden egg unless a halt is made.—*Oil and Colourman's Journal.*

## Trade Papers vs. Salesmen.

The great wholesale grocery firm of B. S. Janney, jr., & Co., Philadelphia, have discontinued the services of travelling salesmen, and now rely on the trade papers to do their outside work. They say:

"We discontinue the services of our salesmen, knowing that it will be to the interest of buyers as well as ourselves. We also believe that the relations between buyer and seller should be personal, mutual and close.

"There certainly will be no objection to this plan from those who already buy of us for cash. We believe very many shrewd, prompt paying merchants who are now buying from us, and who pay their bills in 30 to 40 days, will at once embrace the opportunity to buy at the lowest prices, when they consider the many advantages of this mode of buying and selling goods.

"With the decrease in the cost of doing business, we will be able to give you prices which cannot be met by any house employing salesmen and who give a line of credit. The advantages of this system are manifold:

"1. The buyer saves his proportion of the commission or salary paid to salesmen.

"2. The buyer buys his goods at the lowest possible prices, and receives in addition the cash discounts.

"3. The buyer is relieved from a proportion of the heavy percentage of loss attending all credit systems." A. E. Grocer.

The importation of condensed milk into Great Britain has increased considerably of late. Official records show a total of 634,091 cases for the nine months ending September 30, against 527,588 cases in the corresponding period last year.

|                                                      |                 |       |                                             |                  |                 |                                   |                 |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40              | 45   |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb true.                 | 20               | 25              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 30              | 35   |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                              | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.                  | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10   |
| LUPULIN, oz.                                         | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11   |
| LYCOPodium, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13   |
| MACE, lb.                                            | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25   |
| MANNA, lb.                                           | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50   |
| MOSS, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| Irish, lb.                                           | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.                                        | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12   |
| NUTMEGS, lb.                                         | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                   | 75               | 80              | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   | 15              | 18   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80   |
| OAKUM, lb.                                           | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 2 00 |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ | 70              | 75    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30   |
| Citrine, lb.                                         | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20   |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 11               | 12              | Iodide, lb.                       | 65              | 70   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin, lb.                                | 25               | 30              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80   |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.                         | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50   |
| Adhesive, yd.                                        | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                  | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Lead, lb.                                            | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15               | 16              | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| White, lb.                                           | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACETI, lb.                             | 50               | 55              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55   |
| Root, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16   |
| Althea, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80   |
| Blood, lb.                                           | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Bitter, lb.                                          | 27              | 30    | Wood, Guaiac, rasped.                       | 5                | 6               | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | CHEMICALS.                                  |                  |                 |                                   | 20              | 25   |
| Cobosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 40              | 45   |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45   |
| Columbo, lb.                                         | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16   |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Cureuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9    |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85   |
| Galangal, lb.                                        | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15   |
| Genitan, lb.                                         | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8    |
| Ground, lb.                                          | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                    | 1 50             | 1 60            | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 22               | 25              | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9    |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 3                | 5               | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5    |
| Po., lb.                                             | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7    |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45   |
| Po., lb.                                             | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 25               | 30              | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35   |
| Ginseng, lb.                                         | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 75               | 80              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 12               | 13              | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 1 00             | 1 10            | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 13               | 17              | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60   |
| Indian Hemp                                          | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 35               | 38              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20   |
| Ipecac, lb.                                          | 2 65            | 2 75  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 1 80             | 2 00            | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45   |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 2 80            | 3 00  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3    |
| Jalap, lb.                                           | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 5                | 6               | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7    |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 60              | 65    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 35              | 40   |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 90               | 1 10            | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95   |
| Licorice, lb.                                        | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 40               | 45              | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 90               | 1 00            | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Mandrake, lb.                                        | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain.                           | 4                | 5               | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65   |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 3                | 4               | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880.                   | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30   |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Pink, lb.                                            | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12               | 13              | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75   |
| Parsley, lb.                                         | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55   |
| Pleurisy, lb.                                        | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Poke, lb.                                            | 15              | 18    | Muriate, oz.                                | 12               | 16              | Muriate, oz.                      | 2 03            | 2 10 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55               | 60              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 25            | 2 30 |
| Rhatany, lb.                                         | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16               | 18              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40   |
| Rhubarb, lb.                                         | 75              | 2 50  | ANTINERVIN, oz.                             | 85               | 00              | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50   |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 1 00             | 1 10            | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.      | 5               | 6    |
| Cut, lb.                                             | 50              | 55    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 2 00             | 2 25            | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Senega, lb.                                          | 55              | 65    | Fowler's, sol., lb.                         | 25               | 30              | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10 |
| Squill, lb.                                          | 13              | 15    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 13               | 15              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60   |
| Stillingia, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | White, lb.                                  | 35               | 40              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.                                        | 25              | 27    | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs., oz. | 6                | 7               | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17   |
|                                                      |                 |       |                                             | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bichromate, lb.                   | 14              | 15   |
|                                                      |                 |       |                                             |                  |                 | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         | 25              | 30   |



|                                     |    |    |                                     |    |    |                              |                      |                             |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Bromide, lb. ....                   | 45 | 50 | TARTAR EMIETIC, lb. ....            | 50 | 55 | Lemon, lb. ....              | 2                    | 75                          | 3  | 00 |    |    |
| Carbonate, lb. ....                 | 14 | 16 | THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz. ....     | 55 | 60 | Lemongrass, lb. ....         | 1                    | 50                          | 1  | 60 |    |    |
| Chloride, Eng., lb. ....            | 28 | 30 | VERATRINE, oz. ....                 | 2  | 00 | Mustard, Essential, oz. .... | 60                   | 65                          |    |    |    |    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                  | 30 | 33 | Zinc, Acetate, lb. ....             | 70 | 75 | Neroli, oz. ....             | 4                    | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Citrate, lb. ....                   | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb. ....                 | 25 | 30 | Orange, lb. ....             | 3                    | 75                          | 5  | 00 |    |    |
| Cyanide, fused, lb. ....            | 10 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz. ....        | 13 | 15 | Sweet, lb. ....              | 3                    | 25                          | 3  | 50 |    |    |
| Hypophosphates, oz. ....            | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz. ....                    | 60 | 65 | Origanum, lb. ....           | 65                   | 70                          |    |    |    |    |
| Iodide, lb. ....                    | 1  | 00 | Oxide, lb. ....                     | 13 | 60 | Patchouli, oz. ....          | 1                    | 75                          | 1  | 80 |    |    |
| Nitrate, gran., lb. ....            | 8  | 10 | Sulphate, lb. ....                  | 9  | 11 | Pennyroyal, lb. ....         | 3                    | 00                          | 3  | 25 |    |    |
| Permanganate, lb. ....              | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz. ....               | 25 | 30 | Peppermint, lb. ....         | 4                    | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Prussiate, Red, lb. ....            | 50 | 55 | <b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>              |    |    | Pimento, lb. ....            | 2                    | 60                          | 2  | 75 |    |    |
| Yellow, lb. ....                    | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz. ....       | 75 | 80 | Rhodium, oz. ....            | 80                   | 85                          |    |    |    |    |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb. ....         | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb. ....                     | 50 | 60 | Rose, oz. ....               | 7                    | 50                          | 8  | 00 |    |    |
| Sulphuret, lb. ....                 | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb. ....              | 40 | 45 | Rosemary, lb. ....           | 70                   | 75                          |    |    |    |    |
| Picro-CAMPHOR, oz. ....             | 35 | 40 | Rec't, lb. ....                     | 65 | 70 | Rue, oz. ....                | 25                   | 30                          |    |    |    |    |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk. ....         | 25 | 28 | ADISE, lb. ....                     | 2  | 75 | Sandalwood, lb. ....         | 5                    | 50                          | 9  | 00 |    |    |
| Oils, oz. ....                      | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz. ....                       | 50 | 60 | Sassafras, lb. ....          | 75                   | 80                          |    |    |    |    |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz. .... | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb. ....                  | 4  | 00 | Savin, lb. ....              | 1                    | 60                          | 1  | 75 |    |    |
| SALICIN, lb. ....                   | 3  | 75 | Cade, lb. ....                      | 90 | 1  | 00                           | Spear-mint, lb. .... | 6                           | 00 | 6  | 25 |    |
| SANTALIN, oz. ....                  | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb. ....                   | 1  | 80 | 1                            | 90                   | Spruce, lb. ....            | 65 | 70 |    |    |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz. ....   | 90 | 1  | Capsicum, oz. ....                  | 60 | 65 | Tansy, lb. ....              | 4                    | 25                          | 4  | 50 |    |    |
| Fused, oz. ....                     | 1  | 00 | Caraway, lb. ....                   | 3  | 50 | 3                            | 75                   | Thyme, white, lb. ....      | 1  | 80 | 1  | 90 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb. ....           | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb. ....                    | 1  | 40 | 1                            | 50                   | Wintergreen, lb. ....       | 3  | 00 | 3  | 50 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb. ....         | 2  | 75 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz. ....          | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 60                   | Wormseed, lb. ....          | 3  | 50 | 3  | 75 |
| Bromide, lb. ....                   | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb. ....                | 70 | 75 | Wormwood, lb. ....           | 6                    | 50                          | 6  | 75 |    |    |
| Carbonate, lb. ....                 | 3  | 6  | Clove, lb. ....                     | 1  | 60 | <b>FIXED OILS.</b>           |                      |                             |    |    |    |    |
| Hypophosphite, oz. ....             | 10 | 12 | Copaiba, lb. ....                   | 1  | 60 | 1                            | 65                   | CASTOR, lb. ....            | 9  | 11 |    |    |
| Hyposulphite, lb. ....              | 3  | 6  | Croton, lb. ....                    | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                   | COD LIVER, N. E., gal. .... | 1  | 00 | 1  | 25 |
| Iodide, oz. ....                    | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb. ....                     | 9  | 50 | 10                           | 00                   | Norwegian, gal. ....        | 1  | 25 | 1  | 50 |
| Salicylate, lb. ....                | 1  | 80 | Cumin, lb. ....                     | 5  | 50 | 6                            | 00                   | COTTONSEED, gal. ....       | 1  | 10 | 1  | 20 |
| Sulphate, lb. ....                  | 2  | 3  | Erigeron, oz. ....                  | 20 | 25 | LARD, gal. ....              | 90                   | 1                           | 00 |    |    |    |
| Sulphite, lb. ....                  | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb. ....                | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                   | LINSEED, boiled, gal. ....  | 65 | 67 |    |    |
| SOMNOL, oz. ....                    | 85 | 00 | Fennel, lb. ....                    | 1  | 60 | 1                            | 75                   | Raw, gal. ....              | 63 | 65 |    |    |
| SPIRIT NITRI, lb. ....              | 30 | 60 | Geranium, oz. ....                  | 1  | 75 | 1                            | 80                   | NEATSFOOT, gal. ....        | 1  | 00 | 1  | 10 |
| STROBILUM, Nitrate, lb. ....        | 18 | 20 | Rose, lb. ....                      | 3  | 20 | 3                            | 50                   | OLIVE, gal. ....            | 1  | 30 | 1  | 35 |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz. ....      | 1  | 00 | Juniper berries (English), lb. .... | 4  | 50 | 5                            | 00                   | Salad, gal. ....            | 2  | 25 | 2  | 40 |
| SELENIUM, oz. ....                  | 32 | 34 | Wood, lb. ....                      | 70 | 75 | PALM, lb. ....               | 12                   | 13                          |    |    |    |    |
| SULFUR, Flowers of, lb. ....        | 21 | 4  | Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb. ....    | 3  | 00 | 3                            | 50                   | SPERM, gal. ....            | 1  | 75 | 1  | 80 |
| Pure precipitated, lb. ....         | 13 | 20 | Garden, lb. ....                    | 1  | 50 | 1                            | 75                   | TURPENTINE, gal. ....       | 65 | 68 |    |    |

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Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

From an inaugural address to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by PROF. J. C. CASH, M. D., F. R. S.

He first referred to the field of interest which is common to pharmacist and pharmacologist, dealing especially with the work of the former, and commenting upon the necessity for the strictest accuracy and care in preparing drugs and chemicals, in order to make good therapeutical agents. It is, he continued, the pharmacologist who has to answer the question—Why do we use this drug? The pharmacist answers—How is it to be used? And the therapist replies to—When should it be used? He considered that these three classes could not be independent of each other; each must sympathize with, and be interested in, the labors of the others. This labor is demanded of all the workers, and in the future it will be more strenuously exacted than it has been in the past. It does not entail any rash prediction to forecast that the advent of every new remedy will be through the channels of close research and study, and that the scientific practitioner of the future will refuse to make use of anything which reaches his hands by less certain ways.

PURE EMPIRICISM IS DECAYING,

Credulity is loosing its hold on all of us, and whether the cry is a new cancer-cure by green or yellow electricity, or a great Chinese cure, the rush of the credulous amongst those who have been educated to discern the right hand from the left in medical matters is a very small one. But it is not likely that in this generation, or

the next, the will-o'-the-wisp will fail of a following amongst the uneducated and the uninstructed. Prof. Cash spoke of the influence of the poisons schedule in warning people not to tamper with powerful remedies. It is right, he said, that they should be labelled "Poison." He then dealt with the advance of the practice of medicine, and the necessity for honest and ungrudging original work in order that it may continue. Recent records bear unimpeachable testimony to the extraordinary progress which is being made in the direction of furnishing the practitioner with fresh

REMEDIES OF DEFINITE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.

There has been what one may term a *genines pate\** of bodies having germicidal, antipyretic, and hypnotic properties. To some a permanent position is reserved; others are already vanishing, and whilst of the latter certain could well be spared, a small residue which promised fairly have been jostled out of sight, and are in danger of being lost to us. If there is a fault in this wealth of production, it is that its very magnitude threatens to exceed the strength of pharmacologists. This is one reason why some of those bodies, whilst possessing considerable value, yet not having received the attention requisite to establish their action upon a firm basis, are liable to fall short of the position they are really entitled to amongst curative remedies. Attempts are being successfully made to produce modifications and combinations of certain carbon compounds of the aromatic and fatty series, with the object of enforcing and improving their effect, or else of eliminating some undesirable property. The fact that such a body as the synthetic product

SULPHONAL

has been proved to possess valuable hypnotic properties, but that its prolonged and unintermitted use is accompanied by some danger, has led to the introduction of trional and tetronal, which contain increasing proportions of ethyl. The theory advanced by Baumann and Kast, that the hypnotic value would be increased proportionately with the ethylic content, has not as yet been clearly supported by experiment, and it is premature to allot them a precise position. But if, as seems likely, Ranoni is justified in preferring them to sulphonal, not merely on account of their

\*Scotch for "a river-flood."

more rapid primary effect, but because of the after-action being less disadvantageous, they may be used as alternatives to this drug with distinct advantage. The substitution of methyl in the phenyl group of antipyrin has led to the production of

TOLYPIRIN,

which possesses, according to Guttman, as full an action in reducing pain and pyrexia as the more current remedy. As the result of the search after substances which will prove toxic towards micro-organisms, whilst relatively harmless towards man and the higher animals, colouring-matters, many of them coal-tar derivatives, have passed largely into practice. These pigments have long been recognised as bacteriological stains for the purpose of demonstrating the presence of certain microbes, and it is highly interesting and instructive to note that the selective power they exert in this respect may indicate a destructive property which may be used to advantage in the treatment of disorders associated with such microbes and their products. Enlarging upon this topic, Professor Cash referred to the advantages of antiseptics or disinfectants in the

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA,

amongst them being salol, tannin, and beta-naphthol. A single drachm of the latter is sufficient to disinfect the alimentary canal; but, unhappily, it is not toxic towards the bacillus, 8 oz., according to Sternberg, being required for that purpose. The rapidity with which cholera develops and progresses is probably our greatest difficulty. Increased facilities for the employment of iodine—which has admirable disinfectant properties, but is, unfortunately, both a powerful irritant and odorous agent—have also been sought for. Aristol, containing 46 per cent. of iodine, formed by the action of thymol in caustic-soda solution upon an aqueous solution of iodine with caustic-soda, and also, more recently, iso-butyl-ortho creosol iodide, commonly known as europen, have been introduced. Both of these bodies serve the purpose held in view, and so facilitate our employment of this important element. Iodopyrin is decomposed on entering the stomach, and therefore exerts the disinfectant action of iodine and the complex effect of phenazone. In a similar manner to this the Professor touched upon other drugs, such as caffeine and diuretin, and in speaking of gelsemium he emphasised the existence in that drug of two alkaloids—the first, gelsemine, having a te-



tanising or strychnine-like effect, whilst the second, gelseminine, actually paralyses by exerting a curative-like action upon the motor nerve terminations. Yet this drug has been used in medicine as a sportsman would use a swivel-gun, and he thought it would be wisdom to withhold the introduction of such a body into an official list until such information as is requisite for its scientific adaptation and employment in treatment is actually in our hands. Referring to the use of

#### INTERNAL DISINFECTANTS.

Professor Cash said that this is a department of medicine in which the progress has been disappointing. It does not follow that a substance which is a disinfectant outside the body will have that power inside it. Some years ago he was working for the Local Government Board on the subject, and he tested a number of disinfectants by administering them for a long period to animals which were ultimately inoculated with pathogenic micro-organisms. In this way, amongst other bodies, sulphocarbolate of sodium, phenyl propionic acid and its potassium and sodium salts were examined, but with regard to both anthrax and tuberculosis the results were practically negative, no increased resistance of the invasion of these disorders having been observable. Perchloride of mercury gave more encouraging results, however, and he ultimately succeeded in demonstrating that this body produced an immunising action when administered daily to rabbits in minute doses before the inoculation of anthrax took place. Positive results have been recently obtained by the method of Kitasato, as applied by Behring, who successfully administered the disinfectant—in this case the terechloride of iodine—after infection had been communicated by inoculation of the tetanus bacillus. Little as there is to show as yet, Professor Cash believes that with the introduction of disinfectants which, while having a high toxicity towards microbes are relatively innocuous towards the tissues of the higher animals, we may still obtain a brilliant reward. Such treatment will be prophylactic as well as curative.

#### TOXALBUMINS.

were then spoken of, beginning with the ricin of castor-oil seeds and abrin of *Abrus precatorius*. Ehrlich's work on these toxalbumins was described, and this gradually led up to some considerations in regard to the use of animal extracts, especially thyroid extract, in the treatment of myxœdema. He also spoke generally of the production of immunity to disease by the injection of serum which has been proved to possess protective influence. Thus fowls, which are very resistant by nature to the tetanus bacillus, become more so when inoculated with the bacillus, and the serum of their blood thus confers immunity upon rabbits, which are highly sensitive against this pathogenic microbe. Just, however, as there is no immunity produced by one toxalbumin (such as ricin) towards another, so we

have no evidence that the animal protected against tetanus acquires any increased resistance against tuberculosis or anthrax. Having described Briege and Kisato's research on diphtheria, and Haffkine's on cholera, which have resulted in the preparation of appropriate vaccines, Professor Cash concluded with some comments on pharmacological research and by wishing the Branch a successful session.—*Chemist and Druggist.*



WM. E. McVEY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LATE OF CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT OF BOSTON DENTAL COLLEGE.

The subject of the above engraving was born in Kings Co., N. B., Canada, July, 1866, where his early boyhood days were spent. When 10 years old, his parents moved to St. John, N. B., where he received a good education. At the age of 16 he entered the drug store of Harrington Bros., and after serving the necessary 4 years' apprenticeship, passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, securing first class diploma, and then entered the employ of R. W. McCarty as prescription clerk, but shortly afterwards was granted leave of absence in order to take the required course of studies at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto. After successfully completing his studies, he returned to his former position. On his return was appointed Council examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, and for three years was elected a member of the N. B. Pharm. Council. His term as examiner having expired, was on recommendation of the Council, appointed Government Examiner in Chemistry. Having abandoned his drug interests, he removed to Boston and entered the employ of the Maverick Drug Co. as manager of one of their branch stores. The study of chemistry being his favorite one, he decided to take up professional studies, and entered Harvard University. Last year was appointed assistant Professor of Chemistry

at the Boston Dental College, and, on the resignation of Prof. Sharpler before the term expired, was selected as his successor, on the opening of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has been reorganized, and now occupy their extensive new buildings. Mr. McVey was elected Professor of Chemistry at that institution and has accepted the new honor, and resigned his former position at the Boston Dental College, at which he was very popular. He is prominently identified with many leading pharmaceutical and scientific societies, and is a member of the Canadian Club of Harvard University. He is an active worker in the field of toxic chemistry, and during the vacation season has made arrangements to enable him to pursue this advance work in Germany, in the laboratory of the celebrated chemist, Dr. C. Fresenius.

#### The Preparation of Thiosapoles.

Thiosapoles are a class of soaps containing sulphur in chemical combination, and are intended for toilet, cosmetic and dermatological purposes. To prepare these soaps, fats or resin acids or natural fats or oils of the unsaturated hydrocarbons are heated to 120° to 160° C. with sulphur until combination has been effected. The resulting thio-acids or thio fats are mixed with fat or resin acids that have not been thus treated, and then saponified with bases at a low temperature.

The thio-acids are mixed with an equivalent of dilute alkali solution (1 molecule alkali being employed for 1 molecule acid); the temperature being kept at about 25° C. by suitable refrigeration. The soap is then separated from the liquor. Or, the thio-acids may be dissolved in 2 parts of 90% alcohol and a strong solution of alkali gradually added to neutralization, and the saponified product then evaporated to dryness at about 50° C.

Thio-oleate of sodium is prepared by heating for 4 hours at 120° to 160° C. 1 kg. oleic acid with 120 gms. sulphur. The sulphur will be dissolved and should not separate in cooling. 600 gms. solution of sodium hydroxide (25% NaOH) is now added and the resulting soap separated from the mother liquor, or the thio-acid is dissolved in 2 kg. of 90% alcohol and 430 gms. of a 35% solution of sodium hydroxide added and the whole evaporated to dryness in a water bath.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

**ALLIGATORINE.**—This product is suggested as a basis for ointments. The fat of alligators is saponified by alcoholic potash, the soap decomposed by hydrochloric acid and the fatty acids—alligatoric acid, as the introducer terms it—mixed with cotton-seed oil. This is what is termed alligatorine. It is urged that the metallic salts of this peculiar acid are readily absorbed by the skin.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

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FOUNTAIN  
SYRINGES,

BULB  
SYRINGES,

HARD RUBBER  
SYRINGES,

AND

ATOMIZERS.



SURGICAL  
BANDAGES,

INVALID  
RINGS,

BED PANS,

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WATER PILLOWS

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.

**THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.**

28 King St. W., TORONTO.

STEARNS'

# WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red, in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, \$8.00 per doz.

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct from

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,**

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

NEW YORK CITY.



## J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.  
ENGLAND.

### DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.  
145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.



ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!



Good housekeepers have it  
always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz.  
to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF!

Quality Guaranteed!  
Specify CHASE'S.

Order of your Jobber or write for  
Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

## Look Out for the Frost.

A list of the more important articles, which are affected by frost, and which it would be well to stock before the cold weather sets in:

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Acid, Carbolic.            | Inks of all kinds.           |
| " Hydrobromic              | Ki-kapou, Sagwa.             |
| " Hydric                   | Lime Juice.                  |
| " Phos. Dil.               | lasterine.                   |
| Hydrogen, Peroxide         | Lithia Hydrangea.            |
| Iron, Dialized.            | Liquor, Pancreat.            |
| Liquor, Arsenic            | Lotion, Bell's Freckle.      |
| " Bismuth                  | " Persian.                   |
| " Bones                    | " Woodford's Sanitary.       |
| " Plumb                    | " Vegetable                  |
| Ale and Beer               | Magnesia, Fluid.             |
| Almond Flower              | " Phillip's Milk             |
| Anti-Dandruff              | Malt Stout.                  |
| Balm, Hagen's Magnolia     | Moschone                     |
| Balm of Youth              | Moussage                     |
| Beautifier, Persian        | Phenol, Lathes.              |
| Bloom, Lardes              | Phosphates, Horsford's Acid. |
| " Peach                    | Pond's Extract               |
| Isosamine                  | Rennet, Carter's.            |
| Bromo-Chloralum.           | " Lager.                     |
| Carboline                  | Shoe Dip, Jeyes.             |
| Consp., Campbell's Cath.   | " Little's                   |
| " L. B. Pinkham's          | Shoe Dressing.               |
| Cream, Glycerine           | Spindles, Humphrey's.        |
| " Oriental                 | Scissors, Althaus.           |
| " Hand's Hair A.           | Vaccinum Comp.               |
| Care, Hair-stomach         | Water, Thompson's Eye        |
| " Scott's Faceband         | " Welling's Eye              |
| Extract Malt, Halls        | " Medical Apollinaris        |
| " Weyth's                  | " Bithasda                   |
| Flint, Condy's             | " Eudico-lathra              |
| " Essel's                  | " Eudico-lathra              |
| " Jacob's Sanitary         | " Eudico-lathra              |
| Food, Macleod's Liquid     | " Eudico-lathra              |
| Hair Dressing and Restorer | " Eudico-lathra              |
| Hydrogen                   | " Eudico-lathra              |
| Injection Bore             | " Eudico-lathra              |
| " Big G                    | " Eudico-lathra              |
| " Matico                   | " Eudico-lathra              |

The London Drug Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - London, Ont.

## J. Palmer & Son

1747 Notre Dame St.,

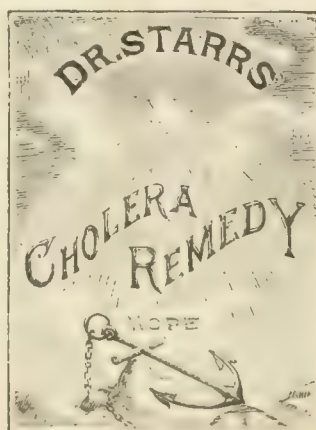
MONTREAL

Offer the largest assortment of NEW  
PERFUMES just received:

Grossmith,  
J. Giraud Fils,  
Röger & Gallet,  
Crown Perfumery Co.,  
Violet,  
Bourgeois,  
Pinaud.

Dupont's

Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.



Recommended by Physicians  
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

A pamphlet with full instructions for  
the immediate treatment of CHOLERA  
SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large  
sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.

MONTREAL

## The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

We have recognized the want  
by Retail Druggists of a Long  
Vial Cork at a Reasonable Price  
and have had a Special Selection  
of Corks made which we design-  
ate as

## "B" Corks

and they are giving good satis-  
faction.

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| B Corks No. 2, | 9c. grs. in 5 grs. bags |
| " " " 3,       | 10c. " " " "            |
| " " " 4,       | 12c. " " " "            |
| " " " 5,       | 16c. " " " "            |
| " " " 6,       | 20c. " " " "            |
| " " " 7,       | 30c. " " " "            |
| " " " 8,       | 35c. " " " "            |

## Lyman's Fountain Syringe

With Hard Rubber  
Irrigator Pipes,

Will interest you at following prices:

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 2 Quart with Irrigator, - | \$9.60 dozen |
| 3 " " " -                 | 10.50 "      |
| 4 " " " -                 | 12.00 "      |

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.

**TRADE NOTES.**

N. D. Norris has opened a new drug store at Elora, Ont.

J. P. Wright has opened a new drug store at Balter, Man.

A. T. Gamsby, druggist, Toronto, Ont., has assigned to H. Vigcon.

F. W. James, druggist, of Leamington, Ont., has made an assignment.

O. V. D. Jones, druggist, of St. John, N. B., has sold out to C. Brown & Co.

Robt. W. Webb, druggist, of 2263 St. Catharine st., Montreal, died Nov. 18th.

The drug stock of J. E. Defoy, Montreal, has been sold at 50c. on the dollar.

W. Scott has purchased the drug business of the late T. Edmonson at Bradford, Ont.

Latham & McCulloch, patent medicine dealers, of Halifax, N. S., have made an assignment.

W. H. Clark has removed to his new drug store, corner Water and Main sts., St. Stephen, N. B.

W. F. Teetzel & Co., druggists of Nelson, B. C., have dissolved partnership. J. A. Gibson continues the business.

Allan Turner & Co., druggists, Brockville, Ont., have compromised with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

H. S. Northrop, of the firm of Northrop & Lyman Co., dealers in patent medicines, Toronto, Ont., died Nov. 21st, aged 73 years.

J. H. Nault, druggist, of 2449 Notre Dame st., has been asked to be an aldermanic candidate in Hochleaga Ward, Montreal.

Dawson, Bole & Co., of Winnipeg, are in possession of the store of Peter Ross, druggist, of Edmonton, N. W. T., under a chattel mortgage.

G. H. Graydon, formerly with Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg, Man., has purchased the drug stock of R. Ross at Edmonton, N. W. T.

The sale of F. W. Meek's drug stock at Strathroy, Ont., which was announced last month, was not consummated owing to some technicalities.

Jas. D. Webb has assumed the drug business of the late R. W. Webb, Montreal, and will carry it on under the firm name of R. W. Webb & Co.

At a meeting of creditors of the estate of Melville Roseburg, druggist, Toronto, Ont., held in Mr. Clarkson's office, arrangements were made to wind up the estate.

The name of the late firm of Little & Cleveland, Lethbridge, Alberta, has been changed, and hereafter the business will be carried on under the name of W. G. Cleveland & Co.

By the disastrous fire in Regina, N.W. T., last month, John Dawson's loss on building and drug stock was about \$4,000. The building was partly insured, but no insurance on stock. W. Pettingell's drug

store, valued at \$1,800, was partly insured, and the stock, which was damaged by removal, was fully insured.

**Commercial Travellers' Association.****ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

The annual meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, was held in Montreal Dec. 9th. Mr. David Watson of Kerry, Watson & Co. wholesale druggists, Montreal, was elected president by a majority of 555 over his opponent, Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson, the vote standing:—Watson, 1,085; Wilson, 530. The new officers of the association are as follows:—President, Mr. D. Watson; Vice-President, Mr. Wm. McNally; Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Gurd; Directors, Messrs. T. L. Paton, John Hughes, Geo. H. Bishop, J. L. Gardner, E. D. Marceau, James Armstrong, Max Murdock, F. X. D. Grandpre, M. E. Davis.

**Combine in Paris Green.**

It is stated that a combination in Paris green has been formed. It comprises English and Canadian manufacturers. As a result both the quality and the price will be uniform. Last year some of the stuff put on the market was very far from being pure. Now, the association has so fixed the business that any green offered other than the pure article, will have to be adulterated to the extent that both prices and quality must be at least twenty to twenty-five per cent. below the price and quality of pure Paris green.

**Prince Edward Island Notes.**

Dr. Dodd of Charlottetown, accompanied by Mrs. Dodd, have gone to Southern California to spend the winter.

Charlottetown is to have its eighth Drug store. The shop lately occupied by Mr. C. B. Warren as a boot and shoe store is to be fitted up immediately. This is the old Skinner stand where Mr. P. G. Fraser conducted a drug business for many years. It is not yet known by the public whether the new departure is to be a branch of Mr. A. S. Johnson's or a venture of the owners of the building with Mr. Richard Johnson as manager.

**British Columbia Notes.**

"Botanical Druggist" Thomas Hardy, Nanaimo, is a nice sociable old fellow. There's many a crisp piece of news told o' evening at his convenient stand. Perhaps he wasn't as spry as usual; the lounge's yarn was still bothering him when a country looking fellow with an ugly black beard, shambled into the store and asked for belladonna leaves and afterwards for sugar of lead. Mr. Hardy hesitated just a little and wondered if sugar of lead could be called "botanical." Probably the lead tree occurred to him at that moment, anyway he sold the articles

and not being a registered man he was fined \$5 by Magistrate Planta on Nov. 18th. The B. C. Pharmaceutical Association prosecuted, and the "country fellow" was Mr. Mee, their detective.

About ten days prior to this the tranquil waters of the drug trade of Vancouver were violently disturbed by five of their number being served with a blue paper. Mr. H. McDowell, the President of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association, felt like kicking himself as he remembered the resolution carried at the last meeting of the Council. Here was he being tortured with an instrument of his own making. An apprentice of his in a branch store had sold strychnine to the same country looking fellow and had actually failed to register the sale. The apprentice ran things generally at this branch store and yet Mr. McDowell did not look upon this as a gross infringement of the Pharmacy Act. Costs and a ten dollar fine for selling a schedule A poison without registering was the decision of magistrates Schofield, Mellon and McLean. Dr. McAlpine did not feel that he was called upon to register as a druggist though it transpired he kept open shop and did other business besides dispensing his own prescriptions. Fine of \$25 and costs. Dr. Rolls also failed to record the sale of a schedule A poison and was fined \$10. I. A. McAlpine had to answer to three charges; 1st, selling a poison, arsenic, and not labelling it poison or registering the sale. 2nd, employing an unregistered apprentice; 3rd, failing to register as a druggist. He was fined \$35 and costs.

One case only was heard in Victoria; that of the Central Drug Store. Here a prescription was dispensed containing schedule A poison by an apprentice. The apprentice at the time was quite alone and had full charge of the store. The proprietor Dr. F. W. Hall was prosecuted, but owing to some technical error in laying the information the charge was dismissed. As a result apprentice L. W. Hall has decided to qualify as a licentiate and is now taking a course at an American College.

In this connection the writer would like to ask the readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST what is the rule followed by them in reference to apprentices. "Are apprentices left in charge and allowed to dispense in the absence of a graduate or licentiate?" This is a question I would like to see answered and would also like to have the opinion of the Editor thereon. If the apprentice with a year or two year's experience may take the place of a registered druggist in the store the licentiate examination is merely honorary.

If the Pharmacy Law of British Columbia is needing repairs let it have them right away. The Provincial Legislature meets this month.

Archdale Wilson & Co. advertise new arrivals of Chemicals. They claim to carry all goods in general demand by Druggists and manufacture fine Chemicals to order when necessary.



## Quebec Notes.

Quite a ripple of excitement is going the round in Quebec City. The druggists are highly incensed at the way the wholesale houses are treating the trade in that city. The traveller of an American firm is being "waited for," and will receive a hot reception. It appears that a Quebec photographer, who has made some money, decided to make use of it in the drug business, and, being satisfied with a five-per-cent. turnover, sells his goods just above cost. For instance, he gives Hood's Sarsaparilla for 75c. per bottle, Wampole's Cod Liver Oil for 67c. He will not put up a prescription, but is so obliging to the public that he tells the prescription owner what the cost of the ingredients is, and so sets the people against the druggists. The wholesale trade, of course, deny supplying this cutter, but there is no use in trying to cloak their actions. This is the way they now get around this kind of business:—A wholesale firm can have its headquarters in Montreal and a branch at Toronto. Mr. Eaton may come to Montreal and purchase his goods there in very large quantities and retail them at cut rates in Toronto; and Mr. Livernois places his orders with the Toronto branch and undersells the patrons of the Montreal house. At the end of the year the members of the Montreal and Toronto house meet and pocket the dividends. A Detroit house lately signed a contract with Livernois, the Quebec photographer, who now sells some of their preparations at less than list prices. The Quebec druggists very naturally object to this kind of business and will not purchase goods of the Detroit house, much to its chagrin. A Montreal house, luckily, did not supply the Quebec photographer, and reaped quite a harvest in Quebec City this fall, as most of the druggists placed large orders with this firm.

This Quebec cutting question has aroused most of the druggists in this province, and it is very likely that the firms who will cater to the consumers, country doctors, merchants, and cutters will, in the long run, lose a good paying part of their trade.

Castoreum is getting more and more scarce in Montreal and Quebec. One of the reasons is that the beaver is becoming a rare animal. But the greatest cause of this dearth in the trade is the Hudson Bay Co., who buy up all they can and ship it to England, refusing to sell an ounce of it in Canada.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy is in full swing and is doing good work. The Quebec Association lately granted a license to an Austrian druggist, who had first to produce certificates showing he had studied chemistry, pharmacy, botany, etc., etc., during two college terms, equalling our curriculum: had passed his examinations at same, and was in possession of his diploma. Another gentleman, who matriculated in English, French, Latin, geo-

graphy, history, arithmetic, etc., at the Edinburgh University, was, on the strength of his university certificate, placed on the register as an apprentice, and will have to pass his minor and major examinations after following two courses of lectures at our College of Pharmacy. So much for the high standing of the diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Spruce gum is beginning to show itself on our local markets and realizes good prices. Very little of the best quality is met with though.

It appears very little Canada balsam was gathered last season. Some say it is owing to the small figure offered by wholesale men when the balsam gatherers made inquiries as to the probable figure of the drug, and they were discouraged at the poor prospect. Very few druggists sell poison to unknown persons, but cyanide of potassium, etc., can be obtained without legal restraint from photographers and wholesalers.

## Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is quite evident that the latest development of scientific pharmacy is toward a more thorough knowledge of the histological characters of drugs. It has long been a reproach against us in England that whilst we investigated the chemical constituents of new drugs with almost feverish haste, we completely neglected a detailed microscopical examination which alone could ensure the recognition of the drug with certainty. The new professor of the Pharmaceutical Society has entered the subject with enthusiasm, and although no particularly brilliant results are yet recorded, a foundation for more systematic work has been laid. Personally, I am not one of those who believe that it is possible to recognize adulterations of powdered drugs, for instance, by microscopical examination. Of course, certain gross adulterations can always be easily detected, such as the addition of starches or other well marked bodies. It is quite certain that our knowledge of the microscopical appearance and histological characters of drugs must be vastly increased before we can identify adulterations by this method, even when the drug is whole and not powdered. Professor Greenish was able to state that certain leaves were clearly not what they were represented to be, and his diagnosis was amply confirmed by the microscopical examination, but he was not definitely able to state what they really were. At the School of Pharmacy the use of the microscope is being taught, with special reference to the identification of drugs, and the wide field which lies open will probably soon have many English workers therein. Journals of pharmacy can do much to assist this desirable work by reproducing as often as possible illustrations of the microscopical appearance of drugs, concerning which papers may be written. It is a serious

drawback to students at the present time that most of the works on materia medica are absolutely devoid of these illustrations, and that such a leading volume as Hanbury and Fluckiger's "Pharmacographia" was published without illustrations has long been recognized as a palpable error.

Pharmacists would do well to cultivate a thorough knowledge of microscopy. Chemistry, botany and microscopy are taught in medical schools in such an elementary fashion that few medical men are really expert at all in these subjects. It is here that the pharmacist's superior training should ensure that analyses and examinations requiring care and skill should be left in his hands by the physician. Urine analysis is exactly one of those subjects. Most doctors keep and apply tests for sugar, albumin, etc., none of which are infallible and which often require supplementing before a safe opinion can be expressed. Many druggists are in the habit of performing these examinations for doctors without fee. They meet with this reward, however, in the increased confidence and esteem of the medical practitioner and his valuable recommendation to his client.

The marvellous spread of photography as a scientific hobby of multitudes of amateurs has rendered it a lucrative adjunct to the chemists' business. There are few "profitable extras" that pay so well and are so easily handled as photographic goods. A good stock can be stored in a small space, whilst if only a corner of the window be spared and a large and striking photograph displayed, a fair amount of business usually follows. Many of the leading camera makers will supply a photo for exhibiting purposes. The Eastman Company, with their celebrated "Kodak," have made immense strides in this country, whilst the Thornton-Pickard Co., with their instantaneous shutters, are becoming known all over the world. The particular plates of certain firms, such as the Ilford, Blackfriars, etc., have their constant adherents, and it is surprising how amateurs stick to the same kind and decline to try new ones. The business in photographic chemicals falls very properly into chemists' hands, since many of them are poisons. From experience of the success of photographic goods as an adjunct to pharmacy in this country, I feel sure there is a big future in store and those who start first will reap the benefits.

The long-expected action, started by the manufacturers of Lanoline against Messrs. Richardson & Co., of Leicester, Eng., has just commenced. Over a year ago I acquainted your readers with the fact that the German manufacturers, through Messrs. Burroughes, Wellcome & Co., their English agents, has set the law in motion to restrain the Leicester firm from imitating (as they averred) their patented article. Unfortunately the result of the trial will not be known before the mail leaves, but it bids fair to become a pharmaceutical *cause celebre*.

# QUALITY. THAT IS THE WORD.



We down every one in **price**, but that is a secondary consideration. The **QUALITY** of our Boxes is unequalled in Canada, and not surpassed in the United States, where they charge more for similar goods.



**Red Pill Boxes**—English style.

**Flange Pill Boxes**—29, 30 and 31.

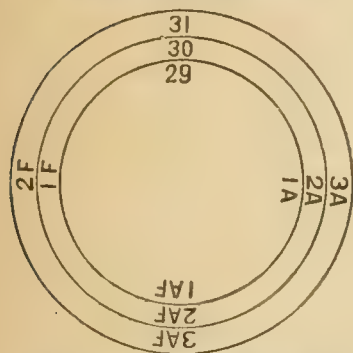
**Square Pill Boxes**—Shoulder and Telescope Styles.

**Sliding Powder Boxes**—White and Tinted.

**Telescope Powder Boxes**—Oblong and Square.

**Shoulder Powder Boxes**—Oblong and Square.

**Seidlitz Powder Boxes**—Several Qualities.



You are constantly in need of these boxes. Buy where you know that the **QUALITY, STYLE, SIZE AND PRICE ARE RIGHT.**

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.**

## We Pay Express Charges

TO THE RETAIL TRADE OF CANADA.

### Price List of T. A. Slocum & Co.'s Remedies.

Having found in the past that some retailers have been unable to procure small supplies of all our remedies from their Wholesaler, we offer to supply such cases in future direct, and to **prepay charges** on all **cash** orders of \$3.00 and over. Goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist or direct. **Terms, Cash ; 5 per cent. Discount.**

|                                          | DOZEN.  | SOLD AT. |
|------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Dr. Slocum's Psychine, large,            | \$28 00 | \$3 00   |
| Dr. Slocum's Psychine, small,            | 14 00   | 1 50     |
| Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, large, | 7 50    | 1 00     |
| Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, small, | 3 00    | 35       |
| Dr. Slocum's Coltsfoot Expectorant,      | 7 50    | 1 00     |
| Dr. Slocum's Celery and Quinine Bitters, | 1 00    | 50       |
| Dr. Slocum's Regulative Pills,           | 4 00    | 50       |
| Dr. Slocum's Magnetic Plasters,          | 2 00    | 25       |
| Dr. Slocum's Iron Blood Pills,           | 2 00    | 25       |

|                                       | DOZEN. | SOLD AT. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea, | 2 00   | 25       |
| Dr. Slocum's Worm Wafers,             | 2 00   | 25       |
| Dr. Clark's Catarrh Cure,             | 4 00   | 50       |
| Dr. Clark's Pile Ointment,            | 7 50   | 1 00     |
| Dr. Clark's Regulative Pills,         | 4 00   | 50       |
| Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment,       | 2 00   | 25       |
| Peach Bloom Skin Food,                | 7 50   | 1 00     |
| Dr. James' Horehound Expectorant,     | 2 00   | 25       |
| Abrasive Corn Solvent,                | 2 00   | 25       |

All orders receive prompt attention. Remit by Post Office Order, Express Order or Registered Letter. Postage stamps taken for amounts less than \$1.00. *Address all monies and letters to*

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

188 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, CANADA.



The manufacturers have secured the evidence of Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., Professor Down, F.R.S., and Dr. Linder Brunton, F.R.S., whilst Messrs. Richardson are supported by Professor Attfield, F.R.S., Mr. Otto Hehner and several medical men. The action, primarily, is to restrain the defendants from selling any prepared wool-fat, not of the plaintiff's manufacture. Messrs. Richardson reply that no patent can be valid for wool-fat *per se*, as it was known in Pliny's and Dioscorides' time. They only admit the plaintiff's claim as to a particular method of purifying wool-fat and not to all purified wool-fat. It is obvious that it is a serious matter for the trade, if the German manufacturers are allowed to monopolize all methods of purifying wool-fat and the result is awaited with considerable interest. Chemists can appreciate the point when they reflect what an important matter it would have been if the Cheesebrough Co., had sought to limit all forms of purified petroleum jelly to their vaseline. The comparison is all the more appropriate as in each instance the introducers of the refined preparation still stand superior to the numerous articles of similar composition which have appeared since.

### The Successful Druggist.

There has been a great deal said lately, as to the best methods of becoming a successful druggist; and the means to which druggists resort to make their business a success, are both numerous and varied. But there is one thing which is apt to be overlooked by the majority of the druggists of to-day,—and that is *tact* in dealing with customers. One of the most successful druggists I ever knew, owed his success almost entirely to the wonderful amount of tact he displayed in handling his trade. He studied his customers as a teacher might study his pupils; his customer was his friend, and a friend that he could ill afford to lose; and he regarded him as such individually and collectively. His clerks were instructed to exercise carefulness and nice discernment in all branches of the profession, but first and foremost was to be considered the treatment of customers.

After all, a customer is an independent sort of person; and a druggist has more to contend with from his particular class of customers, than any other man in business. A man who brings a prescription to a drug store, is either ill himself, or some of his friends are ill, which circumstance renders him irritable and often unreasonable; and in dealing with such a person, the druggist's patience is often put to a severe test. He will not stand idle, and hurry the druggist, which will tend to make the latter speak his mind too freely, and would be apt to cause which might result in the loss of that customer.

Not so with the careful druggist, however, who has made it his business to cultivate tact; he will at once see that any

controversy with a customer may be a question of dollars and cents to him; and he will control himself and trust to his tact, to get him out of any difficulty which may arise.

Many druggists take an independent stand, and assert that they "don't want such a man's trade." Now this is a great mistake; a mistake which the careful druggist never makes. The man who has made a fortune with the mortar and pestle and is about to retire, might be excused for "airing" his independence in such a manner; but hardly the poor pharmacist who is struggling for success in his business.

A man in business, particularly a druggist, cannot afford to lose a single customer, for, by so doing, he is foolishly turning his trade over to a rival druggist; and then again, one customer may be the cause of influencing many others to trade where he trades, and in the end, the independent druggist who "didn't want that man's trade" may become doubly the loser.

I would say to my fellow-druggists, that it does not pay to be "stiff" in business. Humility, like honesty, is the best policy; make your customer your friend; overlook his weaknesses and humor him by all means, and in return he will stand by you and speak a good word for you every time an opportunity presents itself. Do not follow the example of a certain druggist, who, when a customer told him he could get a porous plaster cheaper at another store, said, "my friend that is the place for you to trade."

The same druggist has been in the business fifteen-odd years, and is just as poor to-day as he was when he started; he understands his profession in all its details, is a Ph. G., but lacks that most important of all adjuncts, *tact*; consequently he is not, and never will be, a successful druggist.

The druggist who assumes a surly exterior and tries to make himself believe that it adds to the dignity of his appearance, is laboring under a great mistake. It may do for judges, or lawyers, but not for druggists. Let him understand that a smile goes a great deal farther than a frown, and leaves a better impression; and the way to maintain dignity in his profession, is to win the confidence and respect of his customers.

In these days of competition it is hard to control trade; druggists will say, "People buy only what they need, and buy it where they can get it cheapest." That is very true; but by exercising a little tact, we can make them buy what they need, of us, and go a long distance to trade with us.

Let the would-be successful druggist bear in mind that he must be humble in his profession, as in the other walks of life, and court patronage, rather than demand it; and that the most valuable secret of success in business is the cultivation of tact. *Correspondent of Merchants' Market Report.*

### The Pharmacy of Bromoform.

By William Lyon, at the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Bromoform, although not at present much prescribed, is considered by many physicians to be a valuable remedy in the treatment of whooping cough, and accordingly we may expect to come across it in prescriptions more frequently in the future than we have done in the past. The expenditure, therefore, of some time in considering its pharmacy will not, I think, be but useful to us. A search through the medical and pharmaceutical literature appertaining to it does not, unfortunately, give much light, so far as the pharmacy of it is concerned. The common method of administration is objected to by some physicians, and the reason is that sometimes those in charge of patients are not sufficiently careful in giving the exact number of drops, and I can readily believe there is some truth in what they say. The other methods mentioned are:

1st. A solution in alcohol or in alcohol and water.

2nd. Suspended in syrup or in water, and sent out with a "shake the bottle" label.

This last method is not what one would call correct dispensing, and is open to serious objection. In the transactions of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. P. W. Bedford suggests the following:

#### Take of

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Bromoform                 | 16 minims. |
| Alcohol                   | 2 drms.    |
| Glycerine                 | 12 drms.   |
| Compound tinct. cardamoms | 2 drms.    |

Mix in order mentioned. This makes a very good mixture, and, moreover, a palatable one. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this completes the pharmacy of it up to the present time, and you will readily perceive that the physician has not many methods to choose from when prescribing it. Some time ago I was requested to prepare the following prescription:

#### Take of

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Bromoform        | 20 minims. |
| Rectified spirit | 2 drms.    |
| Water            | to 1 oz.   |

Mix. Take a teaspoonful in water every six hours.

The bromoform dissolved quite readily in spirit, but on adding the requisite quantity of water it quickly separated, and would not dissolve again on shaking. On communicating the result to the prescriber he gave instructions to use sufficient rectified spirit to get a solution. It was found necessary to use the spirit and water in the proportion of five to three before a satisfactory solution could be got. This overcame the difficulty so far as the dispensing of it was concerned, but, unfortunately, the susceptibilities of patient (a child of three years) to the intoxicating effects of alcohol were greater than the prescriber had calculated upon, as it became partially intoxicated after taking the second dose. A continuation of the

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 Hydrastin.

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 Menthol.  
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 Pilocarpine Nitras.  
 Magnesia Chloride.  
 Copper Cyanide.  
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medicine in that form was, therefore, out of the question, and a method of giving it in solution without the presence of such a large percentage of alcohol had to be found. It is not very soluble in water (1 part of bromoform requiring about 550 parts of distilled water), and an aqueous solution may be passed over, as the quantity required to be taken each time would be inconveniently large. It is readily soluble in oil of almonds, olive oil, and cod-liver oil, and these might in some cases be suitable vehicles for its administration. Gelatine capsules would also be a good method, but for most children these are not available on account of their being either not able or not willing to swallow such. In emulsifying it four different agents have been tried—viz., mucilage of acacia, mucilage of tragacanth, mucilage of Irish moss, and tincture of soap bark.

#### I.—MUCILAGE OF ACACIA,

##### Take of

Bromoform . . . . . 20 minims.  
Mucilage . . . . . 2 drms.  
Water . . . . . to 1 oz.

Prepared in the usual way this gives a fairly satisfactory result. On keeping, a sediment forms, but it is readily distributed through the water when the bottle is shaken.

#### II.—MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

This is a failure. The bromoform very soon separates.

#### III.—MUCILAGE OF IRISH MOSS.

When used in the same proportion as the mucilage of acacia, the result is very similar, and after a time a sediment also forms, but it is more easily distributed through the water when the bottle is shaken.

#### IV.—TINCTURE OF SOAP BARK.

##### Take of

Bromoform . . . . . 20 minims.  
Tincture . . . . . 2 drms.  
Water . . . . . to 1 oz.

This appears all right at first, but the bromoform very soon separates. Reviewing these results, the conclusion arrived at, is that where alcohol is admissible the glycerine and alcohol mixture suggested by Bedford is undoubtedly the best, but where not, then either a solution in oil, or an emulsion with mucilage of acacia, or Irish moss, might with propriety be utilised instead.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

### The Vegetable Mercury of Brazil.

In the April number of the *Annales de Dermatologie* there is an article by Dr. Cathelineu and Dr. Rebourgeon on this drug, founded on experiments in Prof. Fournier's laboratory. It seems that in the equatorial regions of Brazil there grows a tree called by the natives *marron*. It has not yet received its scientific name or been classified. By incisions into the bark of this tree a juice called vegetable mercury is obtained. In a work entitled *Formularium quæ medicæ*, published in Paris in 1881, Chernovitz stated that mu-

ture juice was used in doses of a drachm, in half an ounce of water, the dose being repeated on every alternate day, according to the effects produced. It is an energetic purgative, and the natives use it especially in rheumatic affections, and above all in syphilis, whence its name. The bark is of a brick-red color. From its outer surface scales of a much deeper red are somewhat readily detached. Its inner surface is fibrous, grayish, and rather hard. The juice is a reddish liquid of rather a vinous odor and a sweetish taste. It is syrupy and of acid reaction. After being neutralized, it was administered to a rabbit, by intravenous injection, to the extent of four cubic centimetres to the kilogramme of the animal's weight, and caused death in thirty minutes. At the necropsy the stomach and intestine presented a vinous-red color. In the left ventricle of the heart there were reddish spots here and there. The kidneys were affected in like manner. In a dog an intravenous injection of four cubic centimetres to the kilogramme gave rise to the same phenomena, and produced death in forty-five minutes. Given by the mouth to the amount of eight cubic centimetres to the kilogramme, it caused death in twenty-four hours, and the lesions found were the same as have been mentioned.

Murure juice is only partially soluble in distilled water, but the residue is soluble in alkalized water. The authors experimented separately with the portion that is soluble in water and with that which dissolves only in alkalized water. When the former was used, at the necropsy the heart and kidneys were found particularly affected, while the stomach and intestine presented merely a light coloration. When the latter was employed, death took place much more tardily, but the animals had intense diarrhœa, which was not observed in the others; moreover, at the post-mortem examination it was particularly the stomach and intestine that showed an intense red coloration, while there were no visible lesions of the heart and kidneys. The authors do not seem to have employed their drug remedially.—*Phar. Era*.

### Indigo Cultivation in the Straits Settlements.

In a report upon the Straits Settlements, the Belgian Consul-General at Singapore, dealing with the question of the cultivation of indigo, says:—At Singapore, production is much below the demand, and if a method for the more intelligent and more careful extraction of the indigo than the Chinese method were adopted, the profits on the supplies to the European markets, which take nine-tenths of their indigo from India, would be very considerable. The climate of the Malay Peninsular is, in fact, more favorable to the cultivation of the indigo, which is reproduced without any difficulty by simple cutting. In India seeds only are made use of for the reproduction of the plant,

which is much more costly, since at each crop it is necessary to re-gather the seed, work the ground, roll and sow it. At Singapore the cutting is planted without any special care; it requires neither attention nor manure for six years, and the harvest takes place every four months, whilst in India it only takes place after five or nine months. As there exists no dry season under the equator, the plant is perpetual, and is not exposed, as in India, to the total destruction of the crops by the prolonged droughts. In order to extract the indigo, the Chinese are content to plunge twenty bundles of a foot in diameter for twenty-four hours into a wooden tub filled with water. These bundles are stirred with the aid of a kind of rake in a continuous manner, and then withdrawn from the tub. The indigo is then precipitated by pouring into it a certain quantity of lime-water (obtained by the calcining of sea shells). The whole is left for the night, the excess water is withdrawn, and the deposit which constitutes the indigo is ready to be sent to market. In spite of the defective process just described the yield per acre and per annum is valued at 136 dollars. In India the precipitation of the indigo is obtained by oxidation; the product is very pure, whilst the indigo obtained by the Chinese process contains numerous impurities coming from the lime-water at first, and then from the usually foul and dirty water used by the Chinese.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

### New Remedies in Skin Diseases.

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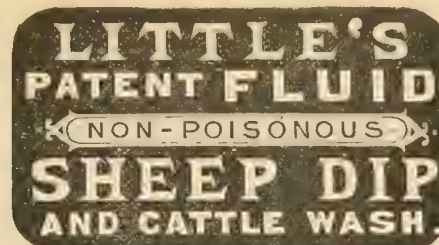
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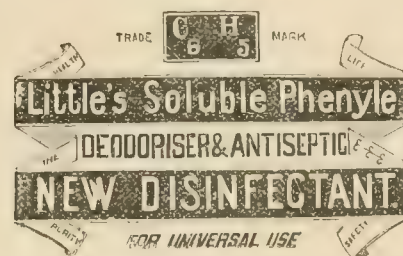
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## Leaves from a Sanscrit Pharmacopœia.\*

By Thomas Stephenson, F. C. S., Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bombay.

The methods of medical treatment adopted by the "medicine men" of uncivilized nations have always a peculiar interest to those of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. It is true that little, if any, material benefit can accrue to the members of these professions by such study, and no pharmacist can hope to make his fortune any more quickly because he is well acquainted with the methods of the aborigines of his own or any other country. But, as an intellectual pleasure, the inquiry into such matters will fully repay itself to any one who has sufficient knowledge to appreciate it, and such knowledge is possessed in the best degree by physicians and pharmacists only. I feel that these few apologetic remarks are necessary in these practical times, as I do not wish to be assailed with the perpetual *cui bono* (?) complaint, which is always levelled at those who do not make money the direct or indirect object of their leisure time researches.

Some time ago it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of a high-caste Hindu gentleman in this city, whose family had for generations back practised as "hakims," or native doctors, and in whose possession were a number of very ancient Sanscrit manuscript works on medical subjects. One of these he was engaged in translating into Guzerati, and, in return for certain favors received, he showed me his translation, some of the more interesting parts of which I was able, with his assistance and that of a dictionary, to further translate into English. The greatest difficulty that stood in the way was that his knowledge was not sufficient to bring the names of diseases or drugs any nearer than Guzerati. However, he was able to give me a full description of the symptoms of the diseases and furnish me with specimens of most of the drugs, with the result that in nearly every case I was able to find the English synonym.

The manuscript in question appears to be arranged in a very unsystematic manner. It is divided into a number of chapters. Starting with an article on "Fever Medicines," it goes on to treat of "Purgatives," "Female Diseases," "Pills," "Powders," "Ointments," "Aphrodisiacs," "Cough Medicines," "Oils," etc., each chapter containing a more or less lengthy list of recipes, some very sensible, others amusing in their absurdity. It would be impossible, even if desirable, to go through the whole list, so I have singled out a few of the more important groups, and from these will select the more interesting formulæ.

### I.—OILS.

The oils used in native practice are very many, the natives of India appearing

to place great faith in such forms of medication. They are generally applied externally, but are often taken in doses of 1 or 2 drops on betel leaf (*Piper betel*) for various complaints. Although the processes for the preparation of these oils are, as a rule, varied and complicated, they end in most cases with distillation, and consequently a description of this process as carried out by the natives might with advantage be given here before proceeding to describe the oils themselves.

The process of distillation is a very primitive one indeed. A quantity of the bruised drug is mixed with a certain proportion of milk; this is left to macerate for four or five days, after which it is put into a vessel made of metal or glass. This vessel, which consists of two flask-shaped portions, the necks of which fit into one another, is now closed, and the lower or empty part buried in the ground, whilst the upper part, which contains the drug, remains exposed above the earth. A fire is now kindled round the upper part of the vessel, and the oil eventually collects in the lower part. This process, I am told, is still employed by hakims for distilling nearly all their oils, those of sandal-wood, nux vomica, jequirity, etc., being typical examples of the process.

#### *Oil of Sandal wood (Chandan.)*

Half a maund (14 pounds) of sandal-wood is powdered and mixed with half a pound of milk; this is left to macerate for four days, after which it is distilled in the manner described below.

The oil is employed by natives for asthma, insanity, gonorrhœa and five different forms of fever.

#### *Oil of Nux Vomica—No. 1.*

##### Take of

Nux vomica ..... 4 parts.  
Bichnag (castor-oil) ..... 4 parts.

Break into small pieces and add 1 pound of milk daily for three days. Dry in the shade for three or four days and distil.

This is used as an aphrodisiac, being applied locally on a betel leaf.

#### *Oil of Nux Vomica—No. 2.*

##### Take of

Nux vomica ..... 10 pounds.

Break up into small pieces and add 2 pounds milk daily for seven days. Dry in the shade for seven days and distil as usual.

The dose of this is one to two drops, given with caution, and its uses are as follows:

Internally, one drop on betel leaf is given as an aphrodisiac, also for indigestion, diarrhœa, dysentery, hæmorrhoids, puerperal fever, hemicrania and epilepsy.

Externally it is applied for leucoderma, leprosy and leprous sores, ringworm (the round variety), piles, partial paralysis, and weakness of the sexual organs.

#### *Oil of Bagdad's Horn.*

##### Take of

Bagdad's Horn ..... 2 pounds.

Chop up and subject to dry distillation

in the same manner as in the preparation of other oils.

Dose, one drop on betel leaf, given internally as a general tonic. It is also said to be a useful medicine in diabetes, as it has the power of lessening the amount of sugar in the urine.

#### *Oil of Red Sandal-wood.*

##### Take of

Red Sandal wood ..... ½ maund.

Break into small pieces and add 1½ pound cow's milk daily for four days, shaking it every morning. Dry in the shade for four days, and distil.

Given internally in doses of two drops on betel leaf for elephantiasis, orchitis, insanity and gonorrhœa.

#### *Oil of Chanoti (Jinzi), Gunja (Sans), Jequirity (Eng).*

##### Take of

Red Chanoti (Jequirity) ..... 2 parts.  
Laving (Cloves) ..... 1 part.  
Jaiphur (Nutmeg) ..... 5 parts.  
Javantri (Mace) ..... 1 part.  
Nag Keser (Cassia pods) ..... 1 part.  
Ajwain-Khorassan (Onunseeds) 5 parts.  
Dhatura Seeds ..... 5 parts.

Steep the jequirity in milk for four days and dry in the shade, then add the other ingredients and distil as usual.

Dose.—Two drops as a nerve tonic.

#### *Oil of Sulphur.*

##### Take of

Purified sulphur ..... 6 parts.  
Juice of Calves' dung, a sufficiency.

Rub the sulphur in a mortar with sufficient juice to wet it, daily for three days; then distil. It is used externally for leucoderma, while we have the author's assurance that this marvellous "oil" will, if taken internally in doses of one drop on betel leaf, cure every disease known!

#### *Oil of Loban (Olibanum).*

##### Take of

Loban (Olibanum) ..... 5 parts.  
Oil of Malkagani (Celastrus), 10 parts.

Break up the olibanum and macerate with the oil in a well-closed vessel for fifteen days. Applied for articular rheumatism.

#### *Oil of Hen's Eggs.*

Take six or seven eggs and boil soft; remove from the water, take off the shells, and put the yolks and whites together in a copper pot on a fire. As soon as a smell of burning is perceived, open the cover of the pot, add 1 or 2 grains of opium, and shut again. Then remove from the fire and set aside on the ground for four or five minutes, when the oil will separate.

Oil of hen's eggs is used as a strengthening application, also as an aphrodisiac, like oil of nux vomica.

### II.—PILLS.

This form of medicament is, as with us, one of the principal forms used by these hakims. Their pills, however, are very unscientifically made, being small, irregular in size and shape, and very unequally mixed. The hakim's knowledge of pharmacy does not appear to be so advanced

\*Reprinted from *Poor Man's Friend*, Aug. 26, p. 164.

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# WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarrh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us.

Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

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as his knowledge of the healing art. The following are a few of the principal pills

*Agni-tanul-nati Gutika.* "Warming Pills."

Take of

|                                                                        |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Quicksilver                                                            | 1 part. |
| Sulphur                                                                | 1 part. |
| Aconite                                                                | 1 part. |
| Parsley seed                                                           | 1 part. |
| Myrabolams (three varieties, <i>Hirda, Bira, ind. Lucca</i> , of each) | 1 part. |
| Soda                                                                   | 1 part. |
| Jalkhar (potas. carba)                                                 | 1 part. |
| Chitro plumbago root                                                   | 1 part. |
| Sindan (white salt)                                                    | 1 part. |
| Black salt                                                             | 1 part. |
| Sea salt                                                               | 1 part. |
| Ginger (dried)                                                         | 1 part. |
| Long pepper                                                            | 1 part. |
| Nux vomica                                                             | 1 part. |
| Cumin seed                                                             | 1 part. |

Powder, mix, mass with lemon juice, and divide into pills of about 2 grains each. Such pills are given as a remedy for fever, jaundice, indigestion and loss of appetite.

*Ashwa-chori Gutika.*—"Horse-Power" Pills.

Contain quicksilver, sulphur, aconite, dried ginger, long pepper, myrabolams (three kinds), *Tankalkhar* (borax), *Nipala* (croton), and *Harya* (orpiment).

Make into a powder, grinding along with the juice of *Jalbhangra* for thirty-six hours, and divide into pills the size of *chanoti* (jequirity) seeds.

These pills are said to cure the following diseases: Dropsy, epilepsy, eighteen varieties of fever, dysentery, cough, asthma, children's cough, pleurisy, jaundice, cramp, stoppage of urine, ague, rheumatism, indigestion, worms, piles, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, gleet and diabetes. Rubbed up with sweet oil and applied they are recommended for hemicrania, while rubbed up with juice of *chitro* root and taken internally they are looked upon as a specific for consumption.

*Atisar Gutika.* Diarrhoea and Dysentery Pills.

Composed of

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Opium                    | 1 part. |
| Catechu                  | 1 part. |
| Japan (sulphate of lime) | 1 part. |
| Hing puri (asafoetida)   | 1 part. |

Made into 2-grain pills. Dose, two pills twice a day. This formula is one of the few grains of wheat among the chaff.

*Ichalada Gutika.* Purgative Pills.

These are composed of

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Mercury (metal)    | 1 part. |
| Sulphur            | 1 part. |
| Borax              | 1 part. |
| Croton             | 1 part. |
| Ginger             | 1 part. |
| Harda (myrabolams) | 1 part. |

Mix and make into small pills of about 2 grains each.

*Madan Kaam-shanti Gutika.* "Passion controlling," or Aphrodisiac Pills.

These contain

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Camphor              | 1 part. |
| Ginger               | 1 part. |
| Red oxide of mercury | 1 part. |
| Black                | 1 part. |
| Opium                | 1 part. |

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Mace                 | 1 part. |
| Nutmeg               | 1 part. |
| Pellitory (akalkaro) | 1 part. |
| Cloves               | 1 part. |
| Tale (abrak)         | 1 part. |

Made into pills of 3 grains each, one for a dose.

*Vijai Gutika.*—"Success" Pills.

Contain

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Chini-Ka-bulla (China cubebs)      | 1 part. |
| Akalkaro (pellitory)               | 1 part. |
| Kaycha (cowhage)                   | 1 part. |
| Mal Ka-gani (celastus seeds)       | 1 part. |
| Living (cloves)                    | 1 part. |
| Jalphur (nutmeg)                   | 1 part. |
| Kesar (safflower)                  | 1 part. |
| Khora-sa-min-ajmo (Niger seed)     | 1 part. |
| Hinglo (cinnabar)                  | 1 part. |
| Mastaki (mastic)                   | 1 part. |
| Chota Gokhrn (tribulus terrestris) | 1 part. |

Made into small pills of 2 or 3 grains. Dose, one twice a day with milk, for spermatorrhœa.

III.—POWDERS.

This class of medicines is divided into two sub-classes, viz: *Churan*, which contain only vegetable drugs, and *Ras*, which contain chemicals only, or at least as the principal ingredients. A few examples of the latter must suffice.

*Powder for Cough.*

Contains—

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Sanchlkhar (black salt) | 1 part. |
| Sindankhar (table salt) | 1 part. |
| Dhatura seed            | 1 part. |

Calcine together in an earthen pot. Dose, about 4 grains with butter.

*Gaji Keseri Ras.* "Elephant and Lion" Powder.

This a cure for paralysis and allied complaints, for which it is given in doses of about 2 grains with sugar. It consists of mercury, sulphur, garlic (*Lasan*), lime (*Chunam*), ammonia, alum (*Fatki*), long pepper (*Pipar*), borax (*Tankalkhar*), barilla (*Sagikhar*), common salt (*Lohnkhar*), arsenious acid (*Somul*), five varieties of rock salt in equal quantities, ginger, pepper, (*Silagit*) plumbago root (*Chitrak*), aconite (*Backnag*), cinnabar (*Hinglo*), orpiment (*Harthal*), and realgar (*Mansir*).

IV.—OINTMENTS (*Mulam*).

One example of these will suffice, as they present no peculiarity.

*Ointment for Wounds and Boils.*

Contains—

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Mercury                          | 4 parts.  |
| Bludaism (litharge)              | 4 parts.  |
| Murthu-thu (cupri sulph.)        | 4 parts.  |
| Catechu                          | 5 parts.  |
| Resin                            | 10 parts. |
| Wax                              | 10 parts. |
| Chikani-supari (a kind of betel) | 5 parts.  |
| Red lead                         | 4 parts.  |
| Sweet oil                        | 10 parts. |

Mix the oil with the wax and resin, and rub up with the powders, previously mixed with the mercury.

V.—VARIOUS CURES.

*Scorpion Bites.*—Take of—Pure sulphur, tamarind fruit, nutmeg, and opium, equal parts. Make into a paste with water and apply, keeping it warm by

holding the part over a fire. This preparation is said to effect an absolute cure in ten minutes.

*Snake Bites.*—Three internal remedies for this are mentioned in the work in question:

*Pream-Mool* (root of ?) rubbed up in rice water may be given every half hour; or the juice of *Gallo* (*Tinospora cordifolia* ?) given at similar intervals; or, again, half-hourly doses of *Indra varani* (colocynth) root rubbed up in whey are said to effect a cure.

*Rat Bites.* A mixture of *Bludaism* (litharge), *Dirwenchi* (rhubarb), and *Dharan* (pomegranate rind) is to be rubbed with water and applied on cotton.

*Swelling of the Neck.*—This is a complaint from which many natives suffer, and no fewer than five rather curious remedies are given in this book. They are as follows:

(1) *Sarpankha* root mixed with cow's urine, to be applied by rubbing.

(2) Black Serpent's bones strung together and worn round the neck as a necklace. My Hindu friend informed me in perfect good faith that this was really a marvellous remedy, his father having cured many patients by no other treatment than this. Such a statement sounds amusing to our ears, but after all may not our modern teething necklace and electric belts be only a development of this ancient method of treatment? Necklaces of serpent's bones are very costly; my friend told me that in his father's possession had cost about eighty rupees.

(3) Mango seeds and horse's hoof parings are to be burnt together in a pot, mixed with butter, and applied.

(4) Camel's bones and buffalo's horns in powder are to be mixed with sweet oil (in which the flowers of *Canna indica* have previously been boiled), and applied to the affected part. This, next to the serpent's-bone necklace, is the favorite treatment for the complaint.

(5) *Akra* flowers (*Hibiscus esculentus*) are to be heated in a closed pot and applied with *ghee* (clarified butter) to the affected part.

The book under review contains many more items, both interesting and amusing but space forbids more being detailed at present. Many of the remedies mentioned appear absurd to our eyes, but it must be remembered that these remedies are all prepared and administered by the hakim himself, and in many cases simply act as a mask or blind while the patient is being subjected to rigorous hygienic treatment, otherwise it would be difficult to account for the many wonderful and authentic cures wrought by the native medicine men of this and similar countries.

Gymnemic Acid is the active principle of *Gymnema sylvestris*. It is a greenish white powder, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol; it entirely destroys the sense of taste as regards bitter but without effect on acid, astringent or salty substances.

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## Winter Specialties.

ELBERT E. FISHER, PH. G.

Winter medicines are now in order, and the pharmacist who aims to keep abreast of the times and is enterprising is busying himself at the moment in bringing the specialties of his own make to the front.

While no attempt will be made in this article to bring forward a complete list of the medicines popular at this season, mention will be made of the cough syrups, cod liver oil compounds (including the wine), and the stimulating preparations of wine and coca, in popular demand.

Cough mixtures naturally demand first attention and the formulas given below will be found to afford really good and tried mixtures which can be disposed of at a profit.

### WIGGINS' SPRUCE GUM SYRUP

is a name which can be applied to a syrup of spruce gum which is much called for in some localities and is prepared as follows:

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Tincture of red spruce gum..... | fl. 5 ij |
| Sugar .....                     | 3 xxvii  |
| Water .....                     | 0 i      |
| Caramel .....                   | 5 i      |
| Fuller's earth.....             | 5 ii     |

Mix two ounces of the sugar with the tincture of spruce and Fuller's earth, rub well and add the water in divided portions; then filter, returning the filtrate until it comes through clear; add the caramel and sugar, which dissolve with a gentle heat, and strain while warm.

A syrup of a different and richer appearance may be made by mixing equal parts of the syrup prepared as above and syrup of wild cherry of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

### TINCTURE RED SPRUCE GUM.

This tincture is best prepared according to the following formula:

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Red spruce gum (in fine powder)..... | 5 ij |
| Alcohol, q. s. ....                  | 0 i  |

Macerate until dissolved and filter.

### CHLORODYNE OR PULMONIC SYRUP.

This furnishes a most efficient compound and is prepared as follows:

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Tincture of cannabis indicæ..... | fl. 5 iii |
| Tincture of tolu .....           | fl. 5 ii  |
| Oil of peppermint .....          | fl. 5 i   |
| Morphine sulphate .....          | fl. 5 i   |
| Chloroform .....                 | fl. 5 iv  |
| Fluid extract of lobelia.....    | fl. 5 i   |
| Water .....                      | fl. 5 vii |
| Syrup, q. s. ad .....            | 0 v       |

Mix the tinctures of tolu and cannabis indica with the chloroform and oil of peppermint, dissolve the morphine in the water, add this solution to the foregoing, shake thoroughly and lastly add the syrup.

This furnishes a greenish-opalescent syrup of a pleasant flavor which finds many favorites. The syrup may be bottled in two and one-half or three ounce panels to be sold for 25 cents. The total cost to the maker, including bottle, cork, medicine and label is about 10 cents.

Many people like a cough mixture containing oil and having the appearance of an emulsion. The formula given below

will produce an almond oil emulsion which is already prepared for sale by many druggists.

### HYATT'S EMULSION FOR COUGHS, ETC.

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Sweet almond oil.....          | fl. 5 ii |
| Syrup of acacia.....           | fl. 5 v  |
| <i>M. ft. emulsion et adde</i> |          |
| Chloroform .....               | fl. 5 ii |
| Morphine sulphate .....        | gr. iv   |
| Syrup of tolu .....            | 0 i      |

Mix thoroughly.

This can be put up in the same way as the chlorodyne compound, or for a change may be sent out in four ounce panels and sold for 35 cents, which affords even a larger profit than the preceding preparation.

### LINSEED COUGH MIXTURE.

Linseed oil is very often prescribed by physicians in the treatment of pertussis and colds, and a mixture prepared according to the formula given below is deemed by many to be of particular value:

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Linseed oil.....               | fl. 5 iv   |
| Powdered acacia .....          | 5 iv       |
| Mucilage of Irish moss .....   | fl. 5 ii   |
| Syrup .....                    | fl. 5 iiss |
| Glycerin .....                 | fl. 5 i    |
| Oil of cassia, } aa .....      | fl. 5 ss   |
| Oil of wintergreen, }          |            |
| Oil of sassafras, }            |            |
| Chloral hydrate .....          | 5 iv       |
| Diluted hydrocyanic acid ..... | fl. 5 ss   |
| Morphine sulphate .....        | gr. ii     |
| Water, q. s. ad .....          | 0 i        |

*M. ft. emulso.*

Any number of cough mixtures may be made from the above type, and no fear may be entertained that they will not afford satisfaction.

### CHERRY COUGH SYRUP.

This is an agreeable and pleasant syrup composed of:

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Syrup of squill .....            | fl. 0 i  |
| Tincture of blood root .....     | fl. 5 vi |
| Tincture of opium .....          | fl. 5 iv |
| Ammonium chloride .....          | 5 i      |
| Syrup of wild cherry, q. s. .... | 0 iv     |

It is a profitable idea to expose for sale on the glass show case syrup of hypophosphites in bottles of distinctive design; for while many people have no elevated idea as to its value the fact remains that there are others who pin their faith to it. Many mothers want it for their children, and it has the advantage over other syrups in not having a bitter taste. The writer would recommend a smaller size than is usually placed by wholesalers to be put up in connection with the larger size retailing at \$1.00. A six-ounce bottle to sell at 50 cents, when put up by the retailer, affords a fair margin of profit. A full pint for a dollar is always a good drawing card with the public, as it compares to advantage alongside of the twelve ounce package of the large dealer. For a syrup hypophosphites the U. S. P. formula is advised, though coloring substances may be added at the discretion of the maker. For the latter purpose hydrastis, eucalyptol, terebene, etc., may be used.

### COD LIVER OIL COMPOUNDS.

So many essays have appeared in the journals on the preparation of cod liver oil emulsions that it is presumed every

druggist has a recipe of his own. To those who do not manufacture their own emulsions of cod liver oil no better advice can be given than to begin at once. Its preparation is easy and there is much profit and satisfaction in selling a good preparation.

A "tasteless" compound of cod liver oil is something which is always in demand to more or less extent, and the formula which I bring forward, when rightly manipulated, furnishes a product which places it clear in the first rank of "tasteless" preparations of cod liver oil.

### ARTHUR'S PERFECTED PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL.

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Fluid extract of wild cherry..... | fl. 5 ii   |
| Fluid extract of licorice.....    | fl. 5 iii  |
| Glycerin, } aa .....              | fl. 5 i    |
| Syrup .....                       |            |
| Liquid extract of malt .....      | fl. 5 vi   |
| Syrup of hypophosphites .....     | fl. 5 iiii |
| Gaduol .....                      | gr. lxiv   |
| Fuller's earth .....              | 5 iv       |
| Caramel, q. s. as desired.        |            |

Mix the gaduol with the glycerin and rub with the Fuller's earth; then add the fluid extracts, syrup and malt, shake well let stand one day, occasionally shaking and filtering. To the filtrate add the syrup hypophosphites and mix well.

Should the resulting product not quite come up to the expectations of the compounder a slight modification of the formula in regard to the quantities of some of the ingredients, such as the fluid extracts and glycerin, will result in a different appearing compound.

### WINE OF COCA.

The Boston formula for this preparation is thought most highly of, and the formula given below will turn out a compound closely resembling it:

### WINE OF COCA.

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Port wine, } aa .....       | 0 iv          |
| Claret wine, }              |               |
| Sugar .....                 | 5 xxii        |
| Alcohol.....                | fl. 5 xxxviii |
| Fluid extract of coca ..... | fl. 5 iiss    |

Let stand two weeks and filter.

The addition of beef to a compound of this order is very highly esteemed in some quarters and is thought to afford a more nourishing and stimulating preparation. I would suggest a combination as follows:

### WINE OF COCA WITH BEEF.

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Liebig's extract of beef ..... | 5 vi    |
| Wine of coca, q. s. ....       | Cong. j |

Let stand about three days and filter.

Each fluid ounce of the above will represent about two-thirds of a fluid ounce of lean beef. This makes an elegant preparation which commends itself readily to buyers, presenting as it does in pleasant combination two well known articles of medicinal value.

### WINE OF COD LIVER OIL.

Wine of cod liver oil is having a run just now, and for its preparation I have found these formulas of excellent value. The formula given first contains the active principles of cod liver oil as isolated by French chemists; it reads as follows:

### WINE OF COD LIVER OIL.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Gaduol (Merck's) ..... | gr. lxiv |
| Alcohol.....           | fl. 5 iv |



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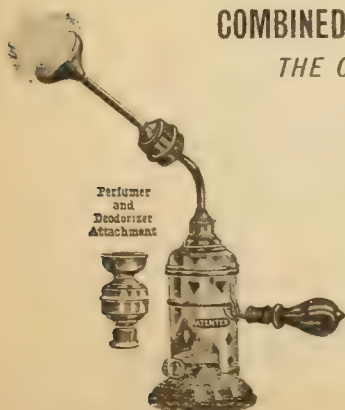
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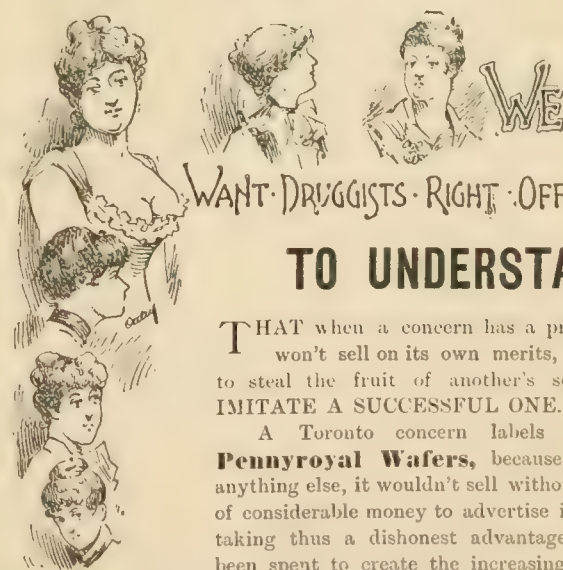
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Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.



Syrup ..... fl. 5 i  
 Fuller's earth ..... 5 iv  
 Port wine, q. s. ad ..... O i

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol and add the Fuller's earth; rub well together, then add the syrup and wine. Let stand a day or so, shaking occasionally, then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume. If these directions are followed the product will be an elegant preparation, resembling, but a little sweeter, than other preparations of the same name.

A preparation of the same character but of a more distinctive taste and appearance may be compounded as follows:

#### PART WINE OF COD LIVER OIL.

Gaduol ..... gr. Kiv  
 Alcohol ..... fl. 5 iv  
 Fuller's earth ..... 5 iv  
 Port wine, } at p.c., q. s. ad. O i  
 Claret wine, }

Proceed as before.

Compounds prepared as above contain 25 per cent. of the active medicinal principles of cod liver oil. The first is the pleasanter preparation of the two, but both are certain to give satisfaction.—*American Druggist.*

## Practical Pharmacognosy.

### THE SCOPE OF PHARMACOGNOSY.

Pharmacognosy treats of the botanical or zoological origin, geographical source, history, formation or secretion, collection and preparation, description, histology, chemical composition, and adulteration or substitution of drugs. It has been briefly defined as implying a scientific knowledge of drugs, and has thus a much wider scope than the sister subject pharmacology, which is concerned only with the physiological action of drugs, whilst a wide acquaintance with its subject matter is essential to the scientific development of pharmacy, which deals with the technical manipulation of crude drugs to render them fit for use in medical practice.

It will be found that, although pharmacognosy undoubtedly constitutes a distinct subject of study, its limits are not very sharply defined. A good idea of what may be regarded as suitable limitations can be gathered from Flückiger and Hanbury's 'Pharmacographia,' which so far as it goes is an ideal work on pharmacognosy. With regard to origin it is usually sufficient for the pharmacognosist's purpose to definitely know what is the particular plant (or animal) that furnishes the drug, the part used, and most suitable time of collection. Anything beyond this falls strictly within the province of the botanist (or zoologist). Then, since climate, soil, etc., are often factors of importance, in their bearing upon the development of plants and animals, the statement of origin must be supplemented by naming the geographical source also. A knowledge of the history of drugs is of value, inasmuch as, if the introduction of each substance into medicine and its subsequent career can be satisfactorily traced, it is possible more readily to ensure the

identity of modern specimens offered under the same names. Again, acquaintance with the methods of formation, collection, or preparation of a drug serves as an aid in determining its quality and freedom from improper admixture. As regards chemical composition, that should be dealt with in connection with pharmacognosy so far as may be necessary only, a knowledge of proximate principles and their characters being of chief importance. Methods of isolation of alkaloids, glucosides, etc., and the determination of the amounts of these present in drugs, fall properly within the domain of chemistry as applied to pharmacy.

### HISTOLOGY OF DRUGS.

But it is familiarity with the physical characteristics of drugs that is of most direct application and practical importance, though this does not attain its greatest value unless based upon a thorough knowledge of the botany, chemistry, etc., of the subject. For the most part it has been considered sufficient in this country to describe general physical characteristics such as color, taste, odor, etc., as revealed to the unaided eye or by the assistance of a simple lens. The progress of science, however, has reacted upon this subject as upon so many others, and both investigators and students have realised that a more or less complete knowledge of the minute structure of drugs is a practical necessity. This, of course, entails the use of a microscope, with accessories for use in drawing and measuring minute details, and for examining objects by the aid of polarised light.

It may be well to outline briefly such a course of study in the histology of drugs as may be followed with advantage by students in pharmacognosy. In the first place, it is requisite to be thoroughly acquainted with the appearance and reactions of isolated structures, such as starch granules, glands, crystals, etc., in their several varieties. Then the various kinds and forms of cells, vessels, and cavities must be similarly studied, in the differently constituted tissues of which they form part. These tissues, again, with their constituent parts, vary greatly in development and arrangement in distinct plants. It becomes necessary, therefore, to examine them to ensure identifying them without risk of error when found under conditions that are at all novel. Finally, after this preliminary training, the systematic and detailed examination of individual drugs, together with their adulterations and substitutions, will remain to be performed.

### NECESSITY OF PROLONGED TRAINING.

Without such an extensive acquaintance with the details of structure in roots, stems, leaves, etc., observed under varying conditions, and a sufficient grasp of the arrangements of tissues in plants generally, no examinations of the structure of drugs can be expected to yield any results of permanent value, and the whole of the ground specified should be covered by pharmacists if they would attain a definite

and unassailable position as specialists in their own particular department of activity. As pointed out in Flückiger and Tschirch's 'Principles of Pharmacognosy,' "in order to obtain a satisfactory knowledge of vegetable drugs, an accurate anatomical study of them is in most cases indispensable." Otherwise, it is certainly not possible to properly fulfil the primary object of pharmacognosy, which was defined by the late Professor Maisch as being "to enable us to recognise drugs, to determine their quality, to detect their adulterations, and to distinguish the characteristic elements of those which are closely allied."

To ensure accuracy in observation, sketches should be made of all tissues examined, the different elements being denoted by means of pencils of various colors, whilst reagents and stains should be applied in a systematic manner, and never used except for some definite purpose. Above all, nothing must be taken for granted, the aim of the worker being to convince himself in the fullest manner possible of the reality of all that is seen, and to overlook nothing that is present. A sound judgment can only be acquired if based on a wide experience, and it must ever be borne in mind that in the present state of knowledge in this subject, it will frequently happen that the most that can be said of a specimen under examination is that it is not what it was supposed to be. More definite results than this, though now attainable in many instances, can only be obtained generally as the outcome of extended investigations by a large number of patient, persistent and accurate workers.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

## Sanatol.

Sanatol is another new disinfectant, described (*Oesterr. Sanitätswesen*) as a blackish-brown, rather thin fluid, having a tarry odor and a strongly-acid reaction; soluble in water with a milky turbidity and a subsequent precipitation of resinous, little flakes. Investigation apparently shows that the article is prepared by treating not fully-purified so-called "100% carbolic acid" with an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid, and diluting with water.—Sanatol is reported to be a quite efficacious disinfectant. A 1% solution killed cholera vibrios within half a minute; a 2% solution is said to have destroyed the bacterium coli commune in one-half, and the micrococcus pyogenes in one minute; but it proved much less efficient against anthrax spores, which were killed, even by a 20% solution, only in six days. Owing to its physical properties, sanatol can only be used for coarse disinfection, not for surgical purposes.—*Merck's Report.*

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. —Brantigam finds that the precipitate often found in Fowler's solution is composed principally of sillicic acid, due to the action of the alkali on the glass.



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## The Decomposition of Chloroform Containing Alcohol.

DAVID BROWN.

It is very satisfactory to find from the article published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of June 10, 1893, by Dr. Schacht and Dr. Biltz, that our independent work on chloroform has led us to such concordant results. I am not, however, at one with them in so far as their statements apply to the products of the decomposition of chloroform to which alcohol has been added. They say, "Though the direct products of pure chloroform are only chlorine and carbonyl chloride, it is natural that in the case of chloroform containing alcohol the chlorine thus eliminated should act upon the alcohol and so give rise to the production of hydrochloric acid, consequently in the first stage of the decomposition of chloroform containing alcohol hydrochloric acid is always found in the place of free chlorine," and they further add, "So soon as the alcohol is consumed by the joint action of the free chlorine and carbonyl chloride directly resulting from decomposition of chloroform, the products of the change that has gone on up to that point without injurious consequences become all at once recognizable just as if the alteration had suddenly commenced. At that point the presence of free chlorine and carbonyl chloride—the initial products of the decomposition—can be detected."

I understand by these statements that chlorine and carbonyl chloride are produced in decomposing chloroform containing alcohol, that they are consumed by the alcohol, and that therefore they cannot be recognized as such until all the alcohol has been used up. This is not in keeping with my experience, and the following experiments show that free chlorine and carbonyl chloride are not only produced in chloroform containing alcohol, but that their presence can readily be detected before the added alcohol has all been consumed, and further, that there is only a very faint reaction with silver nitrate at the time when a very marked one is obtained with zinc iodide and starch.

Samples of pure chloroform to which 0.077 per cent. of absolute alcohol had been added were exposed to sunlight in the presence of air in white glass bottles one-third filled. After nine days' exposure no signs of decomposition could be detected, whereas a sample of the same chloroform, free from alcohol, was found to be far advanced in decomposition. After fourteen days the alcohol reduced samples reacted distinctly with zinc oxide and starch and faintly with silver nitrate. The exposure was continued for five days' longer, when zinc iodide and starch, as well as baryta water, gave marked reactions. A quantity of 10 C.c. was then washed with 10 C.c. water, and distinct alcoholic reactions with the iodoform and Dr. Biltz's potassium bichromate tests were obtained. Similar results were also obtained after exposing

a sample of specific gravity 1.490 in the presence of oxygen for thirteen days.

There may be some decomposition of the added alcohol, but it evidently does not prevent decomposition being recognized in its early stages by both zinc iodide and starch and by baryta water. It is admitted that free chlorine and carbonyl chloride are produced in chloroform containing alcohol, but I am not aware of any reason why they should show a preference to combine with the alcohol and refuse to give indications of their presence to zinc iodide and starch and baryta water. Whatever the action of the decomposition products of chloroform may be on alcohol in the proportions given it is evident that for all practical purposes zinc iodide and starch is of equal value in detecting decomposition in alcohol, reduced chloroform, and in pure unreduced. The preservative action of alcohol on chloroform is not explained by saying that the products of decomposition combine with it to form harmless substances, some more satisfactory explanation is necessary.

That decomposition is retarded by its presence is seen by comparing the results obtained from the exposure of chloroform containing 0.077 per cent. of absolute alcohol and pure chloroform. These were exposed under similar conditions and examined at intervals. After several days the reduced samples showed no signs of decomposition, and were found to contain alcohol, while the others were decomposing rapidly and gave on analysis 0.348 per cent. carbonyl chloride, which if made to react on alcohol to produce chlorocarbonic ether and ethyl chloride would require a quantity equal to 0.323 per cent. In addition to this there is 1.329 per cent. of free hydrochloric acid, which, if it acted on alcohol to produce ethyl chloride, would decompose an additional quantity equal to 1.674 per cent., or a total of 1.997 per cent. of alcohol. The products obtained from the unreduced samples are therefore able to consume twenty-six times the quantity of alcohol added to the reduced ones which remained free from decomposition.

The chloroform employed had been washed ten times with twice its volume of water, and by Dr. Biltz's test was found to be free from alcohol; it was also free from decomposition products. It is undoubtedly necessary to add a quantity of alcohol to preserve chloroform from decomposition, but it is folly to attempt by excessive addition to prevent it under any conditions. Chloroform, either pure or with alcohol, may be kept for very long periods in darkness if not exposed to a temperature of from 90°-100° F., or *in vacuo*, but when exposed to sunlight in the presence of air decomposition sooner or later sets in. Dr. Biltz, in his admirable work on the decomposition of chloroform by light (1892), says: "There exists no chemical difference between the different kinds of chloroform when it has been properly purified." This statement, coming from one who has devoted so much time to the chemistry of chloroform, is

very strong testimony in favor of the position which I have so long held, and should help to convince those who still contend that because a substance like chloroform is prepared from this, that, or the other substance, it must necessarily be purer than another prepared from something else. *Pharm. Record.*

## The Evils of Substitution.

By Cyrus Edison, M. D., President of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York.

The term "substitution," in its commercial sense, is the preparation of a fraud by the seller upon the buyer, the former selling the latter something different from the article demanded, under the same name. This fraud is really but another phase of commercial adulteration, and in the practice of pharmacy its evils are as insidious and harmful as those of any crime committed by man. These evils are both direct and remote in their effects. They injure, first, the patient; second, the physician; third, the manufacturer. From the standpoint of the patient, the evil affects him directly and indirectly. The dishonest pharmacist has, of course, palmed off on his unsuspecting customer a cheaper preparation than that ordered by the prescriber, because the motive for the crime is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a mercenary one. The result to the patient from the inhibition of the substituted article may be one of the following; first, no therapeutic action; second, therapeutic action of less potency; third, therapeutic action of greater potency; fourth, therapeutic action of different character than aimed at by the prescriber. It needs no argument to prove that any of these four results would, under certain conditions, be likely to be disastrous to the patient.

The pharmacist is the responsible and trusted dispenser of the physician's order, and when he acts differently than ordered by the doctor, he snips at the threads of fate, possibly without the slightest idea of what will result from the snipping. Then he is no better than a man who fires a bullet among a crowd of people. The result in either case may be manslaughter. Let us take a less extreme view of the crime from the patient's standpoint. The latter fails to get benefit from his medicine, and, as a result, loses time and money. He was cheated when he bought the preparation. Now, indirectly, he has lost the fee he paid the physician, and last, but not least, he has lost confidence in his doctor.

From the standpoint of the physician the evils of substitution have a wider range in their effect than on the individual patient. Medicine has been said to be an inexact science. The reason of this is because it is very difficult to ascribe a given effect to a certain cause. In other words, so many causes operate to produce a given effect in the human economy that it is difficult to ascertain and fix upon a definite cause. Modern therapeutics is the out-



come of the physician's observations and experience of the effect of drugs upon the human system. It is a science to which every physician contributes his mite or his much, according to his ability and its opportunity.

The pharmacist who substitutes, leads physicians astray. By presenting false premises to the latter, the former causes him to make erroneous deductions. The entire medical profession may thus feel the result of a single instance of substitution, and numerous other invalids suffer on account of the errors following faulty experience in the case of the physician treating a single patient who is the victim of the fraud in question.

I have already spoken of the loss of confidence in his physician on the part of the victimized patient. This has not only a direct effect upon the invalid, because confidence in his doctor's efforts are, to a great extent, essential to the latter's success in the treatment of the case, but it may also cause the dismissal of the physician and his loss of what perhaps would have been a lucrative practice. In this country physicians have the reputation of being practical. They are the best practitioners in the world. In other countries, medical men are deeper students and better theorists, but here, we pride ourselves on the results we obtain in curing disease. The reason for this is because we strive less for honor and glory than we do for the almighty dollar. We must give our patients the worth of their money, and we know that we will not be tolerated unless we do. Our patients are quick to discover mistakes, and they are laid at the door of the physician rather than at that of the pharmacist. If this was not the case, the subject of substitution would not be worth consideration, for it would be a rarely committed crime.

The question of injury to the manufacturer is a very important phase of the matter, for, rather singularly, the remedy for the great evil must spring mainly from this source. This is not so strange after all when we come to think of it, for here we find the effects of the evils of substitution so direct and so distinctly felt that interest is natural. Nothing causes men more concern than pecuniary loss. Cause and effect are here so closely associated that a hue and cry at once follows. The manufacturer invests large sums in producing a reliable preparation; he spends more in bringing it before the medical profession. The latter find it worthy of use and patronize it until the weeds of substitution check its growth. The way these weeds act after what I have said is obvious. For example, some pharmacist substitutes an inferior mixture or drug in the preparation of the physician's prescription; the effect of the medicine on his patient is nil. The disappointed doctor heralds the fact to his brethren. Such news travels faster than any favorable comments, and undoes in a short time that which the manufacturer has taken months or perhaps years to accomplish.

Great injury is in consequence done to a deserving business.

Then again, the evil is a widespread one, and the same substitution in a good preparation is very large and directly affects its sale. I know of no other crime that tends so much to destroy one's faith in man's goodness as substitution. For the sake of insignificant profit the dishonest pharmacist deliberately cheats and perhaps destroys his fellow man. I can only account for the practice by assuming that the perpetrator in some way persuades himself that he is doing no harm; that he is selling something "just as good;" that he holds the judgment and knowledge of the physician in small repute, and that he feels perfectly confident to act in the premises. It is a curious psychological fact that it is the easiest thing in the world for a man engaged in a nefarious trade to persuade himself that he is doing no harm so long as he is making money by his acts.

To correct the practice of substitution does not seem to me a difficult matter. A few years ago the adulteration of food products was a very serious fraud. Confectionery, for example, was greatly adulterated at that time. The exposure of the practice by the Health Department of New York city so injured the confectionery business that the reputable manufacturers banded together in an Anti-Adulteration League. Not only did the Health Department cause the formation of the league in the way I have described, but the unfair competition engendered by adulteration also had its effect in forcing honest manufacturers to protect themselves. This league made it its business to run down and punish all persons who adulterated their wares. The result was that in a short time adulteration ceased, and to day it is impossible to find any adulterated candy offered for sale. Another instance of manufacturers banding together for mutual protection is offered by the Jewellers' Protective Association. This body pursues like an avenging Nemesis any one who robs or cheats its members. Let the manufacturers or pharmaceutical preparations who suffer from the evils of substitution form a like union and charge its agents with the duty of bringing to justice the perpetrators of the fraud of substitution. The Penal Code and the Pharmacy act both afford excellent laws for the punishment of these criminals. The Board of Pharmacy is not sufficiently equipped to enforce the provisions of the law to this end, and the Health Department is too busily engaged in fighting disease to cope with the evil. The formation of such a union as I have indicated, however, and the punishment of a few offenders would soon stop the practice. The mere publication of a few instances of fraud, giving the names and addresses of the dishonest pharmacists, would go far towards suppressing substitution, for the public is quick to discover and shun the druggist who is considered unreliable and unscrupulous.—*Phar. Era.*

## Citric Acid from Glucose.

C. Wehmer claims to have prepared citric acid by the fermentation of glucose. He states that the acid is a secretion product of certain moulds, being formed in a manner analogous to that by which glucose is transformed into lactic and acetic acids by the action of bacteria. If saccharine solutions be exposed to the action of the moulds, sugar is decomposed, carbonic acid being evolved and an organic acid formed, the properties and composition of which are said to be identical with those of citric acid obtained from lemon juice. According to the author this property is possessed by two species of moulds or filamentous fungi which have previously escaped observation on account of their resemblance to other well known species. He proposes to term them *Citromycetes*, the two species being distinguished as *pfefferians* and *glaber* respectively. There are described as forming felt like green tissues, about half a centimeter thick, on the surface of suitable solutions, and as greatly resembling *Penicillium*, from which they are distinguished with difficulty. Various saccharine fluids, fruits, etc., favor their development, but solutions of glucose constitute the most suitable media. Under proper conditions as to temperature, aeration, etc., it is claimed that citric acid is formed to the extent of more than fifty per cent. of the glucose employed. Eleven kilos of the sugar yielded six kilos of pure citric acid in one experiment, without any secondary organic products being formed. The process has been patented.—*Druggists Circular.*

## Hydrogen.

An interesting example of the capacity of some of the oldest and most hackneyed chemical reactions for improvement is supplied by a communication of Mr. John Ball, of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, to the *Chemical News*, upon the preparation of hydrogen by the ordinary zinc and acid laboratory apparatus. Mr. Ball states that he has recently observed that, by the addition of a few drops of a solution of nitrate of cobalt to the acid and zinc, the rate of evolution of hydrogen is enormously accelerated, especially at the beginning of the reaction. The effect is the same with either hydrochloric or sulphuric acid; and a couple of drops of solution of nitrate of cobalt will suffice for a large quantity of acid. The action does not seem to have been noticed before; and it should be useful in the rapid preparation of hydrogen in the laboratory. Most, if not all, of the cobalt salt is quite unaltered. There appears to be a very thin film of cobalt deposited on the zinc, which probably acts with the zinc as a voltaic couple; but the amount of cobalt deposited appears to be too small to weigh. There is no particular virtue in the cobalt in this regard; a solution of a nickel salt exerts a similar action.



## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1893.

An Interesting and Profitable  
Line for Druggists.

In a communication in our last issue, the writer called the attention of the trade to a line of goods which may be handled with profit, and, at the same time, be made a source of pleasure and instruction to the dealer. The study of the art of photography is a most interesting one, and the druggist who interests himself in it and becomes familiar with the preparations employed may find in it a profitable source of revenue. The trade of professional photographers need not be antagonized, but rather encouraged by the keeping of such chemicals, dry plates, etc., as are required, and the number of amateur photographers has so largely increased during the last few years that the dealer who keeps a well-assorted stock need not be afraid of any loss.

Amateurs, as a rule, do not care to make their own solutions, nor are they, as a rule, competent to do so, and these druggists could keep in stock either concentrated or otherwise. A few cameras, dry plates, and the necessary chemicals would not necessitate a large outlay, and if the druggist himself would become an artist in this line, the pleasure derived from it, and the relaxation which he would be sure to take in order to devote some time to the art, would of itself be a profitable investment. It is a matter of some surprise that this matter has not been more generally taken up by druggists, although a goodly number are already keeping these goods, but we predict for it a more increased interest and more general stocking-up, not only in the city drug stores but also in country towns and places where not only the amateur but the professional photographer may obtain a good portion of his supplies. In order to facilitate the pushing of this line amongst druggists and to give them "pointers" which may be useful to themselves as well as their customers, we have commenced a section in this journal which will be devoted to "Photographic Notes," and trust our readers may find it from time to time valuable aids in this growing branch of industry.

A GERMAN has taken out a patent for producing varnish from linseed oil by means of an electric current. The oil, after being purified in a proper manner, is thoroughly mixed and agitated with sulphuric acid and water, and subjected to the action of an electric current for two or three hours, to that the oxygen produced in the nascent state by the passage of the current converts the oil into varnish. The varnish so produced is said to be almost colorless and perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixtures or impurities.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

## Unfair Competition.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Will some of your readers tell me if they have had any experience like the following: One of my opposition is selling American proprietary goods to doctors at a discount, which, buying in a small way, would be what they cost me, and its a question to me of losing some trade, selling at cost, or buying a quantity of stuff that sells at a small profit in comparison to the B. P. preparations that would be sold to medical men under other circumstances. I would like to hear the views of any who have had a similar experience, as it is a serious question to the retail trade.

Yours,

SALOL.

Dec. 6th, 1893.

## Code of Ethics for Pharmacists.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Is it not high time that the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy drafted and adopted a code of ethics, to which each coming graduate should be compelled to affix his signature before being allowed to practice pharmacy.

Quite a number of our local pharmacists have lent themselves to the dignified (?) undertaking of permitting their names to be used in the daily newspapers in connection with testimonials for quack medicine manufacturers. No wonder that the drug profession is being discredited more largely every day, and the members looked upon as mere tools in the hands of the patent medicine man.

Yours complainingly,

PHARMACIST.

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1893.

## Pharmaceutical Microscopy.

JOHN AUSTEN.

Read at a meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical Society.

It is my intention this evening to enumerate some of the many uses to which a pharmacist may place his microscope, and that with considerable advantage to himself. In the first instance, as a pharmaceutical student, he becomes acquainted with the microscope when pursuing the study of botany. In the first stages of this science a simple microscope or lens will be found adequate for all his requirements, and will enable him to clearly distinguish any external characteristics of the plant otherwise indistinct to the unaided eye. When, however, the interior

of the plant is reached, and we wish to become intimately acquainted with its structure and workings, its cells and tissues, and the thousand and one other minute structures which go to make up the plant, then it is that a good compound microscope must be brought into play. In fact, we thus see that without the microscope the science of botany would be reduced to a mere list of plant names, and the all-important anatomy, histology, physiology and scientific classification of the plant would be unknown. My advice to the students here to-night is to study botany with diligence and perseverance, so as to obtain a complete mastery of its principles, for upon those principles is built the foundation of the knowledge of vegetable drugs. And yet after this we sometimes here the question raised, "Of what practical use is botany to the pharmacist?"

I maintain, and I am sure every one present will agree with me, that the pharmacist of to-day should be able to ascertain the purity of the preparations and chemicals sold by him; he also should possess a thorough knowledge of the quality of the crude vegetable drugs which he puts into stock. But very many of these drugs must be sold and dispensed in powder form, and although no doubt it would be much more satisfactory if the pharmacist would powder his own drugs, yet, where is there a pharmacy containing the necessary apparatus for so doing? Therefore, in most cases the retail chemist is obliged to obtain his powdered drugs from the wholesale houses. The consequence is, that unless he is prepared to examine such powders chemically and microscopically he cannot give a personal guarantee of their purity. At the present time the important subject of microscopical pharmacognosy is in its infancy. It is a most inviting field of enquiry, and one in which much valuable work has yet to be done, especially in that part of it which deals with the microscopical appearance of powdered drugs. In order to detect adulterations and admixtures in any particular instance, the pharmacist must of course be familiar with the anatomy of the pure drug itself, and also the appearance which it presents when reduced to fine powder. There are very few drugs which lose their identity, no matter to what state of division they have been subjected. The individual cells, glands, stomata, hairs, etc., often remain unbroken, and with patience and practice an adulterated powder may be readily detected.

I have several specimens of adulterated powders on the table. In the sample of rhubarb you will detect the smooth elongated cells of turneric. Fennugreek and several others contain added starch, and some show a coniferous structure pointing to ordinary deal sawdust. Powdered leaves are often adulterated with exhausted senna leaves, ginger with exhausted ginger, and so on.

It is very surprising to note what a large variety of powders are now adulterated with starch. This is a very serious



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We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE**, we are enabled to offer to the **CANADIAN TRADE** a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere :

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A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.**

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
This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

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**Large (containing 60 Troches) \$10.50 per gross.**

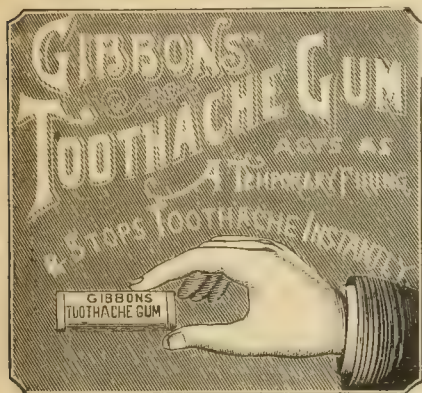
**Small ( " 30 " ) 6.50 " "**

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

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DEAR SIR :

We would be pleased to have you include in your next order to your Wholesale Druggist three dozen **Gibbons' Toothache Gum**, costing \$2.75, and receive a new and very attractive novelty in the way of a **Metal Easel** with automatic workings for displaying, protecting and selling the Gum.

Yours very truly, **J. A. GIBBONS & CO., Toronto**

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**LIQUID ROOT BEER**

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink. It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

**W. MURCHISON,**

SUPPLY DEPOT,

1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO



matter, and should demand the attention of every pharmacist, and seeing the comparative ease with which starch is detected, it seems all the more surprising that this form of adulteration is allowed to continue.

Not many weeks ago a chemist of my acquaintance had a complaint raised by one of his customers to the effect that some slippery elm powder, which the chemist had supplied, contained a large proportion of added starch. I may note that the customer was a microscopist, and had discovered the fraud by means of his microscope. Be this, as it may, it was none the less galling to be told by an outsider that the drug was adulterated. To say that the powder was in the same condition when it was received from the wholesale house would not simplify matters in the least. Mustard, pepper, acacia, fenugreek and many other powdered seeds frequently contain a large percentage of added starch. Fine sawdust is sometimes found in cayenne pepper and powdered barks. Floor sweepings and sand are put into lupulin. Brickdust and hole are not uncommon in kamala.

Saffron is a drug open to all kinds of sophistications, on account of its high price. I have sometimes noted a reddish-colored sand adhering to the stigmas, but oftener the stamens and petal shreds of various flowers have been detected. Adulterations like the foregoing can best be detected by applying the microscope.

In the laboratory the pharmacist could not very well get along without his microscope. The simple lens will be found serviceable in detecting gritty particles in various ointments, especially those intended for a delicate organism like the eye. A small portion of the ointment should be pressed between two cover glasses and viewed in the ordinary way.

Preparations containing metallic mercury should show no globules of the metal when viewed under a magnifying power of ten diameters.

Pill masses and compound powders are also important items to be considered. It is indeed of the utmost importance that the ingredients forming these preparations should be intimately mixed together, and the microscope should be applied as a test of this.

We find very few references to the microscope in the *British Pharmacopœia*. It is found mentioned under such articles as starch and yeast. But if it has been found necessary to give an elaborate microscopical description of the various starches, how much more important it is to have reliable details of the microscopical structure of our more important roots, barks and leaves.

Especially this should be so now that the microscopical structure of vegetable drugs is included in the subjects for the Major examination.

And now a word as to the pests which chemists have to contend with. They come chiefly in the form of bacteria, moulds, mites, and many kinds of insects.

I think every pharmacist should know

something about bacteria, for they play such a very important part in the world's history. Bacteriologists tell us that if it were not for these minute organisms all vegetable and animal life would soon be at an end.

Bacteria may be found almost everywhere. In a normal state they exist in the blood, stomach, kidneys, and intestines, and it has been found that the digestion of food stuffs in the human subject is largely brought about by the activity of these micro-organisms. Bacteria play sad havoc with some of our preparations. They cause infusions and decoctions to go sour and muddy, syrups to ferment, and ointments to become rancid; in fact, all organic decomposition is attributed more or less to their action.

Moulds of various kinds are always with us. Preparations liable to become mouldy should be examined from time to time under the microscope, and if any mycelia be found, suitable preservatives should be added. Mites and insects are very troublesome, and they are the cause of much loss to the pharmacist. Almost all raw drugs are liable to be attacked, and some particularly so. Mites, similar to those found in cheese, attack cantharides, and in a surprisingly short time render them absolutely worthless.

Ergot, seeds and farinaceous drugs are often infested with these mites, and it is no easy matter to keep clear of them. In many cases the drug may be exposed to a temperature which will destroy the mites and the eggs, or a small lump of naphthalin or camphor kept in the bottle containing the drug will generally be found effectual in preventing these pests.

Here is a sample of pearl barley from our museum; it is infested with the mite and two or three distinct species of beetle. Together they have entirely destroyed its identity, every single grain of it being cleverly scooped out, and the whole reduced to a blackish honeycombed mass.

Many other cases could be mentioned, but this one is sufficient to show how important it is to watch our stock, examining it from time to time lest these microscopic enemies get the mastery of us.

Many other uses are found for the pharmacist's microscope, but we cannot dwell on these to-night. In these days the pharmacist is often called upon to examine water, urine, sputum, etc., and for such work a good compound microscope is absolutely essential.

I would strongly recommend all young students to become early acquainted with the microscope. Carry a simple lens in your pocket, and use it whenever an opportunity presents itself. I can see before me several pharmacists who long since adopted this excellent plan, and they will never have cause to regret so doing.

*Phar. Jour. and Transactions.*

MUAWINE is a poisonous alkaloid found in a Mozambique tree called "muawi." Its action very closely resembles that of erythrophleine.

## A Colorimetric Method for the Estimation of Phenol.

BY HARRIE ELIAS CARPENTER.

This subject was suggested by the extensive controversy that has arisen as to the relative value of the methods of estimation, both by gravity and volume; and I have endeavored by careful comparison to determine the value of one of the later processes, and one that has received much praise for its accuracy. It has not been my intention to determine the % strength of market samples, neither to find tests for the identification of phenol, as both of the subjects have been well written upon in papers read before the "American Pharmaceutical Association." The history and literature of the subject has been very thoroughly considered in an article which appeared in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, October 15th, 1891; so it will be unnecessary for me to dwell on these points. Although this thesis is confined to the two methods to follow, many others have been examined; but as they are, with few exceptions, the same methods slightly modified, it is not necessary to mention them here.

### A COLORIMETRIC METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF PHENOL.

This method was suggested by L. Carre, in a recent number of the *Analyst*, and depends upon the conversion of Phenol into Picric Acid by the use of Nitric Acid, and the colorimetric estimation of this body by means of its sodium salt. The valuation is conducted as follows: 10 grams of pure phenol are weighed and made up to 1 liter with dissolved water, and, from this solution others containing 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, .8, .6, .4, .2 and .1 grams of phenol are prepared. 25 c. c. of the solution containing the phenol to be estimated, (taken after dilution if necessary) and heated in a small flask on a steam bath for 1 or 2 hours (generally 1 hour.) 5 c. c. Nitric Acid is added, and the standard solutions being treated the same, a preliminary trial shows which of the standard solutions approximates to the sample being tested. To obtain greater accuracy 20 c. c. of Soda Solution is added to the contents of the flask after heating, and the liquid is made up to 50 c. c. filtered and compared in a colorimeter with the standard solution to which it is the nearest in tint. I find it is necessary to observe several precautions to obtain good results by this process, viz.:—

#### PRECAUTIONS.

The use of concentrated solution should be avoided. If alcohol is present the solution must be heated for some time after adding the nitric acid, and if much Alcohol, the solution must be well diluted to prevent the formation of Ethyl Nitrate. If the Phenol is very impure, the heating must be continued for some time to decompose all the tarry matter. It being necessary to obtain perfectly pure Phenol for the standard solutions for comparison tests, and being unable to obtain such an article in the market, I was



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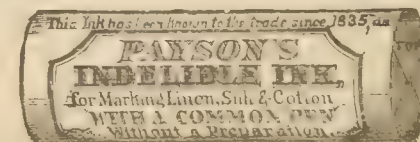
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obliged to make it, and as the method used may be of interest, it is given here. This method was used by A. M. Reade, and was given in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, and though he did not obtain a pure Phenol, he stated that he thought he could do so by repurifying several times, which for lack of time he did not do. The method is as follows:

#### METHOD FOR PURE PHENOL.

One oz. of crystals, Calvert's (No. 1) Acid was placed in a pink flask and 10 ozs. of distilled water was gradually added, and contents agitated well after each addition. Found that  $6\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of the acid dissolved, leaving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. undissolved, and containing the impurities less soluble than the acid. When clear, the liquid was poured off and placed in a hydrometer glass, and finely powdered salt, (previously purified by dissolving in water, filtering and recrystallizing) was added with constant agitation, until the liquid was saturated and the acid rose to the top. The acid was then carefully removed with a pipette and as a preliminary test for its purity, it was dissolved in strong ammonia water and allowed to stand for a few hours. As standing 8 hours produced a pronounced violet color, a second purification was necessary, and on repurifying for the third time no violet color was present on standing 36 hours, showing a great degree of purity. To prove the absolute strength and purity of this purified Phenol it was subjected to Koppe-schaar's Bromine Method of Estimation, conducted as follows:

#### KOPPE-SCHAAR'S METHOD.

0.783 gms. of acid was dissolved in sufficient water to make 100 c. c., 20 c. c. of this solution (which contained .1566 gms. of acid) was placed in a glass stoppered bottle of 250 c. c. capacity. To this solution was added 50 c. c. Volumetric Solution Bromine and 5 c. c. pure Hydrochloric Acid. Stopper was inserted and contents of the bottle agitated briskly until reaction was over, then 5 c. c. of test solution of KI was quickly added. The result was the production of a white flocculent precipitate of tribromophenol suspended in a colorless liquid, indicating that the Phenol examined was of absolute strength and purity. It may be of interest to state that this method, (Koppe-schaar's) has been adopted by the U. S. P. of 1890 as the official process, and is applied to impure Phenols to determine exact %, by titrating the contents of the bottle with Volumetric Solution of Sodium Thiosulphate until the iodine tint present is exactly discharged. Deducting from 100, the number of c. c. Volumetric Solution Thiosulphate Soda required, gives the % of absolute Phenol. This method proved of great value in proving the correctness of the Colorimetric Method by comparison tests and by proving the purity of the standard solutions used.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

After thoroughly investigating the Col-

orimetric Method and comparing it with the many so-called best methods, I conclude, that for the use of the pharmacist, it is a most excellent method, and one that, with little apparatus and little time needed, is productive of the most satisfactory results. The process is one that does not involve great chemical skill in manipulation, and although precautions must be observed to attain good results, I can recommend it as a method that will estimate near enough for all practical results and purposes, and does not involve the use of a burette, which is an advantage, as many pharmacists are not provided with this most useful piece of chemical apparatus. *N. E. Druggist.*

#### Determining the Density of Gases

A recent number of *Nature* contained the following notice of a convenient modification of the hydrometer method of determining the densities of gases, devised by M. Meslans, whose apparatus is described and illustrated in the *Comptes Rendus*. It consists of two hollow spheres hung to the arms of a balance. Each sphere, which is made of glass, aluminum, or gilt copper, hangs in a separate compartment, the suspending thread being introduced through a hole in the lid. The compartments are inclosed in a box, and surrounded by water in order to keep them at equal temperatures. They are at first filled with air to determine the position of equilibrium. The gas of which the density is to be determined is then introduced through a long tube immersed in the water, and enters one of the compartments, having previously been dried. It is passed through in a slow and continuous stream; and if its density differs from that of air, the equilibrium of the balance is disturbed. The weight necessary to re-establish equilibrium is noted, and the density calculated according to a simple formula. Thus the density of a particular gas is found by a single weighing; and by keeping the current continuous, variation in its density is easily observed. A fairly high accuracy is attainable, depending upon the sensitiveness of the balance and upon the perfection of gauge of the spheres. One important application of the apparatus is that for determining the density and composition of the products of combustion in furnaces. The scale of the balance is graduated so as to show at a glance the percentage of carbonic acid, and hence the degree of efficiency of the furnace in question. This percentage, which is about 21 theoretically, never exceeds 18 in practice, except in gas generators. In a great number of works it varies between 6 and 8. The apparatus is being applied to the study of the various methods of heating. Another application is that by which the presence and percentage of marsh gas is indicated. With spheres of 1 liter capacity and a balance sensitive down to 0.5 milligramme, it was found possible to detect 0.1 per cent. of methane in the air of a mine.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

#### Gibbons' Toothache Gum.

This preparation has gained steadily in public favor since its introduction to the trade, and is one of the best selling as well as one of the most reliable of preparations. It is kept in stock by all wholesale druggists throughout Canada. See advt. on page 23.

#### Chase's Liquid Glue.

The attention of the trade is directed to the advt. of this preparation on page 4. Always reliable and a good seller, it commands the confidence of the trade as well as the consumer.

#### Peppermint and Pepsin.

John L. Upham, proprietor of the celebrated Swiss Cough Drops, which, although only introduced last year, are amongst the best selling cough candies on the market, has this season put out two new specialties, viz., "Peppermint and Pepsin" and "Chocolate Creams." These goods are neatly put up, sell at popular prices, and are well advertised. We would advise sending an order for sample lots at least.

#### Dick's Veterinary Preparations.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Dick's Liniment are advertised on page 25. As these goods are thoroughly advertised and are leading staples, dealers should see to it that their stock is always kept up.

#### Boulanger's Emulsion.

A good Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is one of the best selling articles amongst the lines of proprietary remedies. Many of those now advertised are neither a credit to the manufacturer nor satisfactory to the druggist who knows a good emulsion when he sees it. The preparation made by the Montreal Chemical Co. is offered to the trade as one that can be thoroughly relied upon, and which will give every satisfaction to their customers.

A SIMPLE process to prevent oils from becoming rancid is thus described in *Cosmos*:—The oil is poured into perfectly clean dry bottles or stone jars (the latter are preferable), only room enough being left in each for the subsequent addition of about 5 c.c. of good brandy. The bottles are carefully corked, and bladders tied over their mouths. The brandy being lighter than the oil, remains on top, and prevents the oxygen of the surrounding air from entering, so that the oil cannot turn rancid. The bottles should be of dark glass, as daylight is injurious to the oil. The vessels are stored in a dry, cool and dark cellar. This method is especially applicable to nut oils, since the latter soon become rancid, losing thereby half their value.



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## PHARMACY ABROAD.

### PROFESSIONAL LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

The practitioner of medicine in Russia has, in marked contrast to his American brother, very little liberty in the pursuit of his profession, and none at all save as it is doled out by the police. According to George Kennan, than whom no better authority on Russian laws and customs exists, the physician must get permission from the police before he can practise his profession, and then, if he does not wish to respond to night calls, he must have permission to refuse, to go; furthermore, if he wishes to prescribe what are known in Russia as "powerfully acting" medicines, he must have special permission or the druggist will not dare to fill the prescriptions. "Chemists and apothecaries, both in the cities and in the provinces, are furnished by the police with a complete list of names of all physicians who have the right to prescribe 'powerfully acting' medicines, such as anæsthetics, narcotics, and poisons. If a doctor's name is not on this list the chemists dare not fill his prescription, for any drug that might be used by a 'terrorist' for the attainment of illegal ends." *Medical Progress*.

†††

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.—This Society is the successor of the Tokio Pharmaceutical Society, which was founded in 1878 by the graduates and undergraduates of the pharmaceutical section of the Medical Department of Tokio University. At first it comprised only 50 members, and owing to defective organization gradually declined in activity, ultimately ceasing to hold meetings. It was reinstated on a firmer basis in 1881, the number of members gradually increased to six hundred and, in 1892, the name of the society was altered to that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan. The Society consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and ten other members of Council, besides a Committee of Publication of five members. An ordinary meeting is held every month except August to hear and discuss reports of investigations by the members. These are subsequently published in the monthly journal called *Yaku-Gaku-Zasshi*. Of this journal 136 numbers have been published since 1881, each on an average containing about 60 pages. On two occasions pharmaceutical exhibitions have been organized, viz., in January, 1890, and April, 1893. On these occasions the products of pharmaceutical investigations and applications were exhibited with the view of showing the recent progress made in pharmacy in Japan, and of suggesting directions in which future advances might be made. A list of the contents of the journal since 1881 is published in the English language. Besides a series of papers on ordinary pharmaceutical articles and dietetic substances, it contains the records of a number of original investigations of native remedies, etc., of which the follow-

ing may be mentioned, since information concerning them can scarcely be found elsewhere: *Pachyma Cocos*, Fries.; *Marrubia Cochinchinensis*, Don.; *Coriaria Japonica*, A. Gray.; *Tanakaia radicans*, Fr. and Sav.; *Nandina domestica*, Thunb.; *Paonia "Montana"*, Sims.; *Sophora angustifolia*, Sieb. et. Zucc.; *Mosla Japonica*, Max.; *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.; *Leonurus Fitcheri*, Reich.; *Quercus glandulifera*, Bl.; *Bambusa Senticulosa*, Fr. and Sav.; *Sarcocolla Kämpferi*, D. C.; *Scutellaria lanceolata*, Miq.; *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Bth.; *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L.; *Datura alba*, Nees.; *Adonis Amurensis*, Reg. and Radd.; *Ephedra vulgaris*, Rich.; *Brassica ceruua*, Bth.; *Begonia grandis*, Dry.; *Eutecnia "Wasabi"*, Max.; *Atactylis luncea* and *A. ovata*, Thunb.; *Ligustrum Japonicum*, Thunb. *Phar. Journal*.

†††

AT ROUBAIX, France, the druggists are up in arms against a proposal to establish municipal stores for the sale of drugs at cost price. The measure found great favor at the National Congress of Workmen held at Lyons last year, and Roubaix is the first place where a Municipal Council has been found to take it up seriously. The Council, which has a Socialist majority, has in fact decided to try the experiment by opening one store, and if this should be successful others will be established. The Prefect of the Department, on the other hand, points out to the President of the Council the danger of the undertaking on which they propose to embark. As the law stands, he thinks it is illegal, and in any case he is of opinion that the Council is going beyond its province in creating a monopoly, and at the same time incurring serious responsibility should any mistake be committed by their dispensers.—*B. and C. Druggist*.

### Dr. Leo Egger, of Vienna, on American Manufacturing Pharmacy.

The eagerness of Americans in general to learn what European travellers think of our land and its institutions, and their excessive sensitiveness to the severe criticisms of some distinguished foreigners in the past—Charles Dickens, for example—have long been regarded as constituting an amusing foible in the national character. The all-exaggerating humorist has not failed to seize upon this trait, and to make all manner of fun of the enterprising journalists who send their reporters out in tugs to greet the arriving celebrity and ascertain his "impressions of America" ere he puts foot on our soil!

Certain it is that an unusual interest attaches to the comments of intelligent Europeans, if made with proper care after ample and adequate opportunity for observation, reflection and comparison. Such interest is not found wanting in a recent contribution to the well known *Pharmaceutische Post*, by Dr. Leo Egger, of Vienna, on the subject of American pharmacy in general

and, notably, the development of industrial pharmacy as typified in our most extensive manufactories. We quote briefly from Dr. Egger's report:

"It remains for me to speak briefly of individual manufacturing establishments. This journal has previously contained such detailed reports on Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, that I need add but a few words respecting the internal operation of these laboratories which stand alone in extent and perfection of equipment. The most outrageous pedant is forced to unqualified admiration when he sees the painstaking care and caution to ensure reliability, with which the colossal manufacturing operations are conducted, and with which every single pill, tablet, solution and extract is made actually and absolutely to contain what is claimed on the label. This is achieved by a remarkable system of graduated responsibility within the entire corps of officials, each superior being held accountable for the errors of his subordinates, should the real culprit not be detected.

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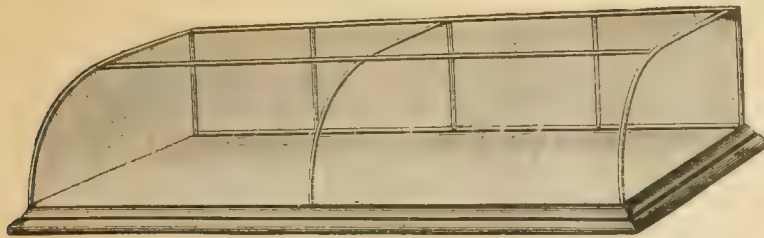
### Determination of Water in Syrups and Masecutes.

A. JOSSE.

White filter paper is cut into strips of 1.2 Cm. wide to a total length of 3 M. A spiral is formed out of these strips, after they have been previously folded so that the windings of the spiral do not adhere to one another. This spiral is then placed in a metallic capsule 2 Cm. high and about 7 Cm. in diameter, provided with a tightly fitting cover. The paper has thus a surface of 1 sq. m. and can absorb 100 C.c. of liquid. The capsule containing the spiral is dried in an oven, and, after placing the cover upon it, its weight is ascertained. The spiral is then removed, and a portion of the substance (about 2 Grms.) weighed out in the capsule, 6-8 Grms. of water added, and the substance dissolved at a gentle heat; the solution is then absorbed by the spiral. Care must be taken that none of the solution is left on the bottom of the capsule. The capsule and its contents are then heated at 100°-110° until the weight remains constant, which occurs in about two hours, when the lid is replaced, and after cooling the weight determined. The method is applicable to all substances which are difficult to dry, such as glucose, honey, wine, beer, etc. *Bull. d. l'Assoc. des Chim.*

LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN. —Castor oil, 15; infusion of coffee, 60; sugar, 20 grains, and yolk of one egg, to be made into an emulsion.





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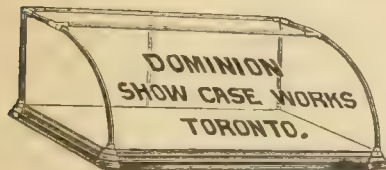
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and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



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and  
Changeable  
Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

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SIMPLE IN OPERATION.

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PREVENTING WASTE.

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(Patentees.)

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STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada,



## Pharmaceutical Notes.

**LACTOPHENINE.** This is phenacetin in which the acetic residue is replaced by the radicle of lactic acid. It is far more soluble than phenacetin.

§§§

**ASPAROL.** This is the calcium salt of the sulphuric derivative of beta naphthol. It is a white powder easily soluble in water and alcohol. It is an antipyretic and anti-rheumatic and is used with advantage in cases of influenza. *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.*

§§§

**MALAKIN** is the latest addition to the list of antiseptics, antipyretics, and antineurals. It is a derivative of salicylic acid and phenacetin.

§§§

**TONQUINOL** is a new compound offered as a substitute for musk, and is said by the patentees (Germany) to be a derivative of a nitrated terpene and a nitrated sulpho-acid of xyol. Tonquinol is in the form of a white crystalline powder, which, after solution in fifty parts of alcohol, may be mixed with water in all proportions. It is claimed to be very permanent and cheaper than Baur's artificial musk.

§§§

**PIXOL** is a soluble wood tar preparation made by heating together three parts of tar and one of green soap, and gradually adding three parts of 10 per cent. solution of potash. It is a brownish, clear liquid, soluble in water, is not caustic, and has been found to prevent the formation of bacteria in culture media.

§§§

**VASOGENE.**—Klever, of Cologne, designates as vasogene mineral oils which have undergone certain treatment which gives to them the property of forming stable emulsions with water. It appears to be a partially oxidised product of the hydrocarbons. It dissolves numerous substances in common use in medicine. Amongst these are iodoform, creasote, menthol, camphor, and pyrogallol. Since these form good mixtures with vasogene without the aid of heat, this latter should prove a useful excipient.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

§§§

**ABRASTOL.** This is a sulphonated derivative of naphthol. It was brought forward by M. Bang. It is quite innocuous, and is a splendid preservative for foods or wines. The addition of a very small quantity to wine prevents the development of germs due to the presence of ferments. It appears to be very useful in arthritis, so that its discovery is of interest both from an economic and a therapeutic point of view.—*Bull. Commercial.*

§§§

**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN** has been used as a handy method of removing bacteria from drinking water for household purposes during outbreaks of cholera or other zymotic diseases. It is stated on the au-

thority of careful scientific experiments that an addition of one part to 1000 parts of the water when allowed to stand for twenty-four hours will effectually destroy any cholera or typhoid germs which may be present. The taste of the water does not suffer any alteration, and it is perfectly harmless. But in case this expedient should be tried it must be borne in mind, first, that the particular peroxide of hydrogen employed must be the purest purchasable, as it may contain minute traces of the poisonous barium chloride; and, secondly, that, to insure its acting efficiently on the microbes, the samples used must be freshly prepared.

§§§

**HYDROBROMIDE OF MAUVINE.**—Mauvine is an alkaloid extracted from the bark of Mauvi, a tree growing in Mozambique. The botanical relations of this plant are not yet well made out. The pure alkaloid is an amorphous, syrupy compound, easily soluble in alcohol and ether. The hydrobromide is an amorphous salt easily soluble in water; to detect it the best reagent is a solution of sulphate of vanadium which gives a most characteristic play of colors with a trace of the alkaloid. It gives at first an intense green, then starting from the periphery it changes to a fine blue, and finally to a bright yellow. The salt is best administered hypodermically, as it produces no inflammation at the point of application. Its action is almost identical with that of digitalin, but its influence on the cardiac activity is less lasting, owing probably to its extreme solubility.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

§§§

**CANTHARIDIN** may be obtained by the following improved process, advanced by a contributor to the *Jr. Ph. et de Chem.* The powdered insect is digested in acetic ether, a little sulphuric acid is added, the solution neutralized with barium carbonate, exhausted with acetic ether, and the solution distilled. The residue is evaporated to dryness, treated with petroleum ether and then with alcohol to remove resinous coloring matters, and purified by repeated crystallization.

§§§

**CAFFEINE-CHLORAL.**—Chloral possesses the well-known property of most aldehydes of combining with feebly basic compounds, such as formamide, urea, cyanogen, etc. It does so with caffeine. The compound so formed appears to be very useful in relieving constipation. The compound occurs in colorless tables, easily soluble in water. Prof. Ewald, of Berlin, has used it in hypodermic solution, in doses of .2 to .3 grammes at a time, given two or three times a day.—*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.*

§§§

**NINOUILI OIL.**—Dr. G. Bertrand (*Bull. Gen. d. Ther.* 1893, No. 20,) states that ninouili (*Melaleuca viridiflora*) grows abundantly in New Caledonia. The oil produced by distilling its leaves is of a slightly yellow color and of a strong aromatic

odor. Its taste is at first pungent and then refreshing (like our peppermint). The density of this oil was found by the author to be of 0.922, and its deviation of a ray of polarized light to be 0.42° to the right. The oil is not affected by litmus; it is insoluble in water and glycerin, but soluble in alcohol, ether or benzin.

§§§

**MURURE JUICE.**—This juice is stated by Dr. Chernowitz to be extracted from the incised bark of *Bichetea officinalis* (Urticaceae). It is an alterative and anti-rheumatic, and is known also as "Vegetable Mercury." It is a thick, muddy, reddish, sweetish acid fluid, sp. gr. 1.100, has a vinous odor, and is said to contain an alkaloid. The juice is extensively employed in Brazil in grave cases of syphilis and in rheumatism. The dose is 1 fl. dr. in water, once every other day. It is drastic when employed in large doses.

§§§

**RUBIDIUM IODIDE, A SUCCEDANEUM FOR POTASSIUM IODIDE.**—Rubidium iodide, Rb I, is a new remedy said to possess the same therapeutic action as potassium iodide, but free from the disagreeable by-effects of the latter salt, particularly on the heart. The new iodide is reported to be well borne by the stomach even on continued use—impairing neither the appetite nor digestion—and to be without effect on the circulatory apparatus. Rubidium iodide is described as occurring in white crystals, which are permanent in the air, odorless, and of a milder taste than potassium iodide; it is somewhat more easily soluble in water than the latter salt. The new remedy has already been employed in a number of clinics for internal diseases, cutaneous, and ophthalmologic affections.—*Merck's Report.*

### Nasrol, a New Diuretic.

Nasrol, is the name applied by Dr. R. Heinz (as elicited in a paper read at the recent session of German naturalists and physicians at Nurnberg), to Sodium Caffeine-sulphonate. Experiments with this substance showed that the vascular nervous system was not affected, and that blood-pressure remained unchanged, even with doses of 0.5-1 gramme [7½-15 grains]; while urinary secretion was greatly increased. The solvent action of lithium in cases of urinary calculus, gravel, gout, etc., was considerably increased by the addition of caffeine-sulphonic acid. The same acid is also likely to increase the diuretic action of strontium, it is stated. Since a solution of nasrol—by which is always understood sodium caffeine-sulphonate—stronger than 5% does not keep long and is of a rather bitter taste, it might be better to administer this new remedy in capsules.—*Merck's Report.*

**BENZONIN VS BALS PERU IN OINTMENTS.**—F. Ele states (*Med. Age*) that Balsam Peru is preferable to benzoïn as a lard ointment preservative.





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| Paris International Exposition,      | 1878 |
| New Orleans Exposition,              | 1885 |



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ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



## FORMULARY.

## ICHTHYOL SUPPOSITORIES.

The following formulary, according to Freudenburg, yields the best preparation:

Sulph. ichthyol ammoniat. .... 3  
Cocoa butter ..... 2.0

For one suppository.—*Pharm. Central.*

## REITHMANN'S BORO ZINC PASTE.

The *Lect. Pharm. General Anzeiger* gives the following:

Zinc oxide ..... 4 gm  
Starch ..... 4 gm  
Boro acid ..... 50 cgm  
Iodoform ..... 14 cgm  
Salicylic acid ..... 12 gm  
Carbonate of lead plaster ..... 12 gm  
Talc ..... 12 gm  
Pearl-balsam ..... 15 cgm  
Vaseline ..... 50 gm

Mix and make a paste. —*Nat. Drug.*

## IODOFORM EMULSION.

Emulsion of iodoform is sometimes prescribed as an injection in certain kinds of fistula, and may be best prepared as follows:

Iodoform ..... 3 parts  
Starch ..... 1 part

Triturate in a mortar until a fine powder results, and then add the following mixture:

Glycerine ..... 20 parts  
Water ..... 12 parts

Warm gradually, and stir constantly until 133° C. is reached. The resulting emulsion will be 10 per cent., and is very stable. Moreover, it is found to act more energetically than the emulsion prepared in the ordinary way.—*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.*

## SOLIDIFIED SANDALWOOD OIL.

Camel suggests the following method for preparing sandalwood oil pills:

Coleophony ..... 8 parts  
Oil of sandalwood ..... 10 parts  
Calcined magnes. .... 1 part

Melt the rosin with a gentle heat, rub up the essential oil and magnes. and add to the melted mass, stirring well. Remove from the fire and stir until cold.

## MACASSAR POMADE.

Castor oil ..... 10 oz. weight  
Suet ..... 2 oz.  
Spermaceti ..... 1 oz.  
Oil of cedar ..... 1 1/2  
Oil of sweet marjoram ..... 1 1/2  
Oil of rosemary ..... 1 1/2  
Oil of rose ..... 15 m  
Oil of rose geranium ..... 10 m  
Almond root ..... sufficient to color

Mix the spermaceti and suet adding the castor oil previously colored by digesting with alkanet, and lastly add when nearly cold the perfumes, which in this case are also the medicaments.

## LASSAR'S HAIR OIL.

According to *Dor Pharmaceut.* this preparation has the following formula:

Salicylic acid ..... 2 parts  
Tincture of benzoin ..... 3 parts  
Boiled olive oil ..... 95 parts

Mix. The preparation is a stimulant to the growth of hair, and acts at the same time as an antirheumatic to soreness of the scalp arising from neuralgia, etc.

## COSMETIC ALMOND JELLY.

Honey ..... 4 drms.  
Nipples soft soap ..... 2 drms.  
Sweet oil of almonds ..... 14 ozs  
Essential oil of almonds ..... 1 drm

## NEW INDELIBLE INK.

Kayser's formula, which we find in the *Pharmaceut.* is as follows:

Copper sulphate ..... 20 parts  
Anilin hydrochlorate ..... 30 parts  
Dextrin ..... 10 parts  
Glycerin ..... 5 parts  
Water, sufficient.

Rub up the copper salt and the anilin, separately, to impalpable powder. Mix the powders and rub up with the dextrin and glycerin, and finally add sufficient water to make a paste or liquid that will flow from a pen or pencil. Applied to linen this ink in a few days becomes a deep and lasting black, which will stand many washings without fading.—*Nat. Drug.*

## A NEW AND QUICK FURNITURE POLISH.

In the German patent list we find the following specifications of a patent for a new furniture polish, issued to Paul Theil of Copenick, near Berlin:

Resin of guaiac ..... 125 parts  
Gum benzoin ..... 125 parts  
Shellac ..... 30 parts  
Linseed oil ..... 150 parts  
Benzin ..... 30 parts  
Alcohol, or wood spirit ..... 3000 parts

Mix, and dissolve. The polish is applied with a sponge or brush, and the object is let stand for a half-hour. A linen cloth moistened with oil is then used as a rubber, and a brilliant polish is obtained, which is said to be very lasting, and is unaffected by water or other substances which usually injure varnish. Another advantage of it is that it may be applied to woods that have never been varnished or polished, and gives a result equal to the best French polish. No skill is said to be requisite in its use. The rubber must be of linen, and oiled only sufficiently to prevent it sticking when first applied. —*Nat. Druggist.*

## LABEL PASTE.

One of the best pastes for sticking labels on tin cans is made by mixing one pound of the very best flour with six to eight ounces of brown sugar. Boiling water should be used as with ordinary paste. If the labels are light in color this paste will be likely to stain them, and in that case white sugar may be used. It is necessary to make the paste every day as required, as it turns sour very quickly.

## SOME PREPARATIONS OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

## GLYCERINUM HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

R Calcii hypophosphites ..... gr. 384  
Sodii hypophosphites ..... gr. 256  
Potass. hypophos ..... gr. 256  
Aque ferrens ..... 5 m  
Aque aurantii floris ..... 5 j.  
Oleum amygdaleamaris ..... 10 ij. M  
Glycerini, q. s. .... ad fl. 5 xvj.

Dissolve salts in boiling water, filter and add the other ingredients.

Each fluid drach contains 3 grs. H. C., and 2 grs. each of H. S. and H. P.

## SYR. CALCIUM HYPOPHOS.

R Calcii hypophos ..... gr. 128  
Aque dest ..... 5 viij.  
Syrup ..... 5 iij.

Dissolve H. C. in aque, filter and dissolve sugar by percolation.

Each fluid drach contains 1 gr. H. S.

## SYR. SODII HYPOPHOS.

R Sodii hypophos ..... gr. 128  
Aque dest ..... 5 iij.

Dissolve, filter and wash with one drachm of aque destil., and add sufficient syr. simpl. to make one pint.

Each fluid drachm contains 1 gr. H. S.

## SOL. HYPOPHOSPHITES (ACID).

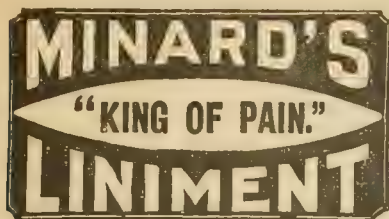
R Calcii hypophos ..... gr. 256  
Sodii hypophos ..... gr. 128  
Potassii hypophos ..... gr. 128  
Quiniae hypophos ..... gr. xxxij.  
Manganese hypophos ..... gr. 65  
Ferri hypophos ..... gr. 65  
Strychnie hypophos ..... gr. j.  
Glycerini ..... 5 iij.  
Sol. acidi hypophos ..... 5 iv.  
Aque, q. s. .... ad 5 xvj.

M. Secart. —*R.I. Med. Science Monthly.*

## Salol as a Material for Coating Pills

The difficulty of securing a satisfactory coating of pills with keratin has induced Dr. G. Oeder to make trial of various other substances in its stead, and he has found that salol is well suited for the purpose. The object in view is to provide for the pills passing through the stomach without alteration and being acted upon only when they reach the intestines. Salol has already been recommended as a pill coating for this purpose by Ceppi and Yvon, but they proposed using it in the form of an ether solution. That mode of application was not found to give good results, the deposit of salol upon the pills being too friable and readily rubbed off. Dr. Oeder prefers to apply salol in a melted condition for coating pills, and the operation is carried out in an enamelled sheet iron tray, upon the bottom of which some powdered salol is melted over a spirit lamp or gas flame. The pills are then placed in the tray and rolled in the melted salol, sufficient heat being applied meanwhile to prevent solidification until the surface of the pills are coated with a thin layer. The heating is then discontinued and the rolling of the pills kept up for about one minute until they have sufficiently cooled. For thirty pills of average size the quantity of salol requisite is from a gramme to a gramme and a half, but if the pills are not sufficiently coated in one operation the treatment must be repeated. The pills should have a uniform translucent coating, free from cracks or bare places, and the quantity of salol on each pill need not exceed two centigrammes. Dr. Oeder states that he has succeeded in obtaining a sufficient coating with as little as five milligrammes, and even in the case of the largest sized pills the salol coating need not exceed one decigramme. In carrying out the operation the chief point to be observed is to avoid heating too much, as that would have the effect of decomposing the salol. The low melting point of salol (40°-43° C.) facilitates the operation, and if that temperature is not exceeded the substance may be repeatedly melted without undergoing alteration.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*





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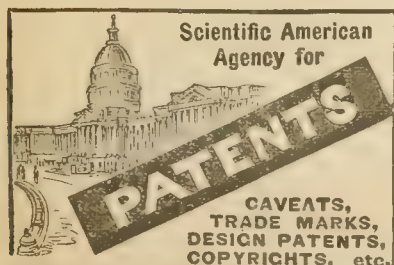
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(REGISTERED)

*This preparation has been proved  
to be a POSITIVE CURE for*

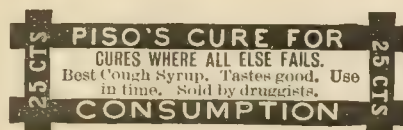
Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,   
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.

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And all leading Druggists.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an  
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent  
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-  
ing in diphtheritic cases.

### THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,  
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may  
be obtained at all the wholesale houses  
at Manufacturer's price.

## HENRY R. GRAY,

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## Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the  
Best and Strongest preparation  
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For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture,  
Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting,  
Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.  
15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for  
repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz.  
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for  
repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of  
Rubber Goods.

Price, \$1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior  
to any in the market, and can be used by any  
one, as the directions are given so explicitly.  
It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and  
one gallon cans.

**MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE** for  
repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.,  
always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and \$1.00 per doz.  
10 and 15 cents per bottle.

**A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,**  
232 William St. - New York City.

A. J. LANGLEY.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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## ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

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"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."



## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

### Pointers in Photography.

From the *Photography of the Artist*, of Australia.

#### CONTRAST.

If we have an evenly lighted view deficient in contrast, shortening the exposure will increase the contrast, and prevent flatness in the resulting negative, while, on the other hand, increasing the exposure will soften down a view in which the contrasts are too strong.

#### DEVELOPMENT.

Development is the complement of exposure, the best photographic result being attained by a normal exposure followed by a standard development; at the same time, under-exposure may be to a certain extent corrected by strengthening the developer, and, on the other hand, even very considerable over-exposure may be neutralised by judicious alterations in the developer.

#### THE ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD SHUTTER.

A shutter should be (1) free from vibration, (2) adjustable to give various definite exposures, (3) adjustable to vary the relative exposures given to the foreground and sky, (4) portable, (5) simple in construction, (6) should occupy as small a portion as possible of the exposure in opening and closing, and (7) should not be liable to be easily damaged.

#### SWING BACKS.

Swing-backs are essential to enable the plate to be placed parallel to the plane of building when the lens cannot be so placed as to have its principal axis perpendicular to the plane of the front of the building, since this parallelism is essential, even with rectilinear lenses, to the reproduction of straight lines. The more fully the building occupies the plate, and especially with high vertical lines near its extremities, the more essential this parallelism is.

#### THE PERFECT SHUTTER.

An ideal shutter is one which, if it were possible, would open to its full aperture suddenly and without lapse of time, and having remained open a certain time, would close thus suddenly again. Such a shutter would possess the summit of efficiency, but is impossible of construction, and is only spoken of as a standard for comparing other shutters. It is right to make such a shutter the ideal of attainment, generally speaking, although for a certain class of shutter, working within certain limits of speed, as I shall point out, a shutter of low efficiency will give far better results.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTROL.

A fairly accurate simile of the control of the photographic artist over his developer is supplied by the control of the engineer over his engine. The engine is mechanical, it is true, but it may be made to go slowly or quickly as the guiding mind may decide. In our case, pyro

may be said to be the engine and ammonia the steam. For pyro, the moving force, is practically powerless without the infusion of some vitality, which is supplied by the ammonia. Bromide is a safety valve, and keeps the boilers from bursting. But the motto of intelligent development is, keep your finger on the regulator and don't let all the steam in with a rush. Have a safety valve, but don't depend upon it to keep the engine from running away.

### Fluoreal.

Fluoreal is a new developer containing sodium sulphite, lithia in the proportion of 6 parts per 1000, and fluorescein, the function of the latter being to arrest any light waves of short wave length that may have penetrated into the developing room.

*Photography Annual.*

### Paramidophenol.

Citric acid is one of the best solvents of this reducing agent. A solution of 100 parts of the acid in 100 parts of water at 17° C dissolves about 97 parts of the paramidophenol. A satisfactory formula is:

|                                      |       |          |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Water                                | ..... | 50 parts |
| Paramidophenol citrate (conct. sol.) | ..... | 1 part   |
| Sodium sulphite (conct. sol.)        | ..... | 4 parts  |
| Sodium carbonate (conct. sol.)       | ..... | 5 parts  |
| Caustic potash (10 per cent.)        | ..... | 2 parts  |

Or, for a weaker developer:

|                                      |       |           |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Water                                | ..... | 150 parts |
| Paramidophenol citrate (conct. sol.) | ..... | 2 parts   |
| Sodium sulphite                      | ..... | 50 parts  |
| Sodium carbonate                     | ..... | 50 parts  |

Use concentrated solution as above.—

*Amer. Jour. of Photography.*

### Pyro-Stained Negatives.

Five causes are given for the yellowing or staining of negatives developed with pyro: (1) An insufficient quantity of sulphite in the developer; (2) prolonged development of under-exposed plates; (3) insufficient washing before fixing; (4) insufficient fixing; (5) an exhausted hypo bath. *Amer. Jour. Photography.*

### Carbon, or Pigment Printing.

F. Gormley, in the *British and Col. Druggist.*

It has often occurred to me as somewhat strange that this most fascinating of all photographic printing processes is generally so much neglected by amateurs. The simplicity and ease with which beautiful and artistic results are obtainable, and the permanency of the finished prints and its adaptability to the making of enlargements, all combine to make the process indispensable to every amateur who wishes to do good and, above all, permanent work. I cannot within the scope of a short article give anything like a complete description of pigment printing, my object being to correct any impression that may exist as to any insuperable diffi-

culty in working. For full information on the subject I must refer the reader to the little manual published by the Autotype Company, which deals simply and fully with the subject.

The process depends upon the sensitiveness to light of gelatine which has been treated with bichromate of potash, this sensitiveness being not in producing any visible image, but in rendering the gelatine insoluble in warm water whenever it has been exposed to light. To prepare the tissue, as it is called, a stout paper is first coated with a thick film of gelatine, with which is incorporated the pigment, finely ground, and of any color required consistent with permanency. This coated paper, when dry, is sensitised by soaking for a short time in a solution of bichromate of potassium or ammonium, and dried in an even temperature in the dark, or in non-actinic light, and when dry is ready for exposure in the printing frame. Now, as no visible image is produced, recourse must be had to an actinometer, which usually consists of a band of ordinary sensitised paper, so placed in a small box that it can be drawn forward, and exposed to light through an aperture in the cover. When the paper under the action of the light has colored to the depth of the index tint given, it is said to have registered one tint; again drawn forward to expose a fresh surface of the paper, and again having reached the standard depth, it has registered two tints, and so on. It is, therefore, quite easy to determine with a little practice the number of tints necessary for any negative. But in my own practice, I have found it simpler, and quite as convenient, to select another negative of about equal density to that which I wish to print from in carbon, and expose a small strip of gelatine chloride printing out paper behind it, and place both frames in the light at the same time, for carbon tissue being of about the same sensitiveness as silver paper, or rather more sensitive, when the latter is nearly printed the carbon will be fully exposed. Before "development," the tissue is soaked for a few minutes in clean cold water, and must then be transferred to a "temporary support." This is accomplished by simply squeezing it whilst wet face downwards into close contact with either a piece of matt surfaced opal, or a piece of the stout paper prepared with resin, supplied by the Autotype Company for the purpose. The temporary support should always be rubbed with a solution of wax and resin in turpentine, before use, in order to facilitate the final transfer. After being allowed to rest for a few minutes between blotting paper, it is ready for development; the development consisting simply of hot water at a temperature of about 100° F. A short time after immersion in this, the pigmented gelatine will begin to ooze from under the edges of the paper, which can then be lifted off, leaving the image buried in the excess of pigment and gelatine upon the temporary support. By gently laving or rocking the dish at the same time keep-

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~~~~~THE~~~~~  
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BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

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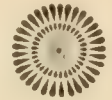
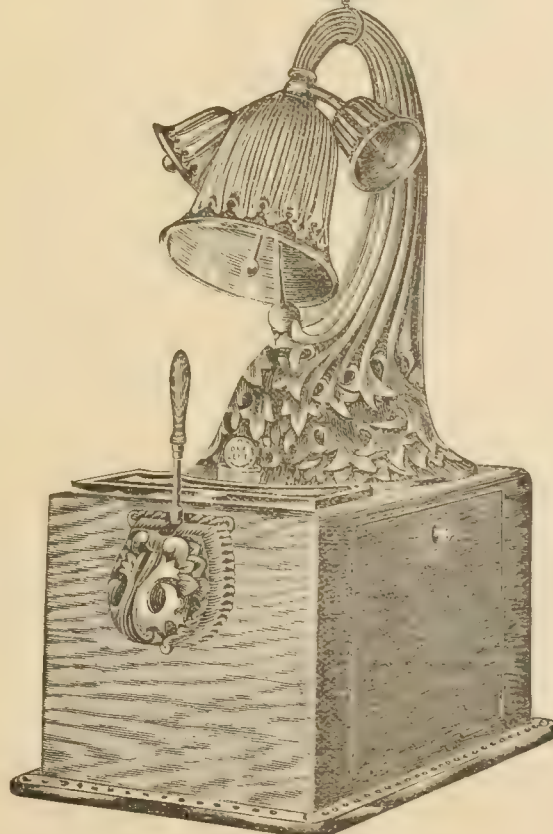
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12 inches long by 7½ inches wide by 18 inches high.

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ing up the temperature to the required point, the whole of this excess will be gradually dissolved away, leaving the picture upon the support, composed of the pigment imbedded in the gelatine, which has been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the negative. A rinse in clean cold water and a few minutes soaking in an alum bath, and then it is allowed to dry before being finally transferred. The above, so far as it has gone, is as concise a description as I can give of a preparation of a print for what is known as the double transfer process, which is necessary in printing from ordinary negatives, as were the picture developed upon its final support it is obvious that it would be reversed—just as a negative when we look through it from the film side. If, however, a reversed negative be first made, and the print be taken from that, the development can be effected upon the final support, and no double transfer is necessary; but the difficulties in the double transfer process are often much exaggerated, and it is certainly easier to practise than to describe. One precaution I should have mentioned, and that is, that with all carbon printing it is necessary that the negative should have what is called a "safe edge." This is done by affixing a narrow strip of black or red paper around the edges on the back of the negative; a lantern-slide binding strip, half width, answers perfectly. If this be not done there is danger of the film washing up around the edges during development. In the development of the prints there is more latitude than might be expected; an under-exposed print may be often saved by using a cooler temperature than that given; and on the other hand, a little hotter water may be kept at hand in a jug to pour over parts that may be over dense. This latter, however, must be carefully done, and if too great a temperature be employed there is a liability to blister.

But to return now to our print upon its temporary support of opal or paper, which we left to dry, and is now ready for its final transfer. We soak a piece of final transfer paper, somewhat larger than required, in a weak alum bath, and then place both this and the print on its temporary support in tepid water, and bring the face of the transfer paper into contact with the print under the water. Lifting both out together, the squeegee is again applied, and the whole left to dry. When perfectly dry, the picture, imbedded in the gelatine surface of the final support, will peel off with it, but as a gelatine chloride print will from a glass surface, and have a surface, smooth or matt, according to the nature of the temporary support employed. And I can promise that anyone who may take up this process, using negatives of average quality, will be not merely charmed with the result, but will have the satisfaction of producing pictures which can be handed down from generation to generation unchanged, and as permanent as any print can be of course, provided that the pigment selected is itself

permanent. The process is, moreover, an inexpensive one.

For the production of enlargements, the first step is to make a transparency from the negative. This is best done in carbon; a special tissue, prepared with filtered Indian ink, being employed—and the printing must be carried very much farther than in the case of an ordinary print. The development is effected upon an ordinary glass plate of a size a little larger than the print, and the plate should be previously flooded with a 5 per cent. solution of gelatine, in which a small piece of bichromate of potass. is dissolved, and dried in the light. As these plates will keep indefinitely, a number may be prepared and packed away for future use. The reason why this method of obtaining a transparency is resorted to, is that by this process, more than by any other, the details of the highest lights can be secured and at the same time the deepest shadows will have perfect transparency, and the image being composed of finer particles, shows less "grain" than a silver deposit. The transparency being obtained, the next step is to produce from it an enlarged and revised negative upon an ordinary dry plate, the method of procedure being much the same as that employed in making a bromide enlargement, excepting that, of course, a much shorter exposure is required. When the enlarged negative is completed, and any little imperfections spotted out, any number of permanent enlargements may be obtained from it by contact printing and single transfer as before described.

Negatives upon celluloid films are useful for printing from in carbon, as a print may be made from the reverse side with but little loss of sharpness, and thus the necessity for double transfer is obviated.

There is one peculiarity in connection with this process I have omitted to mention, viz., the continuing action of light upon the sensitive tissue, that is, after exposure behind the negative in the printing frame if development be delayed the action of the light still goes on. This fact is often an advantage, especially in very dull wintry weather; when a piece of tissue known to be somewhat under-exposed may be put away for some hours before development, and may then be found to give a fully exposed print.

I trust that this short description may be the means of inducing some to take up the process, who may hitherto have been deterred by some fancied difficulties. So far as difficulties are concerned, there are none greater—I think myself, none so great—as those encountered in ordinary silver printing. Nothing special in the way of apparatus is required, the tissue either sensitised or unsensitised may be obtained in small quantities, and at very moderate prices, from the Autotype company, and from other sources, and will keep in good condition for about fourteen days after being sensitised; prepared temporary support and transfer papers may be obtained from the same sources as the tissue, or for the single transfer process, ordin-

ary drawing paper of any required tint or texture may be employed, being first prepared by brushing over with a strong solution of hard gelatine with a little chrome alum to which the film may adhere during development.

### Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.

It is really surprising in what a lot of ways this oil is put up to suit the requirements and needs of the many patients that are ordered by their medical advisers to partake of its health-giving virtues.

The greatest medical authorities are all unanimous of the grand recuperative power this oil excels in, above any other kind of oil, in building up the wasted tissues, of weak and exhausted lungs.

For many years the Newfoundland oil was the only one used by Canadian and American druggists, but it had many impurities. Very often the color was against it, but the most serious fault was that when the oil stood for any length of time in a bottle that a sediment or stearine settled down on the bottom, which made the oil look very unattractive to patients, and what was very annoying to the druggists, as well as the consumers, this sediment turned the oil rancid very quickly which made it almost worthless as a medicine for a delicate stomach.

The Norwegians were the first to make improvements in remedying these defects, and by a process of cold storage they made the non-freezing cod liver oil. By a simple means the temperature in a room is reduced to several degrees below freezing point, and then the oil is placed in linen bags, it gets chilled and becomes quite thick. The gravity of the oil always necessitates a certain quantity to run off at this temperature, and it is found that this oil will never get chilled again at the same temperature. It also takes out the stearine and improves the appearance as well as preventing it from getting rancid quickly even when exposed in a hot climate or temperature.

The Newfoundlanders finding that the Norwegians had made such an improvement are not long in adopting the same method, as we find that Munn's Genuine Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil will stand the cold test at 19 degrees below freezing point, while many Norwegian Oils are quite thick at 10 degrees below.

Quite lately an expert in Montreal has been testing the density of Newfoundland Oil as compared with Norwegian to find out which had the heaviest body, and therefore the greatest nourishment for invalids.

A sample of Munn's Newfoundland Oil taken indiscriminately and a bottle of Campbell's Skrei (which is considered the finest Norwegian imported), were the one's that this experiment was tried on. The result shows that by Beaumen's scale Campbell's Skrei is 20° density at 60° Fahrenheit, and Munn's Newfoundland Oil is 19° density at 60° Fahrenheit, which proves that the Newfoundland Oil is one point ahead of the Norwegian. To

**MUNN'S**  
GENUINE  
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Is non-freezing and remains perfectly clear at 13° above zero.

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

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CELEBRATED NEWFOUNDLAND  
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Ever offered on the market.

1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

TINS -Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs.

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**Patti, 10c.**  
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Send for sample order.

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**Wanzer Soaps.** 

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**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

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*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing  
irritations rapidly.*

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Do not confine themselves to the sale of Drugs  
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give a better idea of what the difference is we may explain that Baumann's scale is registered 1° of density equals 10° of temperature. This shows that the quality of the Oil manufactured on this side of the Atlantic is much superior to that of Europe, and that the Newfoundland manufacturers only need proceed on the path which now lies open to them to regain the trade which the Norwegians have taken.

### Books.

**DUANE'S STUDENTS' DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE.**—The Students' Dictionary of Medicine and the Allied Sciences. Comprising the pronunciation, derivation and full explanation of medical terms, together with much collateral descriptive matter, numerous tables, etc. By Alexander Duane, M. D., assistant surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; Reviser of Medical Terms for Webster's International Dictionary. In one square octavo volume of 658 pages. Cloth, \$4.25; half leather, \$4.50; full sheep, \$5.00. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., 1893. Dr. Duane's experience as a medical lexicographer and his accurate scholarship are a sufficient guarantee to students that the work now provided for them is one which embodies every qualification of value in the matter supplied and the extensive tables given are scrupulously exact. The arrangement of the work is excellent, and as an aid to the student of medicine is far in advance of previous works of this nature.

\* \*

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S "DIARY" for 1894, is to hand, and as usual contains much that is useful to the retail druggist. The principle feature this year, outside the diary proper, is a selection of formulae which have appeared from time to time in answer to queries from readers of the *Chemist and Druggist*.

### Magazines.

#### Bretnard's Musical World.

The Christmas number of *Bretnard's Musical World* is a particularly choice one. It contains articles by Christine Nilsson, J. G. Holland, Miss Virginia Key, Karl Merz and others. The musical selections are The Bridal Bells Waltz, Olson Polka, a song entitled Jack and May, by Cawthorn, and Mosaics No. 4. The subscription price of this publication is only \$1.50 a year. Published by the S. Bretnard & Sons Co., 145 and 147, Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

#### Cyclopedic Review of Current History.

Among the excellent periodicals that it is our privilege to notice in these columns, there is none more deserving of praise than *The Cyclopedic Review of Current History*, now published at Buffalo. Its usefulness becomes at once apparent to any one who tries to obtain information of events of recent date—too recent to have been recorded in permanent form in newspapers, histories, or other books of

reference. Newspaper files, if preserved, are too cumbersome for convenient use. *Current History* stands alone in the field, in furnishing its readers every quarter a concise statement of the principal events of the world's history for the preceding three months, entirely free from political or sectarian bias, and fully comprehensive and reliable.

The *Third Quarter*, for 1893, has just been received. It covers the events of the quarter ending September 30, and is an interesting record of an interesting period of history. It contains 228 pages, fully illustrated, \$1.50 per year. Single number, 40 cents.

Published by GARRETSON COX & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### The Woman's Christmas Magazine.

The most popular little boy character ever created in a story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," lives again in the Christmas *Ladies' Home Journal*. But this time Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett begins to tell "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred," while Mr. Birch, the original illustrator, sketches Fauntleroy again in his inimitable pictures. Frank R. Stockton, too, gives us back his most delightful character "Ponnon," and in a deliciously funny way this quaint girl begins a series of letters to her former mistress of "Rudder Grange," telling her of her social boom abroad with her husband amid the aristocracy of England. William Dean Howells begins his literary autobiography which he happily calls "My Literary Passions," and tells of the reading of his boyhood in his father's house. George W. Childs is likewise autobiographical in a brief narrative of "My Christmas as a Boy." So, too, is Hamlin Garland, who goes back to his boyhood and describes "A Pioneer Christmas," which Reinhart illustrates. The full piano score of Sousa's new "Manhattan Beach March" is given exclusively in this issue of the *Journal*, and has all the spirit of his famous "High School Cadets" and "Washington Post" marches. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney writes the first of a series of "Friendly Letters to My Girl Friends." Julia Magruder begins what gives promise of being a powerful serial, "A Beautiful Allen," with superb illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. A new biographical series is started, "Wives of Famous Pastors," which sketches Mrs. John R. Paxton, with portrait. The humorous "Bob Burdette" is very funny in his description of "My Christmas Shopping," the Rev. T. D. Witt Talmage prophesies "This Christmas in America" based upon the present financial stringency; three of A. B. Wenzell's most stylish girls portray Mrs. Mallon's article on "The Art of Street Dressing," while other writers give eminently practical advice on every point touching the giving, making and sending of holiday gifts. Altogether, the Christmas *Ladies' Home Journal* is the best this magazine has ever sent out, and seems ridiculously cheap at its nominal ten cents. It is certainly an indispensable magazine, and this particu-

lar issue stamps it as being without a peer. The *Journal* is published in Philadelphia at One Dollar per year by The Curtis Publishing Company.

#### The Canadian Magazine.

The *Canadian Magazine* in its December, or Christmas number, fully bears out the high character of this periodical, which has already attained in literary quality and interest, a position rivalling any magazine on the continent. The fiction is excellent, and well illustrated; the articles are fresh, and of great variety; the poetry is equal to that of any magazine in the world. Ogilvie's famous trip "Down the Yukon and up the Mackenzie," furnishes a most entertaining and well illustrated story of travel and exploration. Rev. H. H. Gowen's "Salmon Fishing and Canning on the Fraser," is another illustrated article of much interest. J. L. Hughes tells charmingly of "An Hour with Oliver Wendell Holmes." W. H. Blake in "Humors of Bench and Bar," writes one of the best of recent contributions to fun. Lieut'-Col. O'Brien writes thoughtfully on "Our Militia," and J. S. Ewart, Q. C., vigorously, in reply to his critics on the Manitoba School Question. J. Castell Hopkins, in "Lord and Lady Aberdeen," contributes a timely article. "Art at the World's Fair," by J. A. Radford and "W. T. Stead on Telepathy," make interesting reading. H. Beaupré, of Montreal, gives an excellent Christmas story of French-Canadian life, and Miss Freeland another of Ontarioan flavor; the former beautifully illustrated; while A. H. Morrison, in "A Christmas Tragedy," produces a well illustrated, comic tale. Bliss Carmen's "The Ships of St. John," and Moncton's "Kootenoy," are amongst the striking poetical contributions.

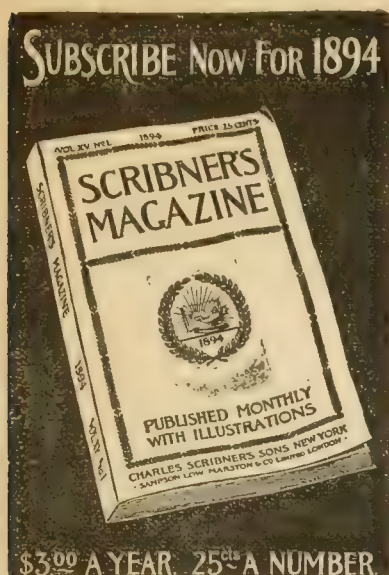
Altogether, the magazine scores a distinct success. It is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto; \$2.50 per annum. As a Christmas gift to a friend, the *Magazine* for one year would be one of the very best of the season's remembrancers.

### Crystalline Salol-Camphor.

Crystalline Salol-Camphor is prepared by H. Bernouvier (*Rep. de Pharm.*, 1893; No. 9) by powdering salol and camphor, melting them with a gentle heat, and then allowing them to crystallize. The author points out that mixtures of these two substances crystallize rapidly as the proportion of salol is increased, and recommends the use of only 10% of camphor. Crystallization takes place in about one-quarter of an hour. The result will be brilliant, dry and white crystals, which may be powdered. This compound, it is claimed, admits of therapeutical applications for which the liquid form of salol-camphor (salol 3 parts, camphor 2) is not available.

It is only the really busy man who can find time to attend to the demands of others for assistance.





A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1,500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

### Announcements.

**George W. Cable** will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: **J. M. Barrie**, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. **George Meredith**, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

**SHORT STORIES** will be abundant. **W. D. Howells**, **Miss Elliot**, **W. H. Bishop**, **Ludovic Halevy**, **Paul Bourget**, **Joel Chandler Harris**, and many new writers will contribute.

**STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE** will be an important feature, including **Newport**, **Bar Harbor**, **Lenox**, etc., and the West.

**THE ILLUSTRATIONS** will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of Frontis-pieces chosen by **Philip Gilbert Hamerton** will be especially notable.

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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

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| IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,             | <u>TAKE</u> | <b>RIPANS TABULES</b> |
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| FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH,             | <u>TAKE</u> | <b>RIPANS TABULES</b> |

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

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A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail Canadian agents,

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

**They are Easy to Take, Quick to Act, and Save many a Doctor's Bill.**  
**SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,**  
**NEW YORK CITY.**



### Peruvian Balsam.

This article is the product of the *Myrospermum salutarioris* or *Hoitzschell*, which grows almost exclusively on the "Costa del Balsamo," or "balsam coast," of Salvador, comprised by the southern shores of the department of Sonsonate and La Libertad.

The balsam is a beautiful tree averaging one hundred feet in height and 20 inches in diameter. There are two ways to extract the liquid, erroneously styled Peruvian balsam. The first consists in scraping the skin of the bark to the depth of one-tenth of an inch with a sharp machete in small spaces some 12 to 15 inches square all along the trunk and stout branches of the tree. Immediately after this operation the portions scraped are heated with burning torches made out of the dry branches of a tree called "chimaliote," and after this pieces of old cotton cloth are spread on the warmed and half charred bark. By punching the edges of the cloths against the tree with the point of the machete they are made to adhere. In this condition they are left for 24 and even 48 hours (in January), when the rags are gathered and submitted to a decoction in big iron pots. After this the rags are subjected, while still hot, to great pressure in an Indian machine made of strong ropes and wooden levers worked by hand. The balsam oozes out and falls into a receptacle, where it is al-

lowed to cool. This is called raw balsam. To refine it, they boil it again and drain it, after which they pack it in iron cans ready for market.

The other method of extracting balsam consists in entirely barking the trunk and heavy branches of the tree, a process which, as a rule, kills it outright and at best renders it useless for several years. The bark is finely ground, boiled and submitted to pressure in order to extract the oil, which is considered of an inferior quality to that obtained by the system first described. Both methods are defective, but the latter is ruinous and forbidden by the authorities.

The name of Peruvian balsam was given to this article because it was first sent from San Salvador to Peru in the time of the Spaniards and from Callao re-shipped to Europe.—*U. S. Consular Report.*

**MICROBES IN MINERAL WATER.**—Vichy and other waters are originally destitute of microbes, but are quickly contaminated, and experiments show that the contamination arises from the air at the apertures through which the water rises. During the first fortnight after bottling the number increases, but later and in equal period decreases. The number of germs found in waters from various springs differs according to the temperature of the spring, the higher it is the more numerous the microbes.

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## Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.

ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.

FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.

FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.

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CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.

SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.

SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.

POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.

GLYCERINE, in tins.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.

PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.

GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

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London, - Ontario.

## Holiday Goods for Druggists Only.

*We have given our Holiday Line special attention this season and we are now ready to fill orders.*

*The Line includes Cut and Decorated Bottles in Crystal, Venetian and Japanese Ware, attractively put up in*

**FANCY PAPER BOXES,**

**SATIN-LINED BOXES,**

**HAND PAINTED BOXES.**

*The Largest and Handsomest Assortment ever shown in Canada.*

**PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDER.**

*It being our desire to have the Leading Druggists throughout the Dominion handle our goods, should our representative not call on you regularly, please notify us that we may arrange to do so.*

*Mail business solicited and given the best of attention.*

## Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMERS.

WINDSOR, ONT.



OUR 8 OZ. PACKAGE.

Dealers in =

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
FANCY GOODS,  
SMOKERS' ARTICLES,  
FANCY STATIONERY,  
OPTICAL GOODS,  
CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c.,



Are reminded that it is unnecessary to  
use half a dozen mediums to  
reach the trade.

# The Canadian Druggist

Reaches the Drug Trade in all Provinces of the Dominion—guaranteeing a circulation unattained by any other.

REFERENCES:—OUR ADVERTISERS.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1893.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                  |      |      |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 16 00 | 17 00 | Bleached, lb.....                | 45   | 50   |
| Methyl, gal.....                | 1 90   | 2 00   | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..  | 10    | 12    | Spruce, true, lb.....            | 30   | 35   |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....   | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     | 6     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz.....                  | 40     | 45     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Sorts, lb.....                   | 40   | 75   |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Thus, lb.....                    | 8    | 10   |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 45     | 50     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | HERB, Althea, lb.....            | 27   | 30   |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | Powdered, lb.....              | 30    | 35    | Bitterwort, lb.....              | 27   | 30   |
| ALSAM, Fir, lb.....             | 45     | 50     | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....   | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                 | 16   | 18   |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 65     | 75     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | Boneset, ozs, lb.....            | 15   | 17   |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 2 50   | 2 75   | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Catnip, ozs, lb.....             | 17   | 20   |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 75     | 80     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....                | 25   | 30   |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | Creosote, Wood, lb.....        | 2 00  | 2 50  | Coltsfoot, lb.....               | 20   | 38   |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 35    | 40    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....           | 53   | 55   |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | DENTRINE, lb.....              | 10    | 12    | Grindelia robusta, lb.....       | 45   | 50   |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....          | 17   | 20   |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Jaborandi, lb.....               | 45   | 50   |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....     | 18     | 20     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 30  | Lemon Balm, lb.....              | 38   | 40   |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Liverwort, German, lb.....       | 38   | 40   |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13    | 14    | Lobelia, ozs., lb.....           | 15   | 20   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Motherwort, ozs., lb.....        | 20   | 22   |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Mullein, German, lb.....         | 17   | 20   |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....        | 18   | 20   |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 16     | 18     | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | Peppermint, ozs., lb.....        | 21   | 25   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Rue, ozs., lb.....               | 30   | 35   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Sage, Ozs., lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 21   | 25   |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb.....    | 15     | 17     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Thyme, ozs., lb.....             | 18   | 20   |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Tansy, ozs., lb.....             | 15   | 18   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 75    | 80    | Wormwood, oz.....                | 20   | 22   |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Yerba Santa, lb.....             | 38   | 44   |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | HONEY, lb.....                   | 13   | 15   |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | French, white, lb.....         | 40    | 50    | HOPS, fresh, lb.....             | 20   | 25   |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 16½   | 18    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....          | 75   | 80   |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | GUARANA.....                   | 3 00  | 3 25  | INSECT POWDER, lb.....           | 25   | 28   |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 7 00   | 8 00   | Powdered, lb.....              | 3 25  | 3 50  | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....       | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 75     | 80     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | Russian, true, lb.....           | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb.....               | 85     | 90     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....           | 25   | 30   |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 10     | 12     | Socotrane, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | Bay, lb.....                     | 18   | 20   |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Assafetida, lb.....            | 25    | 28    | Belladonna, lb.....              | 25   | 30   |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 65    | 70    | Buchu, long, lb.....             | 50   | 55   |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Powdered, lb.....              | 75    | 85    | Short, lb.....                   | 22   | 25   |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 40    | 45    | Coca, lb.....                    | 55   | 60   |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 75     | 80     | Sorts, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Digitalis, lb.....               | 25   | 30   |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 65     | 70     | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....              | 18   | 20   |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....   | 2 00   | 2 10   | Catechu, Black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Hyoscyamus.....                  | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 2 10   | 2 20   | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 30  | 1 35  | Matico, lb.....                  | 70   | 75   |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Guaiac, lb.....                | 75    | 1 00  | Senna, Alexandria, lb.....       | 25   | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 30     | 35     | Powdered, lb.....              | 95    | 1 20  | Tinnevely, lb.....               | 15   | 25   |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....     | 16     | 18     | Kino, true, lb.....            | 45    | 48    | Stramonium, lb.....              | 20   | 25   |
| CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....        | 40     | 50     | Myrrh, lb.....                 | 45    | 48    | Uva Ursi, lb.....                | 15   | 18   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    | LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....       | 1 00 | 1 10 |
|                                 |        |        | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 50  | 4 75  | LICORICE, Solazzi.....           | 45   | 50   |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 6 50  | 6 75  | Pignatelli.....                  | 35   | 40   |
|                                 |        |        | Scammony, pure Resin, lb....   | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso.....                      | 30   | 35   |
|                                 |        |        | Shellac, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27   | 29   |



# BRAMWELL'S

## Extra Purified

# EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

**The Finest Quality Made.**

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London.

—

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton.

—

H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of: Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

### DRUG REPORTS.

#### Ontario.

Business shows signs of reviving and the future looks brighter with the advent of sleighing, which it is to be hoped will stay until after Christmas. Druggists are doing very little in fancy goods, depending more on a general line of perfumery and druggists' sundries. Some few have gone into confectionery of a fine kind. This class of goods can be nicely handled in a drug store. The great trouble is to make cash sales. People seem to think druggists did not go to the World's Fair, as well as themselves, and are not as much in need of money. Would it not be well if local druggists combined a little more on shortening credits? It seems to us drugs and medicines should be sold for cash, or thirty days account at outside.

Bromide of Potash has advanced and is worth 55 cents.

Oil of Peppermint is advancing.

Antipyrine—the patent on this has expired, we understand, and the Germans have the French as competitors. The French is a little lower in price.

Further than this there is no special change in values to note.

#### England.

London, Nov. 25th, 1893.

The conclusion of the coal strike will tend to reduce prices of heavy chemicals, but at present there has been no change.

The most important decline is in Opium, owing to speculators requiring to realise. As the stocks are not large it is doubtful if it will decline further.

Quinine remains steady, but without demand.

Ipecacuanha is easier.

There are large stocks here of Guaiacum, Aloes, and prices are barely maintained.

Balsam of Copaiba is dearer.

American and Japan Oil of Peppermint are also higher.

Fine qualities of Rhubarb obtain good prices, but they are scarce. Medium qualities are quiet.

Chlorate of Potash is firmer. Other compounds, unaltered.

An advance has been made by the Scotch manufacturers of Chloroform, and also by the English makers of Ammonia Compounds.

Mercurials are unaltered.

#### Cod Liver Oil.

Joh. Rye Holmboe, of Tromsø, Norway, writes us as follows, under date of November 22nd:

The Cod Liver Oil and Fish Oil markets have been dull through almost the whole year. It seems that exporters have not expected prices to improve, as all stocks are pretty well cleared out. As far as I can judge, a good many factories will be going next season, and if the fishery at Lofoten does not fall below the average, we may look out for moderate prices next season. Until the end of January no new oil will be ready for shipment.

#### Heavy Chemicals.

We take the following from Arthur P. Tippet & Co.'s report for December, from St. John, N. B.:

During the season there have been but few radical changes in prices and we note below the more leading features in this respect.

Bicarb. Soda.—This is ruling at a slightly higher rate than during last season, with a prospect of continuing at the present price for some time to come. The high quality and purity of the Bicarb. Soda manufactured by the United Alkali Co. has led to a very satisfactory increase

in the trade, and we trust to see still larger demands during the coming season.

Soda Crystals.—After the opening of the season these fell, without good reason, to a very low rate. Present price is about 5 shillings higher than the opening price of the season.

Crystal Carbonate or Concentrated Washing Soda.—The increase in the sale of this article has been very gratifying and is an evidence that all users of washing soda are beginning to appreciate the great advantage of having this article in a concentrated form.

Soda Ash is at present ruling lower than at the opening of the season, but its future is entirely uncertain. Present rates distinctly favor buyers.

Sulphur. This article also experienced a slight reduction during the summer. There is but little question of higher rates during the coming season. In this, also, prices favor buyers.

Epsom Salts.—The demand for high class goods has led to a very satisfactory increase in shipment of the brand we sell.

With the exception of Cream Tartar, little change has taken place in other lines. In that article, however, the course has been systematically downward, the present price being the lowest ever known. The coal strike in England has so entirely upset manufacturing industries that it will take many months to restore the equilibrium, and the feeling in England appears to be that it will be a long time before we see as low a range of prices on Chemicals as during the past season.

Gollanol is a new remedy employed in psoriasis, and prepared by boiling tannin and aniline together. It is a white, crystalline, bitter powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, readily in hot water, alcohol, and ether; insoluble in benzine and chloroform.—*Rev. de Ther.*

|  |                 |       |   |                  |                 |                                   |                 |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box                      | 75              | 75    | Unicorn, lb.                                | 38               | 40              | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.     | 40              | 45   |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box                          | 1 50            | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. true.                | 20               | 25              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 30              | 35   |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins                           | 2 00            | 2 00  | Virginia Snake, lb.                         | 40               | 45              | Subcarbonate, lb.                 | 2 75            | 3 00 |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.                              | 1 50            | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb.                            | 15               | 18              | Subnitrate, lb.                   | 2 40            | 2 60 |
| “ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.                  | 2 00            | 2 00  | RUM, Bay, gal.                              | 2 25             | 2 50            | BORAX, lb.                        | 9               | 10   |
| LUFULIN, oz.   | 30              | 35    | Essence, lb.                                | 3 00             | 3 25            | Powdered, lb.                     | 10              | 11   |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb.                                      | 70              | 80    | SACCHARIN, oz.                              | 1 25             | 1 50            | BROMINE, oz.                      | 8               | 13   |
| MACE, lb.  | 1 20            | 1 25  | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.           | 13               | 15              | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 20              | 25   |
| MANNA, lb.   | 1 60            | 1 75  | Star, lb.                                   | 35               | 40              | Iodide, oz.                       | 45              | 50   |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.                                   | 9               | 10    | Burdock, lb.                                | 30               | 35              | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.       | 1 50            | 1 60 |
| Irish, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb.                    | 6                | 7               | Iodide, oz.                       | 95              | 1 00 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.                                   | 46 00           | 50 00 | Caraway, lb.                                | 10               | 13              | Phosphate, precip., lb.           | 35              | 38   |
| NUTGALLS, lb.  | 21              | 25    | Cardamom, lb.                               | 1 25             | 1 50            | Sulphide, oz.                     | 5               | 6    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Celery                                      | 30               | 35              | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.              | 10              | 12   |
| NUTMEGS, lb.   | 1 00            | 1 10  | Colchicum                                   | 75               | 80              | CHINOIDINE, oz.                   | 15              | 18   |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.                                      | 10              | 12    | Coriander, lb.                              | 10               | 12              | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.             | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | Cumin, lb.                                  | 15               | 20              | Croton, oz.                       | 75              | 80   |
| OAKUM, lb.   | 12              | 15    | Fennel, lb.                                 | 15               | 17              | CHLOROFORM, lb.                   | 65              | 2 00 |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ | 70              | 75    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb.                    | 7                | 9               | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.         | 25              | 30   |
| Citrine, lb.   | 45              | 50    | Flax, cleaned, lb.                          | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4               | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.         | 15              | 20   |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.                                     | 15              | 18    | Ground, lb.                                 | 4                | 5               | COCAINE, Mur., oz.                | 8 50            | 9 00 |
| PEPPER, black, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | Hemp, lb.                                   | 6                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.  | 7               | 8    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | Mustard, white, lb.                         | 11               | 12              | Iodide, oz.                       | 65              | 70   |
| PITCH, black, lb.                                    | 3               | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 15               | 20              | COPPERAS, lb.                     | 1               | 3    |
| Bergundy, true, lb.                                  | 10              | 12    | Pumpkin, lb.                                | 25               | 30              | ETHER, Acetic, lb.                | 75              | 80   |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.                         | 2 25            | 3 25  | Quince, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | Sulphuric, lb.                    | 40              | 50   |
| Adhesive, yd.  | 12              | 13    | Rape, lb.                                   | 8                | 9               | EXALGINE, oz.                     | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 65              | 70    | Strophanthus, oz.                           | 50               | 55              | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25              | 30   |
| Galbanum Comp., lb.                                  | 80              | 85    | Worm, lb.                                   | 22               | 25              | IODINE, lb.                       | 5 00            | 5 50 |
| Lead, lb.  | 25              | 30    | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.                       | 25               | 30              | IODOFORM, lb.                     | 6 00            | 7 00 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100                                 | 1 00            | 1 10  | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.           | 10               | 12              | IODOL, oz.                        | 1 30            | 1 40 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.                                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3     | White, Conti's, lb.                         | 15               | 16              | IRON, by Hydrogen                 | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| White, lb.   | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4     | Powdered, lb.                               | 25               | 35              | Carbonate, Precip., lb.           | 15              | 16   |
| RESORCIN, White, oz.                                 | 25              | 30    | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.                   | 12               | 25              | Sacch., lb.                       | 35              | 40   |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.                                   | 25              | 28    | SPERMACETI, lb.                             | 50               | 55              | Chloride, lb.                     | 45              | 55   |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.                                   | 22              | 25    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.                      | 75               | 80              | Sol., lb.                         | 13              | 16   |
| Atheca, cut, lb.                                     | 30              | 35    | Venice, lb.                                 | 10               | 12              | Citrate, U. S. P., lb.            | 90              | 1 00 |
| Belladonna, lb.                                      | 25              | 30    | WAX, White, lb.                             | 50               | 75              | And Ammon., lb.                   | 75              | 80   |
| Blood, lb.   | 15              | 16    | Yellow                                      | 40               | 45              | And Quinine, lb.                  | 1 50            | 3 00 |
| Bitter, lb.  | 27              | 30    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped                        | 5                | 6               | Quin. and Stry., oz.              | 18              | 30   |
| Blackberry, lb.                                      | 15              | 18    | Quassia chips, lb.                          | 10               | 12              | And Strychnine, oz.               | 13              | 15   |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.                                | 18              | 20    | Red Saunders, ground, lb.                   | 5                | 6               | Dialyzed, Solution, lb.           | 50              | 55   |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.                          | 20              | 25    | Santal, ground, lb.                         | 5                | 6               | Ferrocyanide, lb.                 | 55              | 60   |
| Canada Snake, lb.                                    | 30              | 35    | CHEMICALS.                                  |                  |                 | Hypophosphites, oz.               | 20              | 25   |
| Cobosh, Black, lb.                                   | 15              | 20    | ACID, Acetic, lb.                           | 12               | 13              | Iodide, oz.                       | 40              | 45   |
| Colchicum, lb.                                       | 40              | 45    | Glacial, lb.                                | 45               | 50              | Syrup, lb.                        | 40              | 45   |
| Columbo, lb.   | 20              | 22    | Benzoic, English, oz.                       | 20               | 25              | Lactate, oz.                      | 5               | 6    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 30    | German, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | Pernitrate, solution, lb.         | 15              | 16   |
| Coltsfoot, lb.                                       | 38              | 40    | Boracic, lb.                                | 20               | 25              | Phosphate scales, lb.             | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.                                | 20              | 25    | Carbolic Crystals, lb.                      | 30               | 38              | Sulphate, pure, lb.               | 7               | 9    |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.                               | 13              | 14    | Calvert's No. 1, lb.                        | 2 10             | 2 15            | Exsiccated, lb.                   | 8               | 10   |
| Dandelion, lb.                                       | 15              | 18    | No. 2, lb.                                  | 1 35             | 1 40            | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.         | 80              | 85   |
| Elecampane, lb.                                      | 15              | 10    | Citric, lb.                                 | 65               | 70              | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.          | 85              | 90   |
| Galangal, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Gallic, oz.                                 | 10               | 12              | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.         | 13              | 15   |
| Gelsemium, lb.                                       | 22              | 25    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.                   | 30               | 35              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 7               | 8    |
| Genitan, lb.   | 9               | 10    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-              | 1 50             | 1 60            | Iodide, oz.                       | 35              | 40   |
| Ground, lb.  | 10              | 12    | tles doz                                    | 1 50             | 1 60            | Red, lb.                          | 7               | 9    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Lactic, concentrated, oz.                   | 22               | 25              | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.      | 4               | 5    |
| Ginger, African, lb.                                 | 18              | 20    | Muriatic, lb.                               | 3                | 5               | In packages, lb.                  | 6               | 7    |
| Po., lb.   | 20              | 22    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.             | 40              | 45   |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.                                 | 27              | 30    | Nitric, lb.                                 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13              | Carbonate, oz.                    | 30              | 35   |
| Po., lb.   | 30              | 35    | Chem, pure, lb.                             | 25               | 30              | Citrate, oz.                      | 25              | 30   |
| Ginseng, lb.   | 3 00            | 3 25  | Oleic, purified, lb.                        | 75               | 80              | Iodide, oz.                       | 50              | 55   |
| Golden Seal, lb.                                     | 75              | 80    | Oxalic, lb.                                 | 12               | 13              | Salicylate, oz.                   | 35              | 40   |
| Gold Thread, lb.                                     | 90              | 95    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb.                    | 1 00             | 1 10            | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.             | 55              | 60   |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.                         | 12              | 15    | Dilute, lb.                                 | 13               | 17              | Carbonate, lb.                    | 18              | 20   |
| Indian Hemp  | 18              | 30    | Pyrogallie, oz.                             | 35               | 38              | Citrate, gran., lb.               | 40              | 45   |
| Ipecac, lb.  | 2 65            | 2 75  | Salicylic, white, lb.                       | 1 80             | 2 00            | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3    |
| Powdered, lb.  | 2 80            | 3 00  | Sulphuric, carboy, lb.                      | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.       | 5               | 7    |
| Jalap, lb.   | 55              | 60    | Bottles, lb.                                | 5                | 6               | MENTHOL, oz.                      | 35              | 40   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 60              | 65    | Chem. pure, lb.                             | 18               | 20              | MERCURY, lb.                      | 90              | 95   |
| Kava Kava, lb.                                       | 40              | 90    | Tannic, lb.                                 | 90               | 1 10            | Ammon (White Precip.),            | 1 25            | 1 30 |
| Licorice, lb.  | 12              | 15    | Tartaric, powdered, lb.                     | 40               | 45              | Chloride, Corrosive, lb.          | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb.  | 13              | 15    | ACETANILID, lb.                             | 90               | 1 00            | Calomel, lb.                      | 1 15            | 1 20 |
| Mandrake, lb.  | 13              | 18    | ACONITINE, grain                            | 4                | 5               | With Chalk, lb.                   | 60              | 65   |
| Masterwort, lb.                                      | 16              | 40    | ALUM, cryst., lb.                           | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 3               | Iodide, Proto, oz.                | 35              | 40   |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.                               | 30              | 35    | Powdered, lb.                               | 3                | 4               | Bin., oz.                         | 25              | 30   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 40              | 45    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. .880.                  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10              | Oxide, Red, lb.                   | 1 30            | 1 35 |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.                             | 40              | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.                      | 65               | 75              | Pill (Blue Mass), lb.             | 70              | 75   |
| Pink, lb.  | 75              | 80    | Carbonate, lb.                              | 12               | 13              | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.         | 50              | 55   |
| Parsley, lb.   | 30              | 35    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.            | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Pleurisy, lb.  | 20              | 25    | Nitrate, crystals, lb.                      | 40               | 45              | Muriate, oz.                      | 2 00            | 2 10 |
| Poke, lb.  | 15              | 18    | Muriate, lb.                                | 12               | 16              | Sulphate, oz.                     | 2 25            | 2 30 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.                             | 18              | 20    | Valerianate, oz.                            | 55               | 60              | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.          | 35              | 40   |
| Rhatany, lb.   | 20              | 30    | AMYL, Nitrite, oz.                          | 16               | 18              | PHENACETINE, oz.                  | 45              | 50   |
| Rhubarb, lb.   | 75              | 2 50  | ANTINERVIN, oz.                             | 85               | 00              | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.      | 5               | 6    |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.                              | 40              | 45    | ANTIPYRIN, oz.                              | 1 00             | 1 10            | PIPERIN, oz.                      | 1 00            | 1 10 |
| Cut, lb.   | 50              | 55    | ARISTOL, oz.                                | 2 00             | 2 25            | PHOSPHORUS, lb.                   | 90              | 1 10 |
| Senega, lb.  | 55              | 65    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.                | 25               | 30              | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.      | 55              | 60   |
| Squill, lb.  | 13              | 15    | Fowler's, sol., lb.                         | 13               | 15              | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.           | 35              | 40   |
| Stillingia, lb.                                      | 22              | 25    | Iodide, oz.                                 | 35               | 40              | Bicarbonate, lb.                  | 15              | 17   |
| Powdered, lb.  | 25              | 27    | White, lb.                                  | 6                | 7               | Bichromate, lb.                   | 14              | 15   |
|  |                 |       | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., oz. | 7 00             | 8 00            | Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.         | 95              | 30   |



|                                |      |      |                                     |      |       |                             |                  |      |      |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|------|
| Phosphoric, lb.....            | 45   | 50   | TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....              | 50   | 55    | Lemon, lb.....              | 2 75             | 3 00 |      |
| Carbonate, lb.....             | 14   | 16   | Trisulphate, lb.....                | 55   | 60    | Leucanthemum, lb.....       | 1 50             | 1 60 |      |
| Carbonate, 1/2 lb.....         | 28   | 30   | VERATRINE, oz.....                  | 2 00 | 2 10  | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60               | 65   |      |
| Phosphate, lb.....             | 30   | 33   | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....              | 70   | 75    | Neroli, oz.....             | 4 25             | 4 50 |      |
| Citric, lb.....                | 75   | 90   | Carbonate, lb.....                  | 25   | 30    | Orange, lb.....             | 3 75             | 5 00 |      |
| Cyanide, fused, lb.....        | 40   | 55   | Chloride, granular, oz.....         | 13   | 15    | Sweet, lb.....              | 3 25             | 3 50 |      |
| Hydrocyanic acid, oz.....      | 10   | 12   | Iodine, oz.....                     | 60   | 65    | Origanum, lb.....           | 65               | 70   |      |
| Iodine, lb.....                | 1 00 | 4 10 | Oxide, lb.....                      | 13   | 60    | Patchouli, oz.....          | 1 75             | 1 80 |      |
| Nitric, green, lb.....         | 8    | 10   | Sulphate, lb.....                   | 9    | 11    | Pennyroyal, lb.....         | 3 00             | 3 25 |      |
| Phosphoric, lb.....            | 30   | 35   | Veratrine, oz.....                  | 25   | 30    | Peppermint, lb.....         | 4 25             | 4 50 |      |
| Phosphate, lb.....             | 30   | 35   | ESSENTIAL OILS.                     |      |       |                             | Pimento, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| Yellow, lb.....                | 32   | 35   | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....        | 75   | 80    | Rhodum, oz.....             | 80               | 85   |      |
| Acid Sulph. Tartrate, lb.....  | 30   | 35   | Sweet, lb.....                      | 50   | 60    | Rose, oz.....               | 7 50             | 8 00 |      |
| Sulphuret, lb.....             | 25   | 30   | Assam, crude, lb.....               | 40   | 45    | Rosemary, lb.....           | 70               | 75   |      |
| Phosphoric, lb.....            | 35   | 40   | Rect, lb.....                       | 65   | 70    | Rue, oz.....                | 25               | 30   |      |
| Quinine Sulphate, lb.....      | 25   | 28   | Anise, lb.....                      | 2 75 | 3 00  | Sandalwood, lb.....         | 5 50             | 9 00 |      |
| Quinine, lb.....               | 32   | 38   | Egg, oz.....                        | 50   | 60    | Sassafras, lb.....          | 75               | 80   |      |
| Quinine Sulphate, oz.....      | 16   | 20   | Bergamot, lb.....                   | 4 00 | 4 25  | Savin, lb.....              | 1 60             | 1 75 |      |
| SALICIN, lb.....               | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb.....                       | 90   | 1 00  | Spearmint, lb.....          | 6 00             | 6 25 |      |
| SANTALIN, oz.....              | 20   | 22   | Cassia, lb.....                     | 1 80 | 1 90  | Spruce, lb.....             | 65               | 70   |      |
| SLAYNE, Nitric, cryst. oz..... | 50   | 1 00 | Capsicum, oz.....                   | 60   | 65    | Tansy, lb.....              | 4 25             | 4 50 |      |
| Fused, oz.....                 | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb.....                    | 3 50 | 3 75  | Thyme, white, lb.....       | 1 80             | 1 90 |      |
| Sodium, Acetate, lb.....       | 30   | 35   | Cassia, lb.....                     | 1 40 | 1 50  | Wintergreen, lb.....        | 3 00             | 3 50 |      |
| Bicarbonate, lbs, lb.....      | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....           | 1 50 | 1 60  | Wormseed, lb.....           | 3 50             | 3 75 |      |
| Bromine, lb.....               | 63   | 65   | Citronella, lb.....                 | 70   | 75    | Wormwood, lb.....           | 6 50             | 6 75 |      |
| Carbonate, lb.....             | 3    | 6    | Clove, lb.....                      | 1 60 | 1 65  | FIXED OILS.                 |                  |      |      |
| Hypocyanite, oz.....           | 10   | 12   | Copula, lb.....                     | 1 60 | 1 75  | CASTOR, lb.....             | 9                | 11   |      |
| Hypocyanite, lb.....           | 3    | 6    | Croton, lb.....                     | 1 50 | 1 75  | COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....  | 1 00             | 1 25 |      |
| Iodine, oz.....                | 40   | 45   | Cubeb, lb.....                      | 9 50 | 10 00 | Norwegian, gal.....         | 1 25             | 1 50 |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 1 80 | 2 00 | Cumin, lb.....                      | 5 50 | 6 00  | COTONSEED, gal.....         | 1 10             | 1 20 |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 2    | 3    | Erigeron, oz.....                   | 20   | 25    | LARD, gal.....              | 90               | 1 00 |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 10   | 12   | Eucalyptus, lb.....                 | 1 50 | 1 75  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....   | 65               | 67   |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 85   | 90   | Fennel, lb.....                     | 1 60 | 1 75  | Raw, gal.....               | 63               | 65   |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 30   | 35   | Geranium, oz.....                   | 1 75 | 1 80  | NEAPSEED, gal.....          | 1 00             | 1 10 |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 18   | 20   | Rose, lb.....                       | 3 20 | 3 50  | OLIVE, gal.....             | 1 30             | 1 35 |      |
| Strontian, Nitric, oz.....     | 1 00 | 1 10 | Jalapine berries (English), lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00  | Salad, gal.....             | 2 25             | 2 40 |      |
| Sulphate, lb.....              | 32   | 34   | Wood, lb.....                       | 70   | 75    | PALM, lb.....               | 12               | 13   |      |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....   | 24   | 4    | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....     | 3 00 | 3 50  | SEED, gal.....              | 1 75             | 1 80 |      |
| Pure precipitation, lb.....    | 13   | 20   | Garden, lb.....                     | 1 50 | 1 75  | TURPENTINE, gal.....        | 65               | 68   |      |

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